The Gentleman's magazine

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME XXVI.

NEW SERIES.

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JULY to DECEMBER inclusive.

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1846.

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PREFACE.

THE whole of Literature, as regards its form *(forma)*, may be comprised in books, pamphlets, and magazines,—which division may be said to correspond with works finished and complete; with partial observations and temporary comments; and, thirdly, with the first scattered elements of thought, and the original ideas suggested by the subject. The *Magazine* is comparatively of late introduction into the literature of our country; and its place was previously supplied by pamphlets and tracts, of all sizes and descriptions, including small treatises, down to single sheets, and even solitary leaves. But, valuable as these often were separately, and of increased importance when collected, one undeniable defect attended this form of publication,—that they were easily lost, and when lost seldom recovered or replaced; and thus they became "*fugitive pieces*" in a double sense of the word. "Pamphlets and small tracts," says Dr. Johnson, "make a very important part of an English library; nor are there any pieces upon which those who aspire to the reputation of judicious collectors of books bestow more attention or greater expense; because many advantages may be expected from the perusal of these small productions, which are scarcely to be found in that of larger works." But of a class of works so judiciously and highly esteemed it would be useless to conjecture the proportion that must have perished from neglect and accident, dating from their first appearance, which is supposed to have been about the time of the *Reformation*. Dr. Johnson in his days thought that no time was to be lost in securing them from further danger of destruction, and advised their being placed in safety by being collected into volumes, and distributed according to their subjects. In the present day the *Magazine* has in a great measure offered a better and safer channel for such communications as the pamphlet was formerly the only vehicle for affording: it has also the advantage of more easily adapting its dimensions to the exact importance of the subject, and of interposing spaces and pauses, if required, between different parts and divisions of the subject. Here, amidst the various communications of the *Magazine*, the

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faint spark of a thought may be struck out, which may subsequently kindle into a brighter flame, till it increases into the steady light of a mature and confirmed knowledge. Here the first blossom of truth may find a friendly shelter to expand, and that theory be timidly advanced, which is hereafter to consolidate itself into a system, and be ranked among the discoveries of truth. Such is the use and such the purpose of our *Magazine* among others; and it is with the best judgment that its founders and proprietors have in a great measure confined it to a certain class or circle of subjects. For without some definite path of research, without some circumscription of inquiry, attention would be wasted, and the advancement of knowledge retarded. Accuracy can only be attained by confining ourselves to a limited sphere, and by repeated investigation of the same subject. It is true that we cannot hope equally to please the taste or satisfy the wants of *all* readers; but this may be said of all works equally as of ours. No writer can hope to satisfy all; let him confine his ambition in the narrower desire of pleasing and instructing some. Those, too, whose delight is to look curiously after slight inaccuracies either of style or fact may occasionally find them in our pages, as in those of others. Some arise from the very nature of our publication, which cannot be delayed to meet prolonged researches, or wait for a more scrupulous elaboration of style; but we are quite willing to place ourselves, in this respect, in competition not only with similar works to our own, but with those that assume a far higher title, and aspire to a more extensive fame. No doubt, too, there is a difference in the comparative value of many of the articles included in our general mass of information; and this arises partly from the nature of the subjects, partly from the degrees of talent or learning in our correspondents; but this, too, is the common lot of all that is subjected to the labour of man: even the gifts of nature are bestowed on us with a promiscuous mixture of the valuable and the worthless; the ore of the richest mine is accompanied with dross, and the gold and gems of the Peruvian mines are intermixed with the sand and ooze of the rivers where they are found.

S. URBAN.

Dec. 31, 1846.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate.—On the present position of the proposed Restoration of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, we beg to refer our readers to a statement under the head of ARCHITECTURE in our present Number. Since the subscriptions acknowleged in our magazine for October last we have received as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
E. J. Carlos, esq.	0	5	0
D. E. Davy, esq. Ufford	0	5	0
Wm. Hopkinson, esq. Stamford	0	5	0
Wm. Matchett, esq. Norwich	0	5	0
Page N. Scott, esq. Norwich	0	5	0
S. W. Stevenson, esq. Norwich	0	5	0
William Shackell, esq.	0	5	0
Mr. Gravell	0	5	0
Mr. S. Tymms, Bury	0	5	0
Junior members of the family of Nichols	1	10	0
Mrs. Morgan and members of her family	1	2	6
Miss S. A. Baker	0	2	6
Capt. F. Lewis, R. N.	0	2	6
Dr. Rawson, Lichfield	0	2	6
Mr. Lomax, Lichfield	0	2	6

We shall still be happy to receive additions to this list.

L. remarks, "Amongst the interesting portraits now exhibiting at the British Institution in Pall Mall, is the asserted "*Marriage of Henry the Sixth and Margaret of Anjou*," purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale by the Duke of Sutherland. Your correspondent J. G. N. noticed this picture, and the inventive fancies of Walpole connected with it, in the Magazine for July 1842. I ventured shortly after, in remarking on another painting, to submit a doubt whether it might not (rejecting the supposed portraits of the attendants given by Walpole) be the marriage of Henry under an allegorical allusion to the marriage of Joseph; and chiefly on account of the nimbus round the head of the bridegroom, while the bride has none. A second examination has convinced me that your correspondent is right, and that it is a simple representation of the *Marriage of the Virgin*, with the parties habited in the costume of the day, of the Flemish school, and in the usual style of Van Eyck, Hemling, &c. &c."

In answer to our correspondent, who inquired for particulars respecting the connexion of Dr. John Jamieson, the compiler of the Scottish Dictionary, &c. with the Bruces of Kennet, in the county of Clackmannan, a CADET OF KENNET communicates the following particulars from the Doctor's own MS. notes. The late John Jamieson was great-grandson of the Rev. *Alexander* Bruce, who got the lands of Gartlet from his father Robert Bruce, esq. of Kennet, by a charter under the great seal dated 2d March 1670. This Alexander was the second son of Robert, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Patrick Murray of Perdowie, who married the Hon. Margaret Colville, daughter of Lord Colville of Culross. The Rev. Alexander Bruce was one of the commissioners for supplies for the county of Clackmannan, and the first minister after the revolution at Kirkhead, in Peebleshire. He married 9th March 1677, Margaret, daughter of James Cleland and Isabel Kennedy his spouse, and died in the year 1704, leaving issue JAMES, Chief Justice of Barbados, who died there 19th September, 1749, leaving issue (See Gent. Magazine for 1749, page 429) DAVID an officer in the army, ALEXANDER a surgeon in Edinburgh, MARY, and RACHEL, born 1727, who married John Cleiland; their first child was David, who was born 16th July 1725, their second was Margaret born 16th May 1727. She married first Colin Broun, and secondly the Rev. John Jamieson, of Glasgow, the father of John Jamieson, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

In reference to the letter in our Magazine for January, on the meaning of the English proper name "John," JOHANNES thinks W. D. E. has derived that name quite erroneously from the Sanskrit *jăn*, person, man. Nor has he shewn what relation there is between John and the Hebrew Javan, Jonah, Jonas, and the Greek Ion, Io, Ionia. But let us look at the Latin *Johannes*, and we there see the true cognate of the English John, with its medial and radical *h*. The earliest authority we have for the word is Luke i. 13; and in Hebrew and Arabic it is written "Yāhya" and "Yūbănna" whence comes *Johannes*, John, both words retaining the radical *h* of the original, a letter neither appearing in the Sanskrit "*jăn*" nor known in that language, being in fact peculiar to the Hebrews and Arabs.

SCRUTATOR remarks that the death of "Nimrod,"—Mr. C. J. Apperley, was recorded in our number for July 1843, p. 103, as having occurred on the 19th May preceding in Upper Belgrave-place. We must presume that this precise specification of a date and place is more trustworthy than the statement of the newspapers, of his death having taken place recently "near Boulogne"; and if the former record had been remembered, we should certainly not have introduced his name into our last number.

Errata.—June, p. 649. The father of the late Mr. John Wilks was never a Fellow of the Royal Society.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Pictures from Italy. By Charles Dickens, *Esq.*

WITHOUT possessing any single writer of our country who has composed a book of Italian travels of eminent merit, we have had, old and new, a very large variety of works on the subject, sufficient to shew whether our transalpine travellers were gifted with that intelligence of judgment and delicacy of feeling which would enable them to view with advantage the treasures of a country that may be called the "Museum of the World." Perhaps Italy, taking it *in toto*, would make a larger demand upon the talents, tastes, and acquirements of a stranger than any other European country; and it could scarcely be expected that any one mind could be so richly gifted, or any knowledge so exuberant, as to appreciate all its diversified treasures, ancient and modern. The history of the literature of Italy may be justly said to be the history of the progress of the human mind in all the Christian world. To have engraved on one's memory the sacred records of its early history, and our imagination filled with recollections of its poetic glories,—to embrace only an epitome of all that the gigantic labours of antiquaries have brought to light of its mediæval history,*—to possess some portion of that delicate sensibility, that fine appreciation, and that keen judgment with which Winkelman surveyed the remains of its sculpture as with a master's eye,—to estimate the spirit by which the early masters of painting were directed, when the pencil was guided at once by the force of genius and the spirit of devotion,—to trace also the progress of that enchanting art which nature—at least in modern times—appears to have withheld from every other country to lavish with a partial hand and more willing profusion on the Land of Song;—great as would be the acquirements which could embrace these subjects, much more would be required before anything like a mental picture of this extraordinary people and country could be presented. Why, one branch of art alone, its architecture, in its rise forming a connecting link between the ancient and modern, would of itself almost demand the labour of a life! And how much even now do we omit to make the history of art complete! Large portions of its noble galleries are unseen by any stranger's eye; many of its costliest cabinets have never been explored by any foreign hand. We recollect no traveller

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* That extraordinary man Constantine Africanus, a native of Carthage, may be considered as a *type of the most remarkable scholars of the middle ages.* He had travelled for thirty-nine years to Egypt, to India, to Persia, to the remotest parts of the known world, in pursuit of knowledge, and, according to the encyclopædiacal comprehensiveness of the studies of that epoch, had embraced with one vast intelligence all that could and could not be known; could read and write all dead and living languages, had conversed with the highest literary characters of the east and west, and beaten them at their own weapons at public and private debates; had searched, collected, and translated all the most precious treasures of Greek, Chaldaic, and Arabic lore; and, after having been tossed about from land to land, and persecuted and banished as heretic and sorcerer, he found a shelter from envy and ignorance at the court of the Normans in Apulia, under whose patronage he resided at Salerno, until, deeming even that school an unsafe harbour against the tempests of life, he retired to the monastery of Monte Cassino, where he never lost sight of his favourite pursuits to the end of his days.—See Mariotti's View of the History and Literature of Italy.

of our own country who has given any account of that beautiful *miniature* sculpture which is seen glowing on the onyx, the cameo, and other costly gems; or of the no less matchless forms of beauty rising from the silver surface of the coins of Sicily and Ionia; or of the drawings of the ancient masters, those faithful guides to our knowledge of their purpose and intent in their finished and elaborate pictures. Each of these branches of art, of which two are only to be found in Italy (as pearls in their native bed,) in their proper form and lustre, seem entirely to have escaped observation, or not met with that taste and acquirement which could estimate and explain their transcendant worth and beauty. Then we should require to be informed of the living as of the dead, and turn to the workman as well as to his work. We must become acquainted with the spirit of their modern institutions, the government, the laws under which this national mind has been developed and improved. We must be admitted into those social and domestic circles which would unfold to us the private feelings and habits and intercourse of the inhabitants; and, lastly, we must possess that warmth of feeling and delicacy of taste which would make the very land we trod on as a sacred spot under our feet, which would animate and fill the splendid scenery we viewed with historic forms and deeds of imperishable fame, and, as we journeyed on, from every alpine height, and from every myrtle plain, —from every forest dark with its gigantic pine, and every sunny shore glowing with its eastern palm,—we should build up in our fancy a princely coronet once more to adorn Ausonia's aged brows, and hear from every solitary echo a voice that spoke of brighter days to arise over the silent and melancholy decay of a "forlorn and weary land." The task, however, which is too laborious for one, may be divided among the exertions of many. Nor have we wanted men of talent, scholars, antiquaries, and artists, who have gone forth well instructed in their respective branches of knowledge; so that we have reaped much information from the result of their successful labours. Still there was ample room for one who should catch the living manners of the country as they rise; who, gifted with a quick perception, a discriminating judgment, habits of observation, knowledge of human nature, and happy powers of embodying his thoughts in language, should survey the different walks of life, and give us lively portraitures of the natural manners, and the most striking peculiarities of the people; the artificial systems of the great, and the indigenous habits of the vulgar; peep behind the mask of the carnival, creep through the corridor of the convent, listen to the intrigue of the boudoir, paint like Watteau the evening promenade in the ilex lawns of the Borghese gardens; or, like Jan Steen, mingle with the rustic crowd that are tuning their light guitars, and emptying their sunny wine-flasks round the porch of the Albergo Meloni. There would be no want of amusing *contrasts* in such a land of lights and shades as this, if the pencil could be found to mark them. There might be seen, for instance, the most republican country in Europe with a despotic king on every throne; the most irreverent portion of all Catholicism living at Rome under the Pope's eye. One might see a priest saying mass beside the naked statues of the Graces, and might hear churchmen invoking the heathen gods as if they never had heard of the New Testament. One might find pictures of Venus and the loves on the gates of St. Peter's, and hear of people sent to prison for not communicating at Easter; listen to a mother talking of her daughter having a *fit of love*, as if she had had a fit of the ague or a fever; hear of a celebrated

author dying of laughter on being told of his sister's infamy; look at a row of skeletons sitting dressed in green silk gloves and red velvet slippers; listen to a Capuchin friar mumbling his prayers on the very spot where Cicero lived; and see the Bishop of Tivoli taking tithes of the corn growing on the fields of Horace's Sabine farm. The pencil that drew Gil Blas could have done this, and we had expected the same from the author of the Pickwick Papers. When Le Sage, in his inimitable novel, painted Spanish intrigues and Spanish character, he understood the Spanish language; but Mr. Dickens's mistake was in describing the interior of a house, when he did not possess the key which unlocked the outer door. He went to Italy not knowing a word of the Italian language: he could see, but he could not speak. His "brave courier" was his interpreter; his winged Mercury, the tongue of his mind; and so the bright original text was turned into a dull prosaic column of "interpretation" at the side of it. It is extremely difficult for an Englishman in Italy to get admission into the saloons of the great: few advance beyond the hospitable *banker's* door. Without an intimate knowledge of the various provincial dialects, and a quick, instinctive nicety of ear, it is impossible to understand the humours and allusions of the common people; and so Mr. Dickens must have been content to wrap his mantle about him, and be a silent spectator of the land he went to dwell in and describe.

When Milton visited Italy, he brought to that country a mind enriched by long years of intense study in all that related to her history and literature, ancient and modern. He wrote in the language of ancient Rome; he conversed in the dialect of modern. To what the Italians called an "angel's beauty" he added, what they no less admired, a "scholar's knowledge." How they received him and how they admired him, let their letters—let their poems tell! How honoured he was at Florence and at Rome! How dear too he was to Manso, who had been Tasso's friend!

With genius only inferior, and with acquirements perhaps as great, in later times Gray also resided when young in the land of song, and rich was the harvest of knowledge which he there piled up for future use, as we have had very peculiar opportunities of knowing. Scholar, artist, musician, poet, all were united in high excellence in his single mind; and England may well be proud when men, gifted as these men were, go forth to pay their homage to the land from whose hand they had drawn the pure "nectareous stream," and to imbibe through the eye a living picture of those scenes on which memory and fancy had so long loved to dwell. It cannot be otherwise: travel where we may, if we bring nothing, we carry nothing away. When *we* were in Italy nothing oppressed us so much as the constant feeling of our ignorance; we knew that we were living among treasures of "unsummed gold" that it would take lives to exhaust; we saw everything but in a dim mysterious twilight; we gathered only a few wild leaves from every scattered branch: and what, alas! does memory hold now in her frail and faithless hands? a handful of dust plucked from the Forum; a withered violet that bloomed unseen on Pæstum's marble plain! But all this is far back in the past; long years of clouds and darkness have rolled between;—and yet we still seem at distant intervals to breathe the fragrant air of its enchanted shores,—and majestic figures pass and repass, in severe and solitary beauty, before our eyes, as they alone were the rightful inhabitants of that terrestrial paradise; and sounds, too, are sometimes heard by us, such as the world owns not now,—sounds of immortal song, rising,

for so they seem, from the exiled poet's grave, that fall in all their stern indignant grandeur on the ear, like the clashing of chains of adamant heard from that deserted shore.

We think Mr. Dickens would have better consulted his genius and his fame had he thrown his present narrative into the form of letters, as Sterne did; it would have suited better his style of writing,—been more lively and more dramatic. Or, if he could have formed the whole into stories, as Madame de Staël threw her travels in Italy into *Corinne*, then his inventions and his embellishments, his Mrs. Davis and his brave courier, and his "raven" and *hæ quisquiliæ*, would not have been out of place; his present narrow range of allusion would have been concealed, and if there had been an entertaining story it would not have signified, if it had been written in England. However, the author of Nickleby, and Pickwick, and Barnaby Rudge, and Oliver Twist, is a person of such genius that his readers must find some entertainment or instruction, even where the author himself obtains no fame. It is quite evident that Mr. Dickens, in all his descriptions, brings very largely into use his own inventive resources: a single idea will in his mind soon sprout into a thousand heads. He lives, as Monsieur Delaville lived, in a house full of masks; he has a dramatic wardrobe, fitting every character he likes to create; and he has been so long used to the coloured glasses of the stage-lights, that he does not care to use the plain spectacles of common life. We trust in his tranquil sojourn in Switzerland that he will have leisure to return to his old and favourite studies, in which he is sure to deserve and to command success. There he is in his proper and native element; there he may with confidence unfurl once more the prosperous sails of his genius, and spread his flowing canvass freely to the winds.

In the specimens we are about to give from the volume, we thought at first of making a classification of the subjects, and of throwing them under the classes of description, observations of manners, humour, &c.; but, after all, it appears best to take the subjects as they follow each other in Mr. Dickens's narrative, as perhaps more pleasing from the contrasts, and more in harmony with his own arrangements. He begins, as we might expect, with the theatre:—

"The theatre of Puppets or Marionetti—a famous company from Milan—is, without any exception, the drollest exhibition I ever beheld in my life. I never saw any thing so exquisitely ridiculous. They *look* between four and five feet high, but are really much smaller; for when a musician in the orchestra happens to put his hat on the stage, it becomes alarmingly gigantic, and almost blots out an actor. They usually play a comedy, and a ballet. The comic man in the comedy I saw one summer night, is a waiter at an hotel. There never was such a locomotive actor, since the world began. Great pains are taken with him. He has extra joints in his legs, and a practical eye, with which he winks at the pit, in a manner that is absolutely insupportable to a stranger, but which the initiated audience, mainly composed of the common people, receive (so they do every thing else) quite as a matter of course, and as if he were a man. His spirits are prodigious. He continually shakes his legs, and winks his eye. And there is a heavy father with grey hair, who sits down on the regular conventional stage-bank, and blesses his daughter in the regular conventional way, who is tremendous. No one would suppose it possible that any thing short of a real man could be so tedious. It is the triumph of art. In the ballet, an enchanter runs away with the bride, in the very hour of her nuptials. He brings her to his cave, and tries to soothe her. They sit down on a sofa (the regular sofa! in the regular place, O.P. second entrance!) and a procession of musicians enter; one creature playing a drum, and knocking himself off his legs at every blow. These failing to delight her, dancers appear. Four first; then two; *the* two; the flesh-coloured two. The way in which they dance; the height to

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which they spring; the impossible and inhuman extent to which they pirouette; the revelation of their preposterous legs; the coming down with a pause, on the very tips of their toes, when the music requires it; the gentleman's retiring up, when it is the lady's turn; and the lady's retiring up when it is the gentleman's turn; the final passion of a pas-de-deux; and the going off with a bound!—I shall never see a *real* ballet, with a composed countenance again. I went another night, to see these Puppets act a play, called 'St. Helena, or the Death of Napoleon.' It began by the disclosure of Napoleon, with an immense head, seated on a sofa in his chamber at St. Helena; to whom his valet entered, with this obscure announcement.

"'Sir Yew ud se on Low!' (The *ow*, as in *cow*.)

"Sir Hudson (that you could have seen his regimentals!) was a perfect mammoth of a man, to Napoleon; hideously ugly; with a monstrously disproportionate face, and a great clump for the lower-jaw, to express his tyrannical and obdurate nature. He began his system of persecution, by calling his prisoner 'General Buonaparte;' to which the latter replied, with the deepest tragedy, 'Sir Yew ud se on Low, call me not thus. Repeat that phrase and leave me! I am Napoleon, Emperor of France!' Sir Yew ud se on, nothing daunted, proceeded to entertain him with an ordinance of the British Government, regulating the state he should preserve, and the furniture of his rooms: and limiting his attendants to four or five persons. 'Four or five for *me*,' said Napoleon. 'Me! one hundred thousand men were lately at my sole command, and this English officer talks of four or five for *me!*' Throughout the piece, Napoleon, (who talked very like the real Napoleon, and was, for ever, having small soliloquies by himself) was very bitter on 'these English officers,' and 'these English soldiers,' to the great satisfaction of the audience, who were perfectly delighted to have *Low* bullied; and who, whenever *Low* said 'General Bonaparte,' (which he always did: always receiving the same correction) quite execrated him. It would be hard to say why; for Italians have little cause to sympathise with Napoleon, Heaven knows. There was no plot at all, except that a French officer, disguised as an Englishman, came to propound a plan of escape; and being discovered, but not before Napoleon had magnanimously refused to steal his freedom, was immediately ordered off by *Low* to be hanged, in two very long speeches, which Low made memorable, by winding up with 'yas!'—to show that he was English,—which brought down thunders of applause. Napoleon was so affected by this catastrophe, that he fainted away on the spot, and was carried out by two other puppets. Judging from what followed, it would appear that he never recovered the shock; for the next act showed him, in a clean shirt, in his bed (curtains crimson and white), where a lady, *prematurely* dressed in mourning, brought two little children, who kneeled down by the bedside, while he made a decent end; the last word on his lips being 'Vatterlo.' It was unspeakably ludicrous. Buonaparte's boots were so wonderfully beyond control, and did such marvellous things of their own accord; doubling themselves up, and getting under tables, and dangling in the air, and sometimes skating away with him, out of all human knowledge, when he was in full speech,—mischances which were not rendered the less absurd, by a settled melancholy depicted in his face. To put an end to one conference with Low, he had to go to a table, and read a book; when it was the finest spectacle I ever beheld, to see his body bending over the volume, like a boot-jack, and his sentimental eyes *glaring obstinately into the pit*. He was prodigiously good, in bed, with an immense collar to his shirt, and his little hands outside the coverlet. So was Dr. Antommarchi represented by a puppet with long lank hair, like Mawworm's, who, in consequence of some derangement of his wires, hovered about the couch like a vulture, and gave medical opinions in the air. He was almost as good as *Low*, though the latter was great at all times—a decided brute and villain, beyond all possibility of mistake. Low was especially fine at the last, when, hearing the doctor and the valet say 'The Emperor is dead!' he pulled out his watch, and wound up the piece (not the watch) by exclaiming, with characteristic brutality, 'Ha! ha! Eleven minutes to six! The General dead! The spy hanged!' This brought the curtain down triumphantly," &c.

As soon as one company departs, another enters.

"It was most delicious weather when we came into Modena, where the darkness of the sombre colonnades over the footways skirting the main street on either side, was made refreshing and agreeable by the bright sky, so wonderfully blue. I passed from all the glory of the day into a dim cathedral, where high mass was per-

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forming, feeble tapers were burning, people were kneeling in all directions before all manner of shrines, and officiating priests were crooning the usual chant, in the usual low, dull, drawling, melancholy tone. Thinking how strange it was, to find in every stagnant town, this same heart beating with the same monotonous pulsation, the centre of the same torpid listless system, I came out by another door, and was suddenly scared to death by a blast from the shrillest trumpet that ever was blown. Immediately came tearing round the corner an equestrian company from Paris, marshalling themselves under the walls of the church, and flouting with their horses' heels, the griffins, lions, tigers, and other monsters in stone and marble, decorating its exterior. First there came a stately nobleman with a great deal of hair, and no hat, bearing an enormous banner, on which was inscribed MAZEPPA ! TO NIGHT ! ! Then a Mexican chief, with a great pear-shaped club on his shoulder, like Hercules. Then six or eight Roman chariots, each with a beautiful lady, in extremely short petticoats, and unnaturally pink tights, erect within: shedding beaming looks upon the crowd, in which there was a latent expression of discomposure and anxiety, for which I could not account, until, as the open back of each chariot presented itself, I saw the immense difficulty with which the pink legs maintained their perpendicular, over the uneven pavement of the town: which gave me quite a new idea of the ancient Romans and Britons. The procession was brought to a close, by some dozen indomitable warriors of different nations, riding two and two, and haughtily surveying the tame population of Modena: among whom, however, they occasionally condescended to scatter largesse in the form of a few handbills. After caracolling among the lions and tigers, and proclaiming that evening's entertainments with blast of trumpet, it then filed off, by the other end of the square, and left a new and greatly increased dulness behind. When the procession had so entirely passed away, that the shrill trumpet was mild in the distance, and the tail of the last horse was hopelessly round the corner, the people, who had come out of the church to stare at it, went back again. But one old lady, kneeling on the pavement within, near the door, had seen it all, and had been immensely interested, without getting up; and this old lady's eye, at that juncture, I happened to catch; to our mutual confusion. She cut our embarrassment very short, however, by crossing herself devoutly, and going down at full length, on her face, before a figure in a fancy petticoat and a gilt crown; which was so like one of the procession figures, that perhaps at this hour she may think the whole appearance a celestial vision." &c.

The waiter at *I tre Mori* is pleasantly hit off.

"Bologna being very full of tourists, detained there by an inundation which rendered the road to Florence impassable, I was quartered up at the top of an Hotel, in an out-of-the-way room, which I never could find, containing a bed, big enough for a boarding school, which I couldn't fall asleep in. The chief among the waiters who visited this lonely retreat, where there was no other company but the swallows in the broad eaves over the window, was a man of *one* idea in connection with the English; and the subject of this harmless monomania was Lord Byron. I made the discovery, by accidentally remarking to him at breakfast, that the matting with which the floor was covered was very comfortable at that season, when he immediately replied that *Milor Beeron* had been much attached to that kind of matting. Observing, at the same moment, that I took no milk, he exclaimed with enthusiasm, that *Milor Beeron* had never touched it. At first, I took it for granted, in my innocence, that he had been one of the *Beeron* servants; but no, he said no, he was in the habit of speaking about my Lord to English gentlemen; that was all. He knew all about him, he said. In proof of it, he connected him with every possible topic, from the Monte Pulciano wine at dinner, (which was grown on an estate he had owned,) to the big bed itself, which was the very model of his. When I left the inn, he coupled with his final bow in the yard, a parting assurance that the road by which I was going, had been Milor Beeron's favourite ride; and before the horse's feet had well begun to clatter on the pavement, he ran briskly up stairs again, I dare say, to tell some other Englishman, in some other solitary room, that the guest who had just departed was Lord *Beeron's* living image." &c.

As soon as the waiter disappears, another *sitter* takes the chair for his portrait.

"There was a postilion, in the course of this day's journey, as wild and savagely good-looking a vagabond, as you would desire to see. He was a tall, stout-made, dark-complexioned fellow, with a profusion of shaggy black hair hanging all over his face, and great black whiskers stretching down his throat. His dress was a torn suit of rifle green, garnished here and there with red; a steeple-crowned hat, innocent of nap, with a broken and bedraggled feather stuck in the band; and a flaming red neck-kerchief hanging on his shoulders. He was not in the saddle, but reposed, quite at his ease, on a sort of low footboard in front of the postchaise, down among the horses' tails—convenient for having his brains kicked out at any moment. To this brigand the Brave Courier, when we were at a reasonable trot, happened to suggest the practicability of going faster. He received the proposal with a perfect yell of derision; brandished his whip about his head (such a whip! it was more like a home-made bow); flung up his heels, much higher than the horses; and disappeared, in a paroxysm, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the axle-tree. I fully expected to see him lying in the road, a hundred yards behind, but up came the steeple-crowned hat again, next minute, and he was seen reposing, as on a sofa, entertaining himself with the idea, and crying, 'Ha! ha! what next. Oh the devil! Faster too! Shoo—hoo—o—o!' (This last ejaculation, an inexpressibly defiant hoot.) Being anxious to reach our immediate destination that night, I ventured, by and by, to repeat the experiment on my own account. It produced exactly the same effect. Round flew the whip with the same scornful flourish, up came the heels, down went the steeple-crowned hat, and presently he re-appeared, reposing as before, and saying to himself, 'Ha! ha! What next. Faster too! Oh the devil! Shoo—hoo—o—o!'"

The following is a sketch of Alpine scenery, a snow piece, fresh with the author's first impressions of those awful solitudes,—the barriers of nations,—the oceans of the earth.

"It was late in November; and the snow lying four or five feet thick in the beaten road on the summit, (in other parts the new drift was already deep,) the air was piercing cold. But the serenity of the night and the grandeur of the road, with its impenetrable shadows and deep glooms, and its sudden turns into the shining of the moon, and its incessant roar of falling water, rendered the journey more and more sublime at every step. Soon leaving the calm Italian villages below us, sleeping in the moonlight, the road began to wind among dark trees, and after a time emerged upon a barer region, very steep and toilsome, where the moon shone bright and high. By degrees the roar of water grew louder, and the stupendous track, after crossing the torrent by a bridge, struck in between two massive perpendicular walls of rock that quite shut out the moonlight, and only left a few stars shining in the narrow strip of sky above. Then even this was lost in the thick darkness of a cavern in the rock through which the way was pierced, the terrible cataract thundering and roaring close below it, and its foam and spray hanging in a mist about the entrance. Emerging from this cave, and coming again into the moonlight, and across a dizzy bridge, it crept and twisted upward through the Gorge of Gondo, savage and grand beyond description, with smooth-fronted precipices, rising up on either hand, and almost meeting overhead. Thus we went climbing on our rugged way higher and higher, all night, without a moment's weariness, lost in the contemplation of the black rocks, the tremendous heights and depths, the fields of smooth snow lying in the clefts and hollows, and the fierce torrents thundering headlong down the deep abyss. Towards daybreak we came among the snow, where a keen wind was blowing fiercely. Having with some trouble awakened the inmates of a wooden house in this solitude, round which the wind was howling dismally, catching up the snow in wreaths, and hurling it away; we got some breakfast in a room built of rough timbers, but well warmed by a stove, and well contrived, as it had need to be, for keeping out the bitter storms. A sledge being then made ready, and four horses harnessed to it, we went ploughing through the snow; still upward, but now in the cold light of morning, and with the great white desert on which we travelled plain and clear. We were well upon the summit of the mountain, and had before us the rude cross of wood denoting its greatest altitude above the sea, when the light of the rising sun struck all at once upon the waste of snow, and turned it a deep red. The lonely grandeur of the scene was then at its height. . . . . Taking to our wheels again soon afterwards we began rapidly to descend, passing under everlasting glaciers by means of arched galleries, hung with clusters of dripping

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icicles, under and over foaming waterfalls, near places of refuge and galleries of shelter against sudden danger, through caverns over whose arched roofs the avalanches slide in spring, and bury themselves in the unknown gulf beneath. Down, over lofty bridges and through horrible ravines, a little shifting speck in the vast desolation of ice and snow, and monstrous granite rocks; down, through the deep Gorge of the *Saltine*, and deafened by the torrent plunging madly down among the riven blocks of rock into the level country far below. Gradually down by zig-zag roads, lying between an upward and a downward precipice, into warmer weather, calmer air, and softer scenery, until there lay before us, glittering like gold or silver in the thaw and sunshine, the metal covered, red, green, yellow domes and church spires of a Swiss town," &c.

The following is a faithful portrait of the lovely scenery which it describes, and on which our recollection hangs with some touches of pride and satisfaction, for that we were the first, the very first, who ever traversed that beautiful road which winds along this enchanted coast, long before it was opened for public use.

"There is nothing in Italy more beautiful to me, than the coast-road between Genoa and Spezzia. On one side,—sometimes far below, sometimes nearly on a level with the road, and often skirted by broken rocks of many shapes, there is the free blue sea, with here and there a picturesque felúca gliding slowly on; on the other side, are lofty hills, ravines besprinkled with white cottages, patches of dark olive woods, country churches with their light open towers, and country houses gaily painted. On every bank and knoll by the wayside, the wild cactus and aloe flourish in exuberant profusion; and the gardens of the bright villages along the road, are seen, all blushing in the summer-time with clusters of the belladonna, and are fragrant in the autumn and winter with golden oranges and lemons. Some of the villages are inhabited, almost exclusively, by fishermen; and it is pleasant to see their great boats hauled upon the beach, making little patches of shade, where they lie asleep, or where the women and children sit romping and looking out to sea, while they mend their nets upon the shore. There is one town, Camoglia, with its little harbour on the sea, hundreds of feet below the road: where families of mariners live, who, time out of mind, have owned coasting-vessels in that place, and have traded to Spain and elsewhere. Seen from the road above, it is like a tiny model on the margin of the dimpled water, shining in the sun. Descended into, by the winding mule-tracks, it is a perfect miniature of a primitive seafaring town; the saltest, roughest, most piratical little place that ever was seen. Great rusty iron rings and mooring-chains, capstans, and fragments of old masts and spars, choke up the way; hardy rough-weather boats, and seamen's clothing, flutter in the little harbour, or are drawn out on the sunny stones to dry; on the parapet of the rude pier, a few amphibious looking fellows lie asleep, with their legs dangling over the wall, as though earth or water were all one to them, and if they slipped in, they would float away, dozing comfortably among the fishes; the church is bright with trophies of the sea, and votive offerings, in commemoration of escape from storm and shipwreck. The dwellings not immediately abutting on the harbour are approached by blind low archways, and by crooked steps, as if in darkness and in difficulty of access they should be like holds of ships, or inconvenient cabins under water; and every where, there is a smell of fish, and seaweed, and old rope. The coast-road whence Camoglia is descried so far below, is famous, in the warm season, especially in some parts near Genoa, for *fire-flies*. Walking there, on a dark night, I have seen it made one sparkling firmament by these beautiful insects; so that the distant stars were pale against the flash and glitter that spangled every olive wood and hill-side, and pervaded the whole air," &c.

The scenery of the marble quarries of Carrara has never, to one's knowledge, been so faithfully, or picturesquely described, as in the present volume. We extract a small portion.

"As you toil and clamber up one of these steep gorges, [*glens that run up into the lofty marble hills,*] having left your pony saddening his girths in water, a mile or two lower down, you hear, every now and then, echoing among the hills, in a low tone, more silent than the previous silence, a melancholy warning bugle,—a

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signal to the miners to withdraw. Then, there is a thundering, and echoing from hill to hill, and perhaps a splashing up of great fragments of rock into the air; and on you toil again until some other bugle sounds, in a new direction, and you stop directly, lest you should come within the range of the new explosion. There were numbers of men, working high up in these hills—on the sides—clearing away, and sending down the broken masses of stone and earth to make way for the blocks of marble that had been discovered. As these came rolling down from unseen hands into the narrow valley, I could not help thinking of the deep glen (just the same sort of glen) where the roc left Sinbad the Sailor; and where the merchants from the heights above, flung down great pieces of meat for the diamonds to stick to. There were no eagles here, to darken the sun in their swoop, and pounce upon them; but it was as wild and fierce as if there had been hundreds. But the road, the road down which the marble comes, however immense the blocks! The genius of the country, and the spirit of its institutions, pave the road: repair it, watch it, keep it going! Conceive a channel of water running over a rocky bed, beset with great heaps of stone of all shapes and sizes, winding down the middle of this valley; and *that* being the road—because it was the road five hundred years ago!—Imagine the clumsy carts of five hundred years ago, being used to this hour, and drawn, as they used to be five hundred years ago, by oxen, whose ancestors were worn to death five hundred years ago, as their unhappy descendants are now, in twelve months, by the suffering and agony of this cruel work. Two pair, four pair, ten pair, twenty pair, to one block, according to its size; down it must come, this way. In their struggling from stone to stone, with their enormous loads behind them, they die frequently upon the spot; and not they alone; for their passionate drivers, sometimes tumbling down in their energy, are crushed to death beneath the wheels. But it was good five hundred years ago, and it must be good now; and a railroad down one of these steeps (the easiest thing in the world) would be flat blasphemy. When we stood aside, to see one of these cars drawn by only a pair of oxen, (for it had but one small block of marble on it) coming down, I hailed, in my heart, the man who sat upon the heavy yoke, to keep it on the neck of the poor beasts—and who faced backward: not before him—as the very devil of true despotism. He had a great rod in his hand, with an iron point; and when they could plough and force their way through the loose bed of the torrent no longer, and came to a stop, he poked it into their bodies, beat it on their heads, screwed it round and round in their nostrils, got them on a yard or two, in the madness of intense pain; repeated all these persuasions, with increased intensity of purpose, when they stopped again; got them on once more; forced and goaded them to an abrupter point of the descent; and when their writhing and smarting, and the weight behind them, bore them plunging down the precipice in a cloud of scattered water, whirled his rod above his head, and gave a great whoop and hallo, as if he had achieved something, and had no idea that they might shake him off, and blindly mash his brains upon the road in the noon-tide of his triumph," &c.

This is a spirited description, but it ends, as usual, with a *comic opera*, performed in the village, which Mr. Dickens honoured with his presence, sitting of course in the stage box.

Mr. Dickens we take to be the only tourist, to whom Pisa would suggest St. Paul's Churchyard, and Mr. Harris, the publisher of children's books.

"The moon was shining when we approached Pisa, and for a long time we could see behind the wall the leaning tower, all awry in the uncertain light; the shadowy original of the old pictures in school-books, setting forth 'the Wonders of the World.' Like most things connected in their first associations with school-books and school-times it was too small. I felt it keenly. It was nothing like so high above the wall as I had hoped. It was another of the many *deceptions practised by Mr. Harris, bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.* His tower was a fiction, but this was reality, and by comparison, a short reality. Still it looked very well, and very strange, and was quite *as much out of the perpendicular as Harris had represented it to be.* The quiet air of Pisa, too, the big guardhouse at the gate, with only two little soldiers in it, the streets with scarcely any show of people in them, and the Arno flowing *quaintly* through the centre of the town, were excellent. So I bore no *malice in my heart against Mr. Harris,* (remembering his good intentions,) but forgave him before dinner, and went out full of confidence to see the tower next morning. I might have known better, but

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somehow I had expected to see it casting its long shadow on a public street where people came and went all day. It was a surprise to me to find it in a grave retired place apart from the general resort, and carpeted with smooth green turf. But the group of buildings clustered on and about this verdant carpet, comprising the tower, the baptistery, the cathedral, and the Church of the Campo Santo, is perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful in the whole world, and from being clustered there, together, away from the ordinary transactions and details of the town, they have a singularly venerable and impressive character. It is the architectural essence of a rich old city, with all its common life and common habitations pressed out and filtered away. *Sismondi* compares the tower to the usual pictorial representations in children's books of the Tower of Babel. It is a happy simile, and conveys a better idea of the building than chapters of laboured description. Nothing can exceed the grace and lightness of the structure; nothing can be more remarkable than its general appearance. In the course of the ascent to the top (which is by an easy staircase,) the inclination is not very apparent, but at the summit it becomes so, and gives one the sensation of being in a ship that has heeled over through the action of an ebb tide. The effect upon the *low side*, so to speak, looking over from the gallery and seeing the shaft recede to its base, is very startling; and I saw a nervous traveller hold on to the tower involuntarily after glancing down, as if he had some idea of propping it up. The view within from the ground, looking up as through a slanting tube, is also very curious. It certainly inclines as much as the most sanguine tourist could desire. The natural impulse of ninety-nine people out of a hundred who were about to recline upon the grass below it to rest, and contemplate the adjacent buildings, would probably be, not to take up their position under the leaning side, it is so very much aslant," &c.

But from the Tower, and the wonders of early art in the Campo Santo, and the baptistery, and the cathedral with its gates of glory, the author is soon called off to topics more congenial to his pencil.

"If Pisa be the seventh wonder of the world in right of its tower, it may claim to be, at least, the second or third in right of its beggars. They waylay the unhappy visiter at every turn, escort him to every door he enters at, and lie in wait for him with strong reinforcements at every door by which they know he must come out. The grating of the portal on its hinges is the signal for a general shout, and the moment he appears he is hemmed in and fallen upon by heaps of rags and personal distortions. The beggars seem to embody all the trade and enterprise of Pisa. Nothing else is stirring but warm air. Going through the streets, *the fronts of the sleepy houses look like backs.* They are all so still and quiet, and unlike houses with people in them, that the greater part of the city has the appearance of a city at daybreak, or during a general siesta of the population. Or it is yet more like those backgrounds of houses in common prints, or old engravings, where windows and doors are squarely indicated, and one figure (a beggar of course) is seen walking off by itself into illimitable perspective."

The Coliseum:—

"Go to the Coliseum . . . . It is no fiction, but plain, sober, honest truth to say, so suggestive and distinct is it at this hour, that for a moment, actually in passing in, they who will may have the whole great pile before them, as it used to be, with thousands of eager faces staring down into the arena, and such a whirl of strife, and blood, and dust going on there as no language can describe. Its solitude, its awful beauty, and its utter desolation, strike upon the stranger, the next moment, like a softened sorrow; and never in his life, perhaps, will he be so moved and overcome by any sight, not immediately connected with his own affections and afflictions. To see it crumbling there, an inch a year; its walls and arches overgrown with green; its corridors open to the day; the long grass growing in its porches; young trees of yesterday springing up on its ragged parapets, and bearing fruit: chance produce of the seeds dropped there by the birds who build their nests within its chinks and crannies; to see its Pit of Fight filled up with earth, and the peaceful cross planted in the centre; to climb into its upper halls, and look down on ruin, ruin, ruin, all about it; the triumphal arches of Constantine, Septimius Severus, and Titus; the Roman Forum; the Palace of the Cæsars; the temples of the old religion, fallen down and gone; is to see the ghost of old Rome, wicked, wonderful, old city, haunting the very ground on which its people trod. It is the most impressive, the most stately, the most solemn, grand, majestic, mournful sight,

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conceivable. Never, in its bloodiest prime, can the sight of the gigantic Coliseum, full and running over with the lustiest life, have moved one heart, as it must move all who look upon it now, a ruin. God be thanked; a ruin! As it tops the other ruins; standing there a mountain among graves: so do its ancient influences outlive all other remnants of the old mythology and old butchery of Rome, in the nature of the fierce and cruel Roman people. The Italian face changes as the visiter approaches the city; its beauty becomes devilish; and there is scarcely one countenance in a hundred, among the common people in the streets, that would not be at home and happy in a renovated Coliseum to-morrow. Here was Rome indeed at last; and such a Rome as no one can imagine in its full and awful grandeur! We wandered out upon the Appian Way, and then went on, through miles of ruined tombs and broken walls, with here and there a desolate and uninhabited house: past the Circus of Romulus, where the course of the chariots, the stations of the judges, competitors, and spectators, are yet as plainly to be seen as in old time: past the tomb of Cecilia Metella; past all inclosure, hedge, or stake, wall or fence: away upon the open Campagna, where, on that side of Rome, nothing is to be beheld but ruin. Except where the distant Apennines bound the view upon the left, the whole wide prospect is one field of ruin. Broken aqueducts, left in the most picturesque and beautiful clusters of arches; broken temples; broken tombs. A desert of decay, sombre and desolate beyond all expression; and with a history in every stone that strews the ground."

The following is one of the most lively and amusing little pictures in the book; a lively representation of what we thought the dullest scene we ever witnessed:—

"Some quarter of an hour of this sort of progress brought us to the Corso; and anything so gay, so bright, and lively as the whole scene there it would be difficult to imagine. From all the innumerable balconies, from the remotest and highest, no less than from the lowest and nearest, hangings of bright red, light green, bright blue, white and gold, were fluttering in the brilliant sunlight. From windows, and from parapets, and tops of houses, streamers of the richest colours, and draperies of the gaudiest and most sparkling hues were floating out upon the street. The buildings seemed to have been literally turned inside out, and to have all their gaiety towards the highway. Shop fronts were taken down, and the windows filled with company, like boxes at a shining theatre; doors were carried off their hinges, and long tapestried groves, hung with garlands of flowers and evergreens, displayed within; builders' scaffoldings were gorgeous temples, radiant in silver, gold, and crimson; and in every nook and corner, from the pavement to the chimney-tops, where women's eyes could glisten, there they danced, and laughed, and sparkled like the light in water. Every sort of bewitching madness of dress was there. Little preposterous scarlet jackets, quaint old stomachers, more wicked than the smartest boddices; Polish pelisses, strained and tight as ripe gooseberries; tiny Greek caps, all awry, and clinging to the dark hair, Heaven knows how; every wild, quaint, bold, shy, pettish madcap fancy had its illustration in a dress; and every fancy was as dead forgotten by its owner, in the tumult of merriment, as if the three old aqueducts that still remain entire had brought Lethe into Rome upon their sturdy arches that morning. The carriages were now three abreast, in broader places four; often stationary for a long time together; always one close mass of variegated brightness; showing, the whole street-full, through the storm of flowers, like flowers of a larger growth themselves. In some the horses were richly caparisoned in magnificent trappings; in others they were decked from head to tail with flowing ribbons. Some were driven by coachmen with enormous double faces; one face leering at the horses, the other cocking its extraordinary eyes into the carriage; and both rattling again, under the hail of sugar plums. Other drivers were attired as women, wearing long ringlets and no bonnets, and looking more ridiculous in any real difficulty with the horses (of which in such a concourse there were a great many) than tongue can tell, or pen describe. Instead of sitting *in* the carriages, upon the seats, the handsome Roman women, to see, and to be seen the better, sit in the heads of the barouches, at this time of general license, with their feet upon the cushions—and oh! the flowing skirts and dainty waists, the blessed shapes and laughing faces, the free, good-humoured, gallant figures that they make! There were great vans, too, full of handsome girls—thirty or more together, perhaps—and the broadsides that were poured into and poured out of these fairy fire-ships splashed the air with flowers and bon-

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bons for ten minutes at a time. Carriages delayed long in one place would begin a deliberate engagement with other carriages, or with people at the lower windows; and the spectators at some upper balcony or window, joining in the fray and attacking both parties, would empty down great bags of confétti, that descended like a cloud, and in an instant made them white as millers. Still carriages on carriages, dresses on dresses, colours on colours, crowds upon crowds, without end. Men and boys clinging to the wheels of coaches, and holding on behind, and following in their wake, and diving in among the horses' feet, to pick up scattered flowers to sell again. Maskers on foot (the drollest generally) in fantastic exaggerations of court dresses, surveying the throng through enormous eye-glasses, and always transported with an extacy of love on the discovery of any particularly old lady at a window. Long strings of Policinelli laying about them, with blown bladders at the ends of sticks; a waggon full of madmen screaming, and tearing to the life; a coachful of grave mamelukes, with their horse-tail standard set up in the midst; a party of gipsy-women engaged in terrific conflict with a shipful of sailors; a man-monkey on a pole, surrounded with strange animals with pigs' faces, and lions' tails, carried under their arms, or worn gracefully over their shoulders; carriages on carriages, dresses on dresses, colours on colours, crowds upon crowds without end. Not many actual characters sustained, or represented, perhaps, considering the number dressed; but the main pleasure of the scene consisting in its perfect good temper; in its bright, and infinite, and flashing variety; and in its entire abandonment to the mad humour of the time—an abandonment so perfect, so contagious, so irresistible, that the steadiest foreigner fights up to his middle in flowers and sugar-plums, like the wildest Roman of them all, and thinks of nothing else till half-past four o'clock, when he is suddenly reminded (to his great regret) that this is not the whole business of his existence, by hearing the trumpet sound, and seeing the dragoons begin to clear the street."

Whether Mr. and Mrs. Davis exist anywhere, except in the chambers of Mr. Dickens' fancy, which Queen Mab is continually peopling with creatures of her own, we cannot say; but if creations of the brain, they are such as nature and truth would delight to own. It is wonderful what persons, invisible to all others, men of genius contrive to see!

"We often encountered in these expeditions a company of English tourists, with whom I had an ardent but ungratified longing to establish a speaking acquaintance. They were one Mr. Davis, and a small circle of friends. It was impossible not to know Mrs. Davis's name, from her being always in great request among her party, and her party being everywhere. During the Holy week, they were in *every* part of *every* scene of *every* ceremony. For a fortnight or three weeks before it, they were in every tomb, and every church, and every ruin, and every picture gallery, and I hardly ever observed Mrs. Davis to be silent for a moment. Deep under-ground, high up in St. Peter's, out on the Campagna, and stifling in the Jews' quarter, Mrs. Davis turned up; all the same. I don't think she ever saw anything, or ever looked at anything: and she had always lost something out of a straw hand-basket, and was trying to find it, with all her might and main, among an immense quantity of English halfpence, which lay, like sands upon the sea shore, at the bottom of it. There was a professional Cicerone always attached to the party (which had been brought over from London fifteen or twenty strong, by contract); and if he so much as looked at Mrs. Davis, she invariably cut him short, by saying; 'There, God bless the man! don't worrit me! I don't understand a word you say, and shouldn't if you was to talk 'till you was black in the face.' Mr. Davis always had a snuff-coloured great coat on, and carried a great green umbrella in his hand, and had a slow curiosity constantly devouring him, which prompted him to do extraordinary things, such as taking the covers off urns in tombs, and looking in at the ashes as if they were pickles—and tracing out inscriptions with the ferrule of his umbrella, and saying with intense thoughtfulness, 'Here's a B, you see, and there's a R, and this is the way we goes on in, is it?' His antiquarian habits occasioned his being frequently in the rear of the rest, and one of the agonies of Mrs. Davis and the party in general, was an ever present fear that Davis would be lost. This caused them to scream for him in the strangest places, and at the most improper seasons; and when he came slowly emerging out of some sepulchre or other, like a peaceful ghoule, saying, 'Here I am!' Mrs. Davis invariably replied, 'You'll be buried alive in a foreign country, Davis, and it's no use trying to prevent you.' Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and their party,

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had probably been brought from London in about nine or ten days. Eighteen hundred years ago, the Roman legions, under Claudius, protested against being led into Mr. and Mrs. Davis's country, urging that it lay beyond the limits of the world."

Now let us take another drawing of a similar character.

"Among what may be called the cubs or minor lions of Rome, there was one that amused me mightily. It is always to be found there, and its den is on the great flight of steps, that lead from the Piázza di Spágna, to the church of Trínita del Monte. In plainer words, these steps are the great place of resort for the artists' *models*, and there they are constantly waiting to be hired. The first time I went up there, I could not conceive why the faces seemed familiar to me; why they appeared to have beset me, for years, in every possible variety of action and costume; and how it came to pass that they started up before me, in Rome, in the broad day, like so many saddled and bridled nightmares. I soon found that we had made acquaintance, and improved it, for several years, on the walls of various exhibition galleries. There is one old gentleman with long white hair, and an immense beard, who, to my knowledge, has gone half through the catalogue of the Royal Academy. This is the venerable or patriarchal model. He carries a long staff; and every knot and twist in that staff, I have seen faithfully delineated, innumerable times. There is another man in a blue cloak, who always pretends to be asleep in the sun (when there is any), and who, I need not say, is always very wide awake, and very attentive to the disposition of his legs. This is the *dolce far' niente* model. There is another man in a brown cloak, who leans against a wall, with his arms folded in his mantle, and looks out of the corners of his eyes, which are just visible beneath his broad slouched hat. This is the *assassin* model. There is another man, who constantly looks over his own shoulder, and is always going away, but never goes. This is the *haughty* or *scornful* model. As to domestic happiness and holy families, they should come very cheap, for there are lumps of them, all up the steps; and the cream of the thing is, that they are all the falsest vagabonds in the world, especially made up for the purpose, and having no counterparts in Rome or any other part of the habitable globe," &c.

The following is a little piece we have torn off from the picture of an execution of a murderer.

"Nine o'clock struck, and ten o'clock struck, and nothing happened. All the bells of all the churches rang as usual. A little parliament of dogs assembled in the open space, and chased each other, in and out among the soldiers. Fierce-looking Romans of the lowest class, in blue cloaks, russet cloaks, and rags uncloaked, came and went, and talked together. Women and children fluttered, on the skirts of the scanty crowd. One large muddy spot was left quite bare, like a bald place on a man's head. A cigar-merchant, with an earthen pot of charcoal ashes in one hand, went up and down, crying his wares. A pastry-merchant divided his attention between the scaffold and his customers. Boys tried to climb up walls, and tumbled down again. Priests and monks elbowed a passage for themselves among the people and stood on tiptoe for a sight of the knife; then went away. Artists in inconceivable hats of the Middle Ages, and beards (thank Heaven!) of no age at all, flashed picturesque scowls about them from their stations in the throng. One gentleman (connected with the fine arts, I presume) went up and down in a pair of Hessian-boots, with a red beard hanging down on his breast, and his long and bright red hair, plaited into two tails, one on either side of his head; which fell over his shoulders in front of him, very nearly to his waist, and were carefully entwined and braided. . . . . Nobody cared, or was at all affected. There was no manifestation of disgust, or pity, or indignation, or sorrow. My empty pockets were tried, several times, in the crowd immediately below the scaffold, as the corpse was being put into its coffin. It was an ugly, filthy, careless, sickening spectacle; meaning nothing but butchery, beyond the momentary interest, to the one wretched actor. Yes! Such a sight has one meaning and one warning. Let me not forget it. The speculators in the *lottery*, station themselves at favourable points for counting the gouts of blood that spirt out, here or there; and *buy that number*. It is pretty sure to have a run upon it," &c.

But let us leave the scaffold and the charnel house, and breathe the fresh-

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ness of the air, and inhale the morning sweetness of the breezes coming from Albano's ilex groves.

"The excursions in the neighbourhood of Rome are charming, and would be full of interest were it only for the changing views they afford, of the wild Campagna. But every inch of ground, in every direction, is rich in associations, and in natural beauties. There is Albano with its lovely lake and wooded shore, and with its wine, that certainly has not improved since the days of Horace, and in these times hardly justifies his panegyric. There is squalid Tivoli, with the river Anio diverted from its course, and plunging down headlong, some eighty feet in search of it; with its picturesque temple of the Sybil, perched high on a crag; its minor waterfalls glancing and sparkling in the sun; and one good cavern yawning darkly, where the river takes a fearful plunge, and shoots on, low down, under beetling rocks. There, too, is the villa D'Este, deserted and decaying among groves of melancholy pine and cypress trees, where it seems to lie in state. Then, there is Frascati, and, on the steep above it, the ruins of Tusculum, where Cicero lived, and wrote, and adorned his favourite house (some fragments of it may yet be seen there), and where Cato was born. We saw its ruined amphitheatre on a grey dull day, when a shrill March wind was blowing, and when the scattered stones of the old city lay strewn about the lonely eminence, as desolate and dead as the ashes of a long extinguished fire. One day, we walked out, a little party of three, to Albano, fourteen miles distant; possessed by a great desire to go there, by the ancient Appian way, long since ruined and overgrown. We started at half-past seven in the morning, and within an hour or so were out upon the open Campagna. For twelve miles, we went climbing on, over an unbroken succession of mounds, and heaps, and hills, of ruin. Tombs and temples, overthrown and prostrate; small fragments of columns, friezes, pediments; great blocks of granite and marble; mouldering arches, grass grown and decayed; ruin enough to build a spacious city from; lay strewn about us.—Sometimes loose walls, built up from these fragments by the shepherds, came across our path; sometimes, a ditch between two mounds of broken stones, obstructed our progress; sometimes, the fragments themselves, rolling from beneath our feet, made it a toilsome matter to advance; but it was always *ruin*. Now, we tracked a piece of the old road, above the ground; now traced it, underneath a grassy covering, as if that were its grave; but all the way was ruin. In the distance, ruined aqueducts went stalking on their giant course along the plain; and every breath of wind that swept towards us, stirred early flowers and grasses, springing up spontaneously, on miles of ruin. The unseen larks above us, who alone disturbed the awful silence, had their nests in ruin; and the fierce herdsmen clad in sheep skins, who now and then scowled out upon us from their sleeping nooks, were housed in ruin. The aspect of the desolate Campagna in one direction, where it was most level, reminded me of an American prairie; but what is the solitude of a region where men have never dwelt, to that of a desert, where a mighty race have left their footprints in the earth from which they have vanished; where the resting-places of their Dead, have fallen like their Dead; and the broken hour-glass of Time, is but a heap of idle dust! Returning, by the road, at sunset; and looking, from the distance, on the course we had taken in the morning, I almost felt (as I had felt when I first saw it, at that hour) as if the sun would never rise again, but looked its last, that night, upon a ruined world," &c.

Mr. Dickens was witness to the ceremonies of Easter, though Protestant eyes have no business there, and Protestant pens are not the pens to describe them: but we must break off—the great clock of St. Peter's is even now striking; we shall be too late if we wait a moment longer. See, the Cardinals' carriages are all standing empty in the shade; and hark, those strains of unearthly music are winding their lingering way through the echoes of the immortal dome of Michael Angelo!

"I think the most popular and most crowded sight (excepting those of Easter Sunday and Monday, which are open to all classes of people), was the Pope washing the feet of thirteen men, representing the twelve apostles and Judas Iscariot. The place in which this pious office is performed is one of the chapels of St. Peter's, which is gaily decorated for the occasion; the *thirteen* sitting 'all of a

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row,' on a very high bench, and looking particularly uncomfortable, with the eyes of Heaven knows how many English, French, Americans, Swiss, Germans, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, and other foreigners nailed to their faces all the time. They are robed in white; and on their heads they wear a stiff white cap, like a large English porter pot without a handle. Each carries in his hand a nosegay of the size of a fine cauliflower, and two of them on this occasion wore spectacles, which, remembering the characters they sustained, I thought a droll appendage to the costume. There was a great eye to *character*. St. John was represented by a good-looking young man. St. Peter by a grave-looking old gentleman with a flowing brown beard; and Judas Iscariot by such an enormous hypocrite (I could not make out, though, whether the expression of his face was real or assumed), that if he had acted the part to the death, and had gone away and hanged himself, he would have left nothing to be desired. As the two large boxes appropriated to ladies at this sight were full to the throat, and getting near was hopeless, we posted off along with a great crowd, to be in time at the table where the Pope in person waits on these thirteen, and after a prodigious struggle at the Vatican staircase, and several personal conflicts with the Swiss Guard, the whole crowd swept into the room. It was a long gallery, hung with drapery of white and red, with another great box for ladies, who are obliged to dress in black at these ceremonies, and to wear black veils, a royal box for the King of Naples and his party, and the table itself, which, set out like a ball supper, and ornamented with golden figures of the real apostles, was arranged on an elevated platform on one side of the gallery. The counterfeit apostles' knives and forks were laid out on that side of the table which was nearest to the wall, so that they might be stared at again without let or hindrance. The body of the room was full of male strangers, the crowd immense, the heat very great, and the pressure sometimes frightful. It was at its height when the stream came pouring in from the feet washing, and then there were such shrieks and outcries, that a party of Piedmontese dragoons went to the rescue of the Swiss Guard, and helped them to calm the tumult. The ladies were particularly ferocious in their struggles for places. One lady of my acquaintance was seized round the waist, in the ladies' box, by a strong matron and hoisted out of her place; and there was another lady in a back row in the same box who improved her position by sticking a large pin into the ladies before her. The gentlemen about me were remarkably anxious to see what was on the table; and one Englishman seemed to have embarked the whole energy of his nature in the determination to discover whether there was any *mustard*. 'By Jupiter, there's vinegar!' I heard him say to his friend, after he had stood on tiptoe an immense time, and had been crushed and beaten on all sides. 'And there's oil! I saw them distinctly, in cruets! Can any gentleman in front there see mustard on the table? Sir, will you oblige me? *Do* you see a mustard pot?' The Apostles, and Judas, appearing on the platform, after much expectation, were marshalled in line, in front of the table, with Peter at the top; and a good long stare was taken at them by the company, while twelve of them took a long smell at their nosegays, and Judas—moving his lips very obtrusively—engaged in inward prayer. Then the Pope, clad in a scarlet robe, and wearing on his head a skull cap of white satin, appeared in the midst of a crowd of cardinals and other dignitaries, and took in his hand a little golden ewer, from which he poured a little water over one of Peter's hands, while one attendant held a golden basin; a second a fine cloth; a third, Peter's nosegay, which was taken from him during the operation. This his Holiness performed, with considerable expedition, on every man in the line. (Judas I observed to be particularly overcome by his condescension); and then the whole Thirteen sat down to dinner, grace said by the Pope. Peter in the chair. There was white wine and red wine; and the dinner looked very good. The courses appeared in portions, one for each Apostle; and these being presented to the Pope, by cardinals upon their knees, were by him handed to the Thirteen. The manner in which *Judas* grew more white-livered over his victuals, and languished with his head on one side, as if he had no appetite, defies all description. *Peter* was a good sound old man, and went in, as the saying is, 'to win;' eating every thing that was given him (he got the best, being first in the row), and saying nothing to any body. The dishes appeared to be chiefly composed of fish and vegetables. The Pope helped the Thirteen to wine also, and during the whole dinner, somebody read something aloud out of a large book—the Bible, I presume—which nobody could hear, and to which nobody paid the least attention. The cardinals and other attendants smiled to each other from time to time, as if the thing were a great farce; and if they thought so, there is little doubt they were

perfectly right. His Holiness did what he had to do, as a sensible man gets through a troublesome ceremony, and seemed very glad when it was all over." &c.

When we were in Italy, as we advanced along "the Solar Road," we said to ourselves, "The *south* commences at Terracina!" Afterwards we found that Madame de Staël had made the same remark. Mr. Dickens is now there, sitting, reclining in this very hostelry of ours, and thus he writes—

"How blue and bright the sea, rolling below the windows of the inn so famous in robber stories! How picturesque the great crags and points of rock overhanging to-morrow's narrow road, where galley slaves are working in the quarries above, and the sentinels, who guard them, lounge on the sea shore. All night there is the murmur of the sea beneath the stars; and in the morning, just at daybreak, the prospect suddenly becoming expanded, as if by a miracle, reveals, in the far distance across the sea there, Naples with its islands, and Vesuvius spouting fire! Within a quarter of an hour the whole is gone, as if it were a vision in the clouds, and there is nothing but the sea and sky. The Neapolitan frontier crossed, after two hours' travelling, and the hungriest of soldiers and custom-house officers with difficulty appeased, we enter by a gateless portal into the first Neapolitan town, Fondi: take note of Fondi, in the name of all that is wretched and beggarly. A filthy channel of mud and refuse meanders down the centre of the miserable street, fed by obscene rivulets that trickle from the abject houses. There is not a door, a window, or a shutter, not a roof, a wall, a post, or a pillar, in all Fondi but is decayed and crazy and rotting away. The wretched history of the town, with all its sieges and pillages by Barbarossa and the rest, might have been acted last year. How the gaunt dogs that sneak about the miserable street come to be alive and undevoured by the people is one of the enigmas of the world. A hollow-cheeked and scowling people they are! All beggars; but that's nothing. Look at them as they gather round. Some are too indolent to come down stairs, or are too wisely mistrustful of the stairs, perhaps, to venture, so stretch out their lean hands from upper windows and howl; others come flocking about us, fighting and jostling one another, and demanding incessantly charity for the love of God, charity for the love of the Blessed Virgin, charity for the love of all the Saints. A group of miserable children, almost naked, screaming forth the same petition, discover that they can see themselves reflected in the varnish of the carriage, and begin to dance and make grimaces, that they may have the pleasure of seeing their antics repeated in this mirror. A crippled idiot, in the act of striking one of them, who drowns his clamorous demand for charity, observes his angry counterpart in the panel, stops short, and thrusting out his tongue, begins to wag his head and chatter. The shrill cry raised at this awakens half a dozen wild creatures, wrapped in frowsy brown cloaks, who are lying on the church steps, with pots and pans for sale. These, scrambling up, approach, and beg *defiantly*. —'I am hungry. Give me something. Listen to me, Signior. I am hungry.'—Then a ghastly old woman, fearful of being too late, comes hobbling down the street, stretching out one hand, and scratching herself all the way with the other, and screaming long before she can be heard, 'Charity, charity; I'll go and pray for you directly, beautiful lady, if you'll give me charity.' Lastly, the members of a brotherhood for burying the dead, hideously masked, and attired in shabby black robes, white at the skirts, with the splashes of many muddy winters, escorted by a dirty priest, and a congenial cross-bearer, come hurrying past. Surrounded by this motley concourse, we move out of Fondi; bad bright eyes glaring at us, out of the darkness of every crazy tenement, like glistening fragments of its filth and putrefaction," &c.

* * * *

"Why do the beggars rap their chins constantly with their right hands when you look at them? Everything is done in pantomime in Naples, and *that* is the conventional sign for hunger. A man who is quarrelling with another yonder lays the palm of his right hand on the back of his left, and shakes the two thumbs—expressive of a donkey's ears—whereat his adversary is goaded to desperation. Two people bargaining for fish, the buyer empties an imaginary waistcoat pocket when he is told the price, and walks away without a word, having thoroughly conveyed to the seller that he considers it too dear. Two people in carriages meeting, one touches his lips twice or thrice, holds up the five fingers of his right hand, and gives a horizontal cut in the air with the palm. The other nods briskly and goes his way. He has been invited to a friendly dinner at half past five o'clock,

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and will certainly come. All over Italy a peculiar shake of the right hand from the wrist, with the forefinger stretched out, expresses a negative—the only negative beggars will ever understand; but in Naples those five fingers are a copious language," &c.

The Lotteries :—

"There is one extraordinary feature in the real life of Naples at which we may take a glance before we go—the *lotteries*. They prevail in most parts of Italy, but are particularly obvious in their effects and influences here. They are drawn every Saturday. They bring an immense revenue to the government, and diffuse a taste for gambling among the poorest of the poor, which is very comfortable to the coffers of the state, and very ruinous to themselves. The lowest stake is one grain; less than a farthing. One hundred numbers—from one to a hundred inclusive—are put into a box. Five are drawn. Those are the prizes. I buy three numbers. If one of them come up, I win a small prize. If two, some hundreds of times my stake. If three, three thousand five hundred times my stake. I stake (or play as they call it) what I can upon my numbers, and buy what numbers I please. The amount I play I pay at the lottery office, where I purchase the ticket, and it is stated on the ticket itself. Every lottery office keeps a printed book, an universal lottery diviner, where every possible accident and circumstance is provided for, and has a number against it. For instance, let us stake two carlini—about sevenpence. On our way to the lottery office we run against a black man. When we get there we say gravely, 'The Diviner.' It is handed over the counter as a serious matter of business. We look at *black man*, such a number: 'Give us that.' We look at *running against a person in the street*: 'Give us that.' We look at *the name of the street* itself: 'Give us that.' Now we have our three numbers. If the roof of the theatre of San Carlo were to fall in, so many people would play upon the numbers attached to such an accident in the Diviner, that the government would soon close those numbers, and decline to run the risk of losing any more upon them. This often happens. Not long ago, when there was a fire in the king's palace, there was such a desperate run on fire, and king, and palace, that further stakes on the numbers attached to those words in the Golden Book were forbidden. Every accident or event, is supposed, by the ignorant populace, to be a revelation to the beholder, or party concerned, in connection with the lottery. Certain people who have a talent for dreaming fortunately, are much sought after; and there are some priests who are constantly favoured with visions of the lucky numbers. I heard of a horse running away with a man, and dashing him down, dead, at the corner of a street. Pursuing the horse with incredible speed, was another man, who ran so fast, that he came up, immediately after the accident. He threw himself upon his knees beside the unfortunate rider, and clasped his hand with an expression of the wildest grief. 'If you have life,' he said, 'speak one word to me! If you have one gasp of breath left, mention your age for Heaven's sake, that I may play that number in the lottery!'"

Our last quotation must be one that relates to an old friend: for who does not recollect with pleasure the *raven* of Barnaby Rudge? who did not rejoice in his company? grieve at his disappearance?—but he is revived, and as well as ever—not altogether reformed, but he passes the evening of his days with holy men at the monastery of Monte Cassino.

"Away from Naples in a glorious sunrise, by the road to Capua, and then on a three days' journey along bye roads, that we may see on the way the monastery of Monte Cassino, which is perched on the steep and lofty hill above the little town of San Germano, and is lost on a misty morning in the clouds. So much the better for the deep sounding of its bell, which, as we go winding up on mules towards the convent, is heard mysteriously in the still air, while nothing is seen but the grey mist, moving solemnly and slowly like a funeral procession. Behold, at length, the shadowy pile of building close before us; its grey walls and towers dimly seen, though so near and so vast, and the raw vapour rolling through its cloisters heavily. There are two black shadows walking to and fro in the quadrangle, near the statues of the Patron Saint and his sister; and hopping on behind them in and out of the old arches, is a *raven*, croaking in answer to the bell, and utter-

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ing at intervals the purest Tuscan. How like a Jesuit he looks! There never was a sly and stealthy fellow so at home as this raven, standing now at the refectory door, with his head on one side, and pretending to glance another way, while he is scrutinizing the visiters keenly, and listening with fixed attention. What a dull-headed monk the *porter* becomes in comparison! 'He speaks like us!' says the porter: 'quite as plainly.' Quite as plainly, Porter. Nothing could be more expressive than his reception of the peasants who are entering the gate with baskets and burdens. There is a roll in his eye, and a chuckle in his throat, which should qualify him to be chosen Superior of an Order of Ravens. He knows all about it. 'It's all right,' he says. 'We know what we know. Come along, good people. Glad to see you!' How was this extraordinary structure ever built in such a situation, where the labour of conveying the stone, and iron, and marble, so great a height must have been prodigious? 'Caw,' says the raven, welcoming the peasants. How, being despoiled by plunder, fire, and earthquake, has it risen from its ruins, and been again made what we now see it, with its church so sumptuous and magnificent? 'Caw!' says the raven, welcoming the peasants. These people have a miserable appearance, and (as usual) are densely ignorant, and all beg, while the monks are chaunting in the chapel. 'Caw!' says the raven, 'Cuckoo!' So we leave him, chuckling and rolling his eye at the convent gate, and wind slowly down again, through the cloud. At last emerging from it, we come in sight of the village far below, and the flat green country intersected by rivulets; which is pleasant and fresh to see after the obscurity and haze of the convent—no disrespect to the raven, or the holy friars," &c.

There are in this volume numerous little quaintnesses, obliquities, and oddities of expression, peculiar *locutions*, all Mr. Dickens's own, such as we have been used to in his previous works, modes of thinking and writing that have been habitual to him, that he cannot do without; some very amusing, some overstrained, and not to be swallowed without an effort: they are numerous enough to any one who will look after them; as for instance:—

P. 8. "Queer old towns, draw-bridged, and walled; with odd little towers at the angles, like grotesque faces, as if the wall had put a mask on, and were staring down into the moat. . . . extinguisher-topped turrets, and blink-eyed little casements," &c.—P. 11. "The femme de chambre of the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or is here, and a gentleman in a glazed cap, with a red beard *like a bosom friend*, who is staying at the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or, &c.—P. 16. "The courier cuts a joke. The landlord is affectionate, but not weakly so. He bears it like a man."—P. 41. "We sit upon a stone by the door, sometimes, in the evening, like Robinson Crusoe and Friday *reversed*; and he generally relates, towards my conversion, an abridgment of the history of St. Peter—chiefly, I believe, from the unspeakable delight he has in his imitation of the cock."—P. 53. Describing the beggars at Genoa, "Sometimes they are visited by a man without legs, on a little go-cart, but who has such a fresh-coloured, lively face, and such a respectable, well-conditioned body, that he looks as if he had sunk into the ground up to his middle, or had come but partially up a flight of cellar-steps to speak to somebody." Speaking of the loungers in the apothecaries' shops, he says, "They sit so still and quiet that either you don't see them in the darkened shop, or mistake them—as I did one ghostly man in bottle-green, one day, with a hat like a stopper—for horse medicine." Sitting in any of the Catholic churches is likened to "a mild dose of opium." But what shall we say to the following allusion, speaking of the system of washing so prevalent on the Continent,—"The custom is to lay the wet linen which is being operated upon on a smooth stone, and hammer away at it with a flat wooden mallet. This they do as furiously as if they were revenging themselves on *dress in general for being connected with the*

Fall of Mankind." The wild festoons and vine wreaths, which in Italy extend from tree to tree in so graceful and picturesque a manner, must strike every eye; but it is not any imagination that has described "the long line of trees all bound and garlanded together, as if they had taken hold of one another, and are coming dancing down the field." The amphitheatre of Verona has suggested many a picturesque association to the classical traveller, but probably never before that of "being like the inside of a prodigious hat of plaited straw, with an enormously broad brim and shallow crown." These are a few of Mr. Dickens's odd quaintnesses, humorous touches, and conceits—mannerisms of his own—often exciting a smile—a laugh, as often marking how much his favourite recreations and studies are in his daily thoughts; as, for instance, speaking of the Pope's Swiss Guards: "They wear a quaint striped surcoat and striped tight legs, and carry halberts like those which are usually shouldered by those theatrical supernumeraries, who never *can* get off the stage fast enough, and who may be generally observed to *linger in the enemy's camp after the open country, held by the opposite forces, has been split up the middle by a convulsion of nature.*" Upon the whole, after our perusal of this volume, admirers as we are to the full of Mr. Dickens's genius, in his various works of fiction, we hardly feel that the following sentence of an animated historian, whom we have previously mentioned, describing Goldoni's talents and acquirements, would be unjust towards the character of the writer of Pictures of Italy, but without allusion to his other productions:—"His life would seem to be spent among actors and play-writers; his acquaintance was with stage heroes and heroines. He had but rare opportunities of an intimate intercourse with the best classes. Like one of our modern tourists, he travelled through, but had hardly leisure to inspect, the world: he saw it through the glare of the stage-lamps. His heroes too often remind us of the green-room; their faded lineaments are apparent through the varnish of their theatrical paint,"* &c.

ON WEATHER MOUNTAINS.

——— "Careful observers
By sure prognostics may foretell a show'r."—*Swift.*

CERTAIN mountains have for many ages received the credit of affording true tokens or prognostics of bad weather, especially of rain. Of these, the earliest of which I can find any record, are Mounts Hymettus and Panhellenium, and which are mentioned by Theophrastus in his work "On the Signs of Rain." That author has there (de Sign. Plur. cap. i. s. 20, p. 787, tom. i. Theophr. Op. à Schneider, Lips. 1818,) written, Ὑμηττος ἐλάττων, ἄνυδρος καλούμενος, ἐὰν τῷ κοίλῳ νεφέλιον ἔχῃ ὕδατος σημεῖον· καὶ ἐὰν ὁ μέγας Ὑμηττος τοῦ θέρους λευκὰς ἔχῃ νεφέλας ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐκ πλαγίου, ὕδατος σημεῖον,—which I translate thus: "The lesser Hymettus, which is called the Arid, if it shall have a small cloud in its cavity, it is a sign of rain: and if the great Hymettus, during summer, shall have white clouds on its summit, and on its side, it is also a sign of rain."

And the following passage relates to Mount Panhellenium,—καὶ ἐὰν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἑλλανίου νεφέλη καθίζηται, ὡς τὰ πολλὰ ὕδωρ

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* See View of the History and Literature of Italy, in reference to its present state, by L. Marriotti.

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γίνεται. (Ibid. s. 24, p. 789.) I have rendered it thus: "and if in Ægina, a cloud shall sit upon the mountain* of the Hellenian Jupiter, rain will most frequently be produced."

Now this latter mountain is named by the earlier Greek writers that of the Hellenian Jupiter, Theophrastus having, Διὸς τοῦ Ἑλλανίου, and Pindar, (Nem. od. 5, v. 19,) Πατέρος Ἑλλανίου; but the later authors more commonly have the Panhellenian Jupiter. Indeed this mountain is expressly termed by Pausanias, (Corinth. cap. 30,) τὸ ὄρος τοῦ Πανελληνίου Διὸς, the mountain of Jupiter Panhellenius; and also, τὸ Πανελλήνιον . . . . . τὸ ὄρος, — Mount Panhellenium, on which was the magnificent temple of Jupiter, erected by Æacus. I find in the beautiful map of Attica published in Stuart's Athens, vol. iii. (Edit. 1827,) that this mount occupies the southern portion of Ægina, and that it is at this day named "Oros, or Mount St. Elias." And Col. Leake, describing that island, says, "the remainder is mountainous, and may be divided into two parts: a very remarkable conical hill, now called the Oros (τὸ Ὄρος), which occupies all the southern extremity, and the ridge of Panhellenium on the north-eastern side." (Travels in the Morea, vol. ii. p. 433.) But the latter part of this description is clearly erroneous, because the Panhellenium and the Oros are one and the same mountain, according to the above account of Pausanias.

The singular conical form and height of the Oros at once decide, besides the retaining of its ancient name, that it is identical with τὸ Ὄρος of the last author, inasmuch as there is no other eminence throughout the whole isle, which is worthy of that term. Moreover, at the present time, this mountain still keeps its character of foretelling rain to the Greek sailors, whenever a cloud† hangs on its summit; and its modern appellation of St. Elias has evidently been conferred upon it in allusion to rain, and to the prognosticating of showery weather. This, I may here remark, is a frequent name for a mountain in modern Greece, and the true origin for it, as I apprehend, is from Elias having prayed for and obtained rain,‡ (James, chap. v., v. 18,) and, therefore, in the early days of Christian superstition he might fairly be considered as the saint of rain and clouds, and not for the following reason, which is suggested by Col. Leake, when mentioning the abrupt and sharp peak of Mount Taygetus, that is now commonly called "Ai Eliá," or Saint Elias, who, like Apollo of old, seems to delight in the protection of lofty summits." (Ibid. vol. i. p. 128.)

Next, of the weather mountains in our own country I will only refer to one, in order to shew that the same opinion has long prevailed in regard to the sign of rain exhibited by it. This mountain is Roseberry Topping, which occupies a prominent situation somewhat to the east of the centre of the beautiful chain of hills called the Cleveland Hills, as seen from the opposite county of Durham, where, as from my earliest boyhood, I have often gazed on it with delight, so I frequently now at the dawn of day look

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* Some may translate this the temple of Jupiter, but I have rendered it the mountain of Jupiter. It is of little importance which of the two be used, because Pausanias has in these words distinctly written, that the temple of Jupiter was situated upon the Panhellenian mountain; τὸ δὲ Πανελλήνιον, ὅτι μὴ τοῦ Διὸς τὸ ἱερὸν, ἄλλο τὸ Ὄρος ἀξιόλογον εἶχεν οὐδέν· τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν λέγουσιν Αἰακὸν ποιῆσαι τῷ Διΐ.—(Corinth. cap. 30).

† Pindar (Olymp. Od. ii. v. 2, 3,) in elegant language calls rain and heavenly showers, the children or offspring of a cloud;

> Χρῆσις ἔστιν δ' οὐρανίων ὑδάτων
> Ὀμβρίων παίδων Νεφέλας.

‡ It is worth observing that Elias, as St. James says, προσηύξατο, καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ὑετὸν ἔδωκε, καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐβλάστησε. . . . So Æacus, who is said to have built the Temple of Jupiter on Mount Panhellenium, in Ægina, sacrificing to Jupiter Panhellenius, and praying, caused it to rain upon the earth. Pausanius (Corinth. cap. 29,) records ὁ μὲν τῷ Πανελληνίῳ Διὶ θύσας καὶ εὐξάμενος τὴν . . . . . γῆν ἐποίησεν ὑεσθαι.

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upon its conical summit, when just lighted by the rising sun, with extreme pleasure, and often continue to watch the varying tints and lights of the setting sun upon it; and so, I hope, that the decline of my own life may be spent within sight of it, and that my evening may pass unclouded and undisturbed by any storm. The late Mr. Graves, in his History of Cleveland (p. 216), has given the following extract from a very old MS. in the Cott. Lib. (Julius, fol. 455,) of the British Museum:—"Roseberrye Toppinge, which is a marke to the seamen and almanack to the vale, for they have this ould ryme common,—

'When Roseberrye Toppinge wears a cappe,
Let Cleveland then beware a clappe;'

thoe indede yt seldome hath a cloude on yt that some yll weather shortly followeth yt not."

Also in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia (vol. ii. p. 115, edit. 1772,) I find this statement,—"Ounesberry Topping, a steep mountain all over green, riseth so high as to appear at a great distance, and it is the landmark that directs sailors, and a prognostic of weather to the neighbours hereabouts; for when its top begins to be darkened with clouds, rain generally follows."

And in the later edition of Camden by Richard Gough (vol. iii. p. 252, edit. 1806,) this account is nearly the same. "Ounsberry Topping, a steep mountain covered all over with verdure, rises distinguishable at a distance as a seamark, and a prognostic of weather to the neighbourhood; for as often as the top is overspread with clouds, rain generally follows."

I believe that these ideas respecting Ounesberry or Roseberry foreboding storms, and especially showers, are still prevalent with the common people of the adjoining districts; and thus the prognostics afforded by this mountain in Cleveland, in comparison with those by the Oros, or the mountain of Jupiter Panhellenius in Ægina, long have been, and at this day are remarkably alike. As the Oros or St. Elias is *par excellence* the mountain of Ægina, so Roseberry Topping is the mountain of its own extensive district, or, as the country people express it, "the biggest mountain in all Yorkshire." In form also they are somewhat the same, both being peaked or conical; and they are further similar in the position which they occupy, both being visible far and wide, as well for a great distance by land as by sea, and so they both are considered, not only landmarks to travellers, but likewise beacons to sailors.

Among other foreign examples that might be noticed, I will merely bring forward one more, and which, were it for its name alone, I ought not to omit, viz. das Wetterhorn. This appellation, I need scarcely add, signifies "Weatherhorn;" it is the "Stormy Peak," or "Peak of Tempests" of Coxe, and of some other English travellers; and M. Ebel properly describes it as having "sa tête presque constamment voilée de nuages; il sert de Baromètre aux habitans." (p. 207, Manuel du Voyag. en Suisse, edit. 1826).

In conclusion, I must state that the virgin snows of the central or great peak of the Wetterhorn, have been first trodden on last summer by an English traveller (Mr. Speer), who, after much perseverance, scaled its summit, which is one of the loftiest of the Oberland Alps.*

Yours, &c. ARCHÆOLOGUS.

MR. URBAN, *June* 8.

I ENTIRELY agree with your correspondent, X. Y., that "there is much fabrication in the published accounts of great families;" and his instances of Spencer and Montague might be increased in no inconsiderable number by the genealogical acumen of a Hunter, a Baker, or a Surtees.

For example, the house of Peachy (late Barons Selsey), descended from a respectable family of Sussex yeomanry, or minor gentry, is made to proceed from the baronial line of Peché, of Cambridgeshire, without even a semblance of truth. Again, what proof is there of the West Indian planter Lascelles deriving his race from those of Dugdale's Baronage? of the London mercer, Ryder, proceeding from the Rythers of Wales? of

* See the account in the Athenæum (p. 1055), for November 1, 1845.

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the Damers, from the stock of D'Ameri? of the Berties, from an illustrious line of German exiles? of the Rushouts, from the Roalts? of the Cecils, from the Sitsilts? or of the Townshends, from a Norman baron of the same name, unheard of and unknown in that duchy? Nay, a real critic would give pause ere he admitted the claim of Fielding to legitimate consanguinity with the house of Hapsburg; whilst he could afford only a smile at the invention of the flatterer who could convert the unpromising race of Dawson into scions from the house of Ossune.

I was more particularly attracted to this subject by a slight inquiry, which I had rather contemplated than made, into the origin of the house of Herbert, Marquesses of Powis, and Earls of Pembroke, Montgomery, and Carmarthen; a race indeed sufficiently illustrious in its historical characters, to require no false glare of hypothetical pedigree; but whose real source, from that very circumstance, is not perhaps unworthy of investigation. The common ancestor of the various lines of Herbert is beyond doubt a Welshman, Thomas ap Gwilim ap Jenkin, of Llansanfraed, living in the reign of Richard the Second; who acquired the Castle of Ragland, in Monmouthshire, by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir John Morley, lord of that place, which possession is at this day inherited by the Duke of Beaufort, as representative of his ancestress, Elizabeth Herbert, the daughter and heiress of William second Earl of Pembroke of the first creation, married to his direct male ancestor, Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester. This Thomas ap Gwilim is said by Collins to have descended in the fifth degree from a Peter Herbert, married "as the British Heralds assert," to Alice, daughter and heir of Brethin Brodespere. To this point there is, I think, sure, at least fair evidence, inasmuch as Reginald Herbert, the son of Peter, inherited Llanhowel through his mother Brethin. But who this Peter Herbert might be, seems a question to Collins himself, who is startled at the anachronism of the Herald Glover, when that functionary introduces him as the son of Reginald Herbert, the brother and heir of Herbert Fitz-Peter. There is, I presume, sufficient evidence that Herbert Fitz-Peter (who, if not a Baron of the realm, at least held his lands by military service, and appears to have been Lord of Brecknock, among many other possessions) died in 1247, or 1248, leaving Reginald his brother and heir; but whether Reginald himself had a brother named Peter, or whether Reginald had a younger son of that name, or whether one or the other is identified with Peter Herbert, the husband of Alice Brodespere, who, from whatever stock derived, was, I think, the ancestor of the Herberts,—is a matter of doubt, so far as Collins's information extends. The same sort of tangible evidence which proves that Herbert Fitz-Peter died without issue, and left his brother Reginald his heir, shews him also to be the son of Peter Herbert, a baron of the realm in the reign of King John, and that his father, Herbert Fitz-Herbert, was chamberlain to King Stephen, from whom, says Camden (perhaps with passive caution), "the noble family of Herbert deduce their original."—Brit. 233. But if we ascend higher up this mountain of genealogy, to ascertain the precise fountain from whence issued this subsequently potent stream, we are again assailed by the doubt, whether to fix on "Herbert a natural son of Henry the First, or on Henry Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to the said king."

If your correspondent X. Y. or any other, can throw any light on these difficulties, he will oblige a retired lover of antiquity, who has no means of searching those stores of information which are deposited in our national archives, and who has no longer the opportunity of conveniently consulting those luminaries of genealogy and topography, who, by the diligence, learning, and acuteness which they have brought to the task, have spread so much interest over those objects of their pursuit.

Yours, &c. WILTONENSIS.

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MR. URBAN, *Cork, May* 9.

YOUR publication for this month opens with a valuable critique, so far as it extends, on Lord Brougham's Life of Voltaire, constituting part of his lordship's recent volume, on "The Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George III."

That the learned peer came inadequately prepared for the undertaking is there unequivocally expressed, and would have been far more largely proved, had the critic included in his project a more comprehensive view of the work than that to which he has limited himself,—"of giving to your readers some idea of the opinions entertained of Voltaire's writings by persons of his own nation, who lived in later times." Two or three of his lordship's errors are cursorily adverted to; but numerous, beyond general observation, will be found those which strict inquiry must discover. A reference to the anterior numbers of this Journal, had their character suited his plan, would have enabled the reviewer to correct several, as I shall have occasion to indicate; independently of others, which collectively, in detailed elucidation, would occupy a greater space than discretion prescribes to me. Some few, however, of flagrant commission, which cannot be lightly passed over, will probably strike his lordship's admirers with surprise.

Our ex-chancellor's object, according to the reviewer, "was to give us a more authentic portrait of Voltaire than that presented by Condorcet, in his Life of Voltaire;" while, in fact, he has adopted nearly all that biographer's faults. Thus, he states that the poet's father "filled the place of treasurer of the chamber of accounts, an exchequer office of considerable emolument" (page 12); words borrowed from Condorcet, but M. Le Pan, another biographer, demonstrably shews, from the existing registers of the office, that the situation held by Arouet, the father, was a subordinate one; and Voltaire's own correspondence with Thériot, under date of 24 September, 1724, and with Madame de Bernières, in the month of July, 1725, &c. represents the derived salary as inconsiderable. To the former he writes, "Nos affaires de la chambre des comptes vont très mal;" and to the latter, "Ma fortune prend une tournure si diabolique, que je serai peut-être obligé de travailler pour vivre." In fact, his entire family inheritance from father and brother only amounted to four thousand francs a-year, though at his death he enjoyed an income fully equivalent to 10,000*l.* sterling, otherwise acquired through a variety of combined channels. The advance of fortune from 200*l.* or 300*l.* a-year (strictly only 160*l.*), to 10,000*l.* is not usual in literary life.

Again, Lord Brougham, copying Condorcet, says, "A small estate, possessed by the father, was called Voltaire; and the custom being in those days for younger children of wealthy commoners to take the name of their estate, leaving the family name to the eldest, François Marie, as the younger of the two sons, took the name of Voltaire." Now all this is utterly groundless, for no such property was possessed by the father, or in truth existed; and the name was simply the anagram of his paternal one, with the distinctive addition of *l. j.* for *le jeune*, or junior, his brother being the senior, or *l'ainé*, as in the *Dupin* family at the present day. The proof will be thus established incontrovertibly when placed in juxtaposition.

AROUET L. J.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
VOLTAIRE
4 3 7 6 1 8 2 5

Every letter of the original patronymic, with the adjunct of l. j. will be here found repeated in the assumed appellative of Voltaire, the letter *u* in Arouet, and *j* in jeune, being, it is well known, the same, or at least always confounded or convertible with the *v* and *i*, adopted in the new name. In 1719 this alteration was made, for Voltaire had little fondness for the family designation. "Je vous ai envoyé ma signature, dans laquelle j'ai oublié le nom d'Arouet, que j'oublie assez volontiers," are the expressions of a letter to his Parisian agent, the Abbé Moussinot, the 17th May, 1741. Some years since fac-similes of the original signature, "Arouet l. j." were produced in the *Lettres Champenoises*. (But see the Dublin Re-

view, No. 36, for a more enlarged development of this and other associated misstatements of Lord Brougham's hasty production.)

His lordship, at page 79, says that on the whole there seems no sufficient reason to question the Platonic character of Voltaire's intercourse with Madame Du Châtelet, which the reviewer passingly notes as a mistake; but distinct evidence of its criminality, open and unveiled, is deducible from Voltaire's correspondence, and attested by an accumulation of contemporaneous testimony, which assures us that the lady had been rather prodigal of her favours; for amongst her previous lovers, the Duke of Richelieu was beyond doubt a successful one, and both during and after Voltaire's intercourse, the handsome Marquis de St. Lambert was admitted to her bed. He was indeed the father of the child whose birth caused her death, for which Voltaire bitterly reproached him, and sympathised with the passive husband on this consequence of the triumph obtained by their younger rival over both. It is singular enough that the two most celebrated men of the age were thus sacrificed to the superior personal attractions of St. Lambert; for, some few years after, he was preferred to J. J. Rousseau, by Madame de Houdetôt, the eccentric Genevan's only genuine love.

The reviewer truly observes, that Lord Brougham most erroneously ascribes to Voltaire the merit of having been the first to throw new light on the early history of Rome. Perizonius, in his "Animadversiones Historicæ, in quibus quam plurima in priscis Romanarum rerum auctoribus notantur," (Amsterd. 1685, 8vo), had long preceded him in the same line; as did Vico, in his "Cinque Libri de Principj d'una Scienza Nuova," first published at Naples, in 1725; and again, Beaufort in his "Dissertations sur l'Incertitude des cinq premiers siècles de l'Histoire Romaine," which appeared in 1738. All these, with others, had expressed the views more recently unfolded by Niebuhr; whereas Voltaire's observations first met the public eye in an article of the Encyclopédie, printed in 1757.

At page 108, our learned lord says, that "the best of Voltaire's romances are *Zadig*, one beautiful chapter of which our Parnell has versified and improved in his Hermit; the *Ingenu*, and, above all, *Candide*." Now, as to the first, Parnell died in 1717, before Voltaire had ever published a page in prose, and anterior by thirty-one years to his *Zadig*, here represented as our countryman's model! This chapter of Zadig pillaged from, and not borrowed by, Parnell, is the twentieth; and the discovery of the plagiarism by Fréron, became the source of Voltaire's deadly hatred. "Ce n'est pas assez de rendre Fréron ridicule; l'écraser est le plaisir," wrote the *patriarche* to D'Argental, the 15th February, 1761. He similarly persecuted and denounced to the higher powers many more objects of his enmity; Maupertuis, La Beaumelle, Jore, the two Rousseaus, Des Fontaines, &c.; for if he preached, he certainly did not practise, toleration. In reference to the tale of Candide, Lord Brougham affirms "that Dr. Johnson spoke of it with unstinted admiration, professing that had he seen it he should not have written his Rasselas." On two occasions only do we find Johnson allude to Candide; at page 331 of the first, and 221 of the fourth volume of Boswell, in Croker's 8vo. edition; and in neither is his lordship's assertion supported. "Voltaire's Candide is wonderfully similar in its plan and conduct to Rasselas," observes Boswell, adding, "in so much that I have heard Johnson say, that if they had not been published so closely one after the other, it would have been in vain to deny that the scheme of that which came latest was taken from the other." Here, surely, Johnson's language by no means conveys the sense attributed to it, "that had he seen the Candide, he would never have written his own tale." And when in the fourth volume we find him remark, "that Candide had more power in it than any thing that Voltaire had written," we must bear in mind, that Johnson's depreciation of Voltaire's talents reduces this relative merit to a very slender eulogy, expressive certainly of no special admiration, as averred by Lord Brougham. Johnson's words are therefore manifestly misconstrued.

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Voltaire's recollection of the English tongue, in his old age, is laudably mentioned by the learned peer, and exemplified by the distich addressed to the late Joseph Cradock, in return for this gentleman's tragedy of Zobeide, founded on the French poet's drama, "Les Scythes," viz.

"Thanks to your muse, a foreign copper shines,
Turned into gold, and coined in sterling lines."

But this effort at once recalls to our memory Lord Roscommon's words:

"The weighty bullion of one sterling line
Drawn to French wire would through whole pages shine."

The plagiarism is obvious. Voltaire's letter, dated 21st October, 1773, and pilfered verse, first appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1827, and will again be found alluded to in the same journal for December, 1844, page 586. His lordship, on this occasion, confers a *doctor's degree* on Mr. Cradock, who never enjoyed that title. H. Walpole remarks on a letter from Voltaire to Lord Lyttelton, "that not one word of it was in tolerable English" (Correspondence with Sir H. Mann, vol. i. p. 21); and surely the few altered words in Lord Roscommon's spirited distich offered no evidence of his retained English, though while in this country he had acquired its familiar use, afterwards so perverted in his commentaries on Shakspere, whom he calls a *Merry-andrew*, in a letter to D'Alembert, 10th Aug. 1774.

A striking picture, asserts Lord Brougham, (at page 128,) of Voltaire's powers of conversation is given by Goldsmith, who passed an evening in his company about the year 1754. No man whom he had ever seen excelled Voltaire, and "Goldsmith *had* lived with the most famous wits of the world, especially of his own country—with Burke, Windham, Johnson, Beauclerk, Fox," &c. There arose a dispute in the party upon the English taste and literature—Diderot was the first to join battle with Fontenelle, who defeated him easily. "Voltaire, continues Goldsmith, remained silent and passive for a long while. At last, about midnight, he began and spoke for nearly three hours. Never was I so much charmed, nor ever was so absolute a victory as he gained." This well-told story was already animadverted on in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1837, page 359, and for the subsequent July, page 14, where THE WHOLE WAS PROVED A PURE FICTION, invented by Goldsmith to enliven his sketch of Voltaire's life. NOT A WORD OF THE GRAPHIC NARRATIVE IS TRUE; for, as demonstrated in the article just quoted of this periodical, grounded on irrefragable authorities (Voltaire's, Diderot's, &c.) such a meeting never occurred. Voltaire remained absent from Paris, the scene of the tale, from 1750 to 1778, and consequently could not have been there in or about 1754, nor had Goldsmith ever been out of England till this last-mentioned year. Never, again, had Diderot met Fontenelle in Voltaire's society (see Diderot and Grimm's Mémoires Historiques, tome 1, p. 339); and when it is recollected that Fontenelle at this period, (1755, for until then Goldsmith had never been in Paris,) only wanted a year or eighteen months of a full century, with a defect of hearing, which even an applied trumpet, we are assured by Marmontel, (Mémoires, tome 1, p. 300,) could scarcely conquer, we are astonished at Lord Brougham's sanction to his introduction as an interlocutor and fixed auditor for three hours after midnight, on such an occasion. His lordship admits, at page 13, the centenarian's age, but lost sight of it in adopting this absurd fiction. Then, on asserting that Goldsmith *had* associated with Fox and Windham, he should have known that Goldsmith's story was published in 1759, when the former was just ten, and the latter nine years old, rather premature, it must be owned, to be classed with those "most famous wits," from consorting with whom the writer may be presumed competent to appreciate the comparative power of Voltaire's conversation. It would be difficult to combine, indeed, so striking a series of inconsistencies, which yet have been crowned by the accomplished peer's adoption.

His lordship, at p. 111, assigns just praise to Voltaire for his zealous advocacy of the innocence of Calas, and patronage of the family; but, as remarked by the reviewer, the belief in that innocence was by no means so

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general at Toulouse, where, in 1793, I heard several impartial and most respectable persons, witnesses of the trial, maintain the full justice of the sentence, though my own impression of the unhappy man's having fallen a victim to popular delusion continued unchanged. I might here again refer to the columns of this Magazine, but, in fact, scarcely can any of Lord Brougham's multitudinous aberrations be cited which will not be encountered by an anticipated correction in this journal. See in the number for December 1838, page 596, and in that for November 1839, p. 498, and a special article in that for December 1842, on his lordship's "Political Philosophy," with numerous occasional indications of incidental errings; but his lordship's carelessness of inquiry or assertion is, in truth, most glaring, while in daily increase, as he continues to write on subjects not within the sphere of his personal observation, such as his sketches of British contemporary statesmen, which are always replete with instruction and entertainment.

But of all the strange and anomalous views of Lord Brougham, his construction of blasphemy in the work before us, and removal of the imputation from Voltaire, must appear most flagrant. Without, however, quoting his words, for the sophism which they convey has occupied considerable room in his volume, we may oppose to him Blackstone's distinct contradiction of the interpretation. "The fourth species of offences," states that author (book iv. chap. 4), "more immediately against God and religion, is that of *blasphemy* against the Almighty, by denying his being or providence, or by contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ. Whither also may be referred all profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule." Now the slightest acquaintance with Voltaire's works will shew that nearly all the lucubrations of his old age, exclusive of various attacks on Christianity in his younger days, were aimed at the subversion of the Christian creed, and revelation in general, by every engine of contumely and ridicule. His *Facéties*, Philosophical Dictionary, &c. have hardly another object, which is pursued with satanic virulence, but of which we forbear soiling these pages with examples. To prove, however, that his warfare—his constant exhortation—"Ecrasez l'infâme," had an unequivocal application to Christianity in its comprehensive sphere, and was not directed against his native faith solely, from a mass of evidence I shall briefly cite his letter of 26th June, 1765, to his confederate in evil, Helvetius:—"Nous avons," says he, "des livres qui démontrent la fausseté et l'horreur des dogmes chrétiens; mais nous aurions besoin d'un ouvrage qui fît voir combien la morale des vrais philosophes l'emporte sur celle du christianisme." And, in a letter to the Empress Catharine, the 4th April, 1771, he earnestly supplicates her "d'engager Aly-Bey de faire rebâtir le temple de Jérusalem," with the obvious design of disproving, by visible demonstration, the prophesied doom and irrevocable fall of that sacred edifice.

Our learned lord, however, would gladly confine the eternal denunciation, "Ecrasez l'infâme," in appliance to Voltaire's parental creed, the asserted corruptions of which, flashing on his hero's precocious mind, the noble biographer presents as the cause and palliation of his religious infidelity. "He is not to be blamed," adds his lordship, "for having begun to doubt the truths of Christianity, in consequence of his attention having originally been directed to the foundations of the system, by a view of the falsehoods which have been built upon those truths." (page 6.) On this deduction of source and emanating consequence we must, in fairness of argument, trace and acknowledge, from a consonance of result, an identity of cause; and, if so, are not all the dissident persuasions from the Church of Rome equally amenable for the spiritual perversion of their original communicants? Must we not, therefore, in parity of reasoning, impute to our established Church, and to the other sections of Christianity, the religious delinquency of the Bolingbrokes, Shaftesburys, Chesterfields, the Hobbes, Tindalls, Chubbs, Collins, Halleys, Humes, Gibbons, Adam Smiths, Paynes, Horne Tookes, Carlisles, Sandersons, &c. &c. among ourselves; and abroad, of Frederick of Prussia, Catharine of Russia, (born and educated in

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the Protestant faith,) with most of the professors of Protestant Germany, Kant, Hegel, Weisse, Bauer; also those of Geneva and its pastors, as described by D'Alembert in 1757, and confirmed by the very recent testimony of Mr. S. Laing? (Notes of a Traveller, page 326.) Nor should we omit in this unhallowed list the conspicuous names of Bayle, Strauss, Holbach, the Chevalier Bunsen, Franklin, Jefferson, with numerous other professed or virtual infidels. And, though less notorious, not less certain is the absence of Christian faith in those constantly invoked pillars of our established creed and constitution, the great Chatham, and his equally renowned son. For this melancholy fact we have the high authority of the benevolent Wilberforce, the younger Pitt's bosom friend for many years, who, in a confidential letter of his correspondence (vol. ii.), mournfully dwells on the subject to his friend Mr. Gisborne. "Lord Chatham, I fear, died without the smallest thought of God," says the celebrated philanthropist. And of the son he states that, in his final hour, this great minister was alike indisposed to perform any religious act, though he allowed his college tutor, Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Lincoln, rather reluctantly, it would appear, to read a prayer, which the dying statesman had at first objected to hear. No further intercourse of a sacred nature, Mr. Wilberforce apprehended, took place before or after, and the narrative of the public prints could not, he adds, be true. But with far more energy of assertion, we are assured by Lady Hester Stanhope, an attendant of the death-bed, "that her uncle, William Pitt, never went to church, or talked of religion, while Dr. Pretyman (the same as Tomline) thought proper to put into his dying mouth some pious aspirations.—*A decided* lie*," adds her uncourteous ladyship, who participated in the misfortune of family unbelief. We thus see to what extent of undesirable responsibility Lord Brougham, in the intensity of his aversion to one creed, exposes all others, of which severally some representative will be here discoverable.

His lordship overlooks, or passes without corresponding animadversion, the vile and odious devices which Voltaire unscrupulously practised and recommended to his votaries, in propagation of his anti-Christian warfare. "Mentez, mes amis—mentez—non pas timidement, non pas pour un temps, mais hardiment et toujours," he unblushingly wrote to his friend Thériot, the 21st of October, 1736. And the decease of every eminent writer was sure to be followed by some posthumous publication attributed to him, however contradictory to his principles. New editions, too, were printed of various esteemed works, such as "Pascal's Thoughts," "Euler's Letters," &c. interpolated with passages, in utter estrangement of the object of these assertors of Christianity. His niece, Madame Denis, used little delicacy in characterising Voltaire: "L'amour de l'argent vous tourmente; ne me forcez pas de vous haïr,"—expressions which his lordship indulgently interprets as applied to her uncle's temper, but which surely bear a much more comprehensive construction; as still more explicitly does the succeeding sentence, "Vous êtes le dernier des hommes par le cœur."

Our learned peer, I may observe, has omitted Voltaire's appropriate and indignant reply to the Chevalier de Rohan-Chabot's insolent demand as to who he was after their altercation at the hôtel of the duke of Sully, "Je suis le premier de mon nom, et vous le dernier du vôtre," an antithesis which, in his "Rome Sauvée," he makes Cicero retort on Catiline; and Voltaire often acted the part of Cicero in this piece, by far the most successful of his personal exhibitions, on his own theatre.

"Mon nom commence en moi; de votre honneur jaloux,
Tremblez que votre nom ne finisse en vous."

Many, very many other omissions in this biography, and some of importance to the subject, I could indicate or supply, did my prescribed bounds permit me; but, on the other hand, what are we to think of the ex-keeper of the royal conscience, who, in reference to

* *Decided* is the enervated substitute of this eccentric female's original and more characteristic epithet of *d—d*, by her considerate biographer, as I have heard, and may, however unladylike the uttered expression was, easily believe.

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a work of deepest obscenity and profanation, coolly writes at page 58,—"The Pucelle was begun to *amuse* him while obliged to fly from Paris in 1734, by the persecutions he suffered on account of his "Letters on England." This, truly, is a singular innocence of expression applied to one of the most infamous and corruptive productions of perverted talent or debauched imagination, though his lordship had, in a previous page (42), more suitably adverted to this abominable poem.

Still, with your reviewer, whose discriminative taste and impartiality of judgment, in weighing the merits and defects of the learned peer's composition, I cannot but applaud, I cordially agree in commending his lordship's critical remarks on Voltaire's dramatic poems and minor effusions, when the latter are not licentious; but his lordship much overrates the Henriade. Hayley, in his Essay on Epic Poetry, has not ill characterised it:

"Thy verse displays, beneath an epic name,
Wit's flinty spark for Fancy's solar flame."

Though praised by Lord Chesterfield for its *good sense*, and exalted far beyond its value by Marmontel, it is not read. Of his comedies,* they are utter failures, all; but some of the tragic compositions are of high merit, such as Mérope, Zaïre, with one or two more. Napoleon, however, who, according to M. Thiers, in his recent publication on the Consulate and Empire, "avait autant d'esprit que Voltaire," (livre vi.) entertained no advantageous opinion of the poet's dramatic genius. In Las Casas (Avril, 22—25, 1816) we read: "Racine et Voltaire ont fait les frais de ces soirées. Phédre, Athalie, qui nous étaient lues par l'Empereur, ont fait nos délices. Il ajoutait des observations et des commentaires, qui leur donnaient un nouveau prix. Mahomet, au contraire, a été l'objet de sa plus vive critique," &c. "Il est étonnant," proceeded the Ex-Emperor, "combien peu Voltaire supporte la lecture. On ne croira qu'avec peine, qu'au moment de la révolution Voltaire eût détroné Corneille et Racine." Elsewhere, Napoleon says that Voltaire was "boursouflé, peu naturel," though he highly eulogized a particular scene of "Œdipe." Had Corneille lived under the imperial sway, he would have been created a Prince; and of that great poet it may not be generally known, that Charlotte Corday, the patriotic Judith who rid the world of the monster Marat, the 17th July, 1793, was the fifth in descent from him. On the subject of literature, we may also observe that Lord Brougham, in designating the elder, or Jean Baptiste Rousseau, calls him "a midling writer," though long the acknowledged, the undisputed head of the lyric poets of his country, unless, indeed, his supremacy may now be contested by Béranger, a more popular, from the national character of his songs, but surely not a superior writer. Had his lordship confided less in his own, and more in the critical judgment of the French on Rousseau's productions, he must have expressed himself in very different language of him who, for many years, was distinguished as "le grand Rousseau." In similar depreciation of first-rate powers of composition, and I may truly add with equal incompetency of estimating the idiom and style of France, he has asserted that, with the exception of his "Confessions," Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote in inferior French. (*Statesmen*, vol. ii. p. 218.) But the universal voice of France places the "citizen of Geneva" in the first line of her eloquent and impressive authors; and now, for nearly a century, he stands unmoved from this elevated rank and unsurpassed height of fame, however reprehensible in moral or political doctrine he may be considered.

At page 121, our learned peer confidently avers "that Voltaire had outlived *all* his detractors, all his quarrels;" another proof, were it required, of his imperfect acquaintance with French literature, or its contributors. Many of his adversaries, in fact, survived the *Patriarche*, among whom we may name the just-mentioned Rousseau (J. J.), to whom he had applied the unseemly epithets of "polisson—valet de Diogéne—une âme pétrie de boue et de fiel," &c. because his most successful rival in literary supremacy. The Abbé Coger, whom he nicknamed "Coge Pecus;" the Abbés

* In his *Nanine*, we find this verse of ill-sounding alliteration.

"Non, il n'y a rien que Nanine n'honore!"

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Nonotte, Berthier, and Guénée, with the magistrate M. de Pompignan, and Larcher the learned translator of Herodotus, also survived him, besides several others, less publicly known. Larcher's death, in 1812, was posterior to Voltaire's by 34 years. He had attracted the irritable poet's hate by the detection of various chronological blunders.

Voltaire's ardent and successful exertions to rescue the memories of Calas and Lally, victims of variant prejudices, from enduring stain, well justify his lordship's encomiums; but, though the cruel sentence on young La Barre deserves, in its unmeasured excess, the deepest reprobation, yet the destruction of a public crucifix, and chant in public of impious songs, to the horror and scandal of the people, should not surely be lightly overlooked as unnoticeable indiscretions, such as Voltaire, with consonant feelings, represents the offences. Very different was the light in which those acts struck the Great Frederick, who, infidel though he was, thus addressed Voltaire, the 7th of August, 1766:—"La scène qui s'est passée est tragique; mais n'y a-t-il pas de la faute de ceux qui ont été punis? .... Il ne faut pas que la philosophie encourage de pareilles actions, ni qu'elle fronde des juges qui n'ont pu prononcer autrement qu'ils ont fait. La tolérance ne doit pas s'étendre à autoriser l'effronterie, et la licence de jeunes étourdis, qui insultent audacieusement à ce que le peuple revère." In the unfortunate youth's pocket, when arrested, was found a volume of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, the source of his perversion, the instigator of his deeds, and, by consequence, the virtual cause of his fate.

Our noble and learned author's aberrations, the reader may be assured, are by no means confined to the instances here produced; but these appear the most prominent, and will sufficiently characterize his achievement, more especially when supported, as we may expect, by the coinciding, in substance, though varying in form, course of evidence adopted by the reviewer, who has here preceded me. Abundant, too, have been found in the other articles of his volume, scientific and literary, the field and harvest of critical animadversion; and his lordship's fame will assuredly be little enhanced by the late rapid emanations of his pen, except, as before mentioned, on personages and events stamped on his own recollection. He abuses his facility of composition; but, as has been pointedly said, "easy writing is damned hard reading;" and, with all due admission of his lordship's multiplied attainments, Boileau's lines on Scudéry's similar hastiness of publication, may not be altogether inapplicable to some of his later productions.

"Bienheureux Scudéry, dont la fertile plume
Peut tous les mois sans peine enfanter un volume,
Ses écrits, il est vrai, sans force et languissants,
.... trouvent pourtant, quoi qu'on puisse dire,
Un marchand pour les vendre et des gens pour les lire."
Satire II, v. 77—83.

Transferring the further consideration of his lordship's biography of the celebrated arch-infidel to your able critic,

I am, &c. J. R.

Mr. Urban, *May* 15.

I VENTURE to correct an error into which the authoress of a highly interesting work, recently published, appears to have fallen, in her prefatory remarks upon a letter from Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, to her brother, Lord Stafford, forming No. 87 of the "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain."

Miss Wood observes, that the date of the letter "must be posterior to 1547, when Henry Stafford was restored to the title of Lord Stafford," and quotes an error of Dugdale, without wholly correcting it, viz. that Henry, the restored Baron Stafford, and lady Ursula his wife, had only one daughter, "who afterwards married Sir William Neville, of Chevey."*

The assumption that the date of the letter was posterior to 1547, when Lord Stafford was restored to his baronial honours as a peer of the realm, appears to be based solely on the expression, "Lady Stafford," as applied by the Duchess of Norfolk to

* The manifest error of "*Chevey*," for Chebsey, appears to have arisen with the printer, as the passage referred to in the Baronage clearly gives "*Chebsey*."

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her brother's wife. I apprehend that the only conclusion as to date which can be drawn from this expression is, that the letter was not written before 1531. In that year, the son and natural heir of the attainted Duke of Buckingham, by a slight glimmering of royal favour, became possessed in fee simple of a very small yet important part of his ancient hereditary estates, which, by peculiar custom, as old at least as the reign of Edward I. conferred on its possessor the title or appellation of *baron*, or *lord*. The case referred to is a royal grant, tested 15 July, 23 Hen. VIII. (1531),* of the castle and manor of Stafford, with all its members, &c. in these formal words, "*Henrico Stafford Domino Stafford et Ursule uxori ejus et heredibus suis de corporibus eorum legittime procreatis;*" the word "*Domino*," as a title applied to him, occurring five times in the grant. The presence and use of the title of lord in this grant, the grantee not being at the time restored nor elevated to the dignity and privileges of a peer of the realm, either by Act of Parliament or new creation, may be taken as evidence, that in the reign of Henry VIII. the crown recognized the right of the possessor of the castle and manor of Stafford, &c. to the style and title of lord or baron, as being vested in the tenure of that land barony, whilst, on the other hand, it confirmed the principle enunciated by the law, said to have been passed after the battle of Evesham and surrender of Kenilworth,† circa 1266-7, and established by Edward the First and his successors, viz. that tenure by barony gave no right to demand a writ of summons to Parliament, nor claim to the dignity, rank, and privilege of a peer of the realm.‡ Further weight is added to this evidence from the fact of the title being applied to Lord Stafford on two other occasions. In the calendar to the Close Rolls of 26 Hen. VIII. (1534) is this entry, viz. "Indentura facta per Henricum dominum Stafford et alios Johanni Corbett armigero;" and in that of the Pat. Rolls of 31 Hen. VIII. (1539) p. 3, there is this, "Rex, 9° die Julii, concedit literas patentes de Innotessimus pro Domino Stafford de castello et manerio de Caus," &c.

Upon the quality of the tenure of Stafford Castle, &c. as the caput baroniæ, I may further remark that in the reign of Edw. I. prior to the first regularly constituted Parliament in 23 Edw. I. and before the issuing of the earliest special writ of summons to Parliament to a member of the Stafford family (which did not take place till the summoning the Parliament of 27 Edw. I.) the possessors of the castle and manor of Stafford, by virtue of tenure, are, in several writs of summons for military service, and in every such case, called "*baro*," or "*le Baron de Staff*."§ This is a remarkable peculiarity, of which there is no other instance on record until 22 Edw. I. when John de Greystok was summoned to a council as "Baro de Greystok." In every case of a summons to Parliament from 27 Edw. I. down to the charter creating Ralph Baron of Stafford an Earl, 25 Edw. III. the writs to the Staffords were directed to them as Barons of Stafford; and with the sole exception of the Greystoks the custom was peculiar to this family.‖ It is therefore probable, that, in consequence of the grant of 23 Hen. VIII. Lord Stafford assumed, and his circle of relatives and friends applied to him, the title of Lord in 1531, which was 16 years before his restoration to the dignity and privileges of a peer of the realm, by a patent creation of Baron to him and the heirs male of his body in 1 Edw. VI.

Returning to the subject of the date of the Duchess of Norfolk's letter,—there are very strong reasons for concluding that it could not have been written in, or after 1545. In that year, the chief subject of the Duchess's letter, her youngest niece Dorothy Stafford,

* Pat. Rolls, 23 H. 8, p. 2, m. 36.

† Hallam's Middle Ages, Camden's Britannia, and Banks's Baronage.

‡ Reports on the Dignity of a Peer.

§ Close Rolls, 5 E. 1, dors. m. 12; Welsh Rolls, 10 E. 1, dors. m. 7 and 10; the same, 11 E. 1, dors. m. 2 and 3; the same, 15 E. 1, dors. m. 10.

‖ Summonses, printed in the Appendix to the Reports on the Dignity of a Peer and the same Reports.

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who was born in 1526,* became the wife of William Stafford;† and it is quite clear from the tone of the letter and postscript, that her niece was not married at the time of the duchess's writing. William Stafford, her husband, was second son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick, who died 22 Sept. 1545. He had before married Mary, the sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, and widow of William Cary, esquire of the body to Henry VIII. which Mary died 30 July, 1543.‡ In 1545, the year of his marriage with Dorothy Stafford, he was dubbed a knight by the Earl of Hertford, in Scotland, on 23 Sept.§ In consequence of this second alliance, his elder brother, Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick, demised to him the manor of Chebsey, co. Stafford.‖

In the pedigree of Stafford, in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 157, this match is correctly stated, viz. "Dorothea, ux. Will. Stafford de Chebsey Mil.;" and the error respecting it at p. 171, quoted by Miss Wood, is in the Bodleian copy of the Baronage corrected by Dugdale's own hand.

Regarding the other daughters of Henry Lord Stafford, whom Dugdale entirely omits, the names of five, besides Dorothy, are recorded in a pedigree in the Harleian Collection,¶ viz. Anne, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and Susan. In Vincent's copies of the Visitations of Staffordshire in 1583 and 1614, in the Heralds' College, only Mary and Dorothy are mentioned, and the former as not having married.

Yours, &c. BENJ. W. GREENFIELD.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, May* 1.

AT the instance of some of your philological readers, I once more resume the subject of the affinities of languages. After submitting to your readers a few other instances in proof of an original connection between the Sanscrit and the Hebrew, or a language of which the Hebrew is a dialect, I shall proceed to show a similar, and yet more evident, affinity subsisting between the Sanscrit and the Greek and Latin languages. It is evident, in a subject which presents so wide a field of speculation to the philological student, that a cursory glance is all that can be aimed at in a paper like the present. And I am unwilling even to attempt more on the present occasion, not only because I have already presumed too much on the patience of your readers, but because this part of my subject has already engaged the attention of an individual,* who has brought to bear upon this subject a rare union of transcendent learning and deep research, and who has opened a rich mine of philological treasures to the future classical student. To his very masterly work therefore I most strenuously recommend such of your readers as, like myself, are labourers in this unfrequented vineyard, in which there is so much unbroken ground to engage, and so rich a promise of harvest to reward, their best and most ardent exertions.

It will very soon be evident to every philological inquirer that not many ages could have elapsed after the time of Noah, before a multiplication of languages occurred, if indeed there had not been the more sure warrant of scripture itself for this interesting fact. There would be a difficulty in accounting for the almost total disuse of the primitive tongue, by one portion of the descendants of Noah, on any other ground than the one recorded in scripture itself, the special interposition of divine wisdom, in order to answer one great end—the dispersion of the human race; and the moment we admit such miraculous interference (of which no sincere Christian can for an instant doubt) we have a ready solution of every difficulty. We have no evidence to show which was the first shoot from the parent stem, whether it bore a resem-

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* Stafford MSS. in the possession of Lord Bagot, which date corresponds with those given in her monumental inscription in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

† Harl. MSS. 381, f. 149, and 4031, f. 118.

‡ Esc. 35 H. 8, and Harl. MS. 640, p. 197.

§ Harl. MS. 6063, art. 31.

‖ Chetwynd's Coll. as quoted in Campbell's Stafford Peerage, and Erdeswick's Staffordshire.

¶ Harl. MS. 2096, fol. 176 b.

* Dr. Pritchard on the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations.

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blance to the Sanscrit, or the Celtic, or the earliest Egyptian, or some yet undiscovered or now extinct language. All is left to conjecture, except that, in the Semitic languages, we believe the Arabic and the Syriac to be early dialects of the primitive language. It is a waste of time however to discuss the relative pretensions of the Semitic languages to priority in point of date, seeing that all of them were originally one and the same language. Part only of the descendants of Noah spoke the Semitic languages; how soon the other descendants of the great Patriarch began to lose their original language may be inferred from the evidence of scripture itself; but the same authority does not afford us any clue sufficient to enable us to decide which was the first great change. One of the largest migrations represented by the book of Genesis were descended from Gomer, whom Josephus calls the founder of the Gomerites, who (he says) are now by the Greeks called Gauls and Galatians; Cæsar says, the Gauls were called Celtæ, "Qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur."

Javan יון is the name of one of the sons of Japhet, (Greek Ιων, son of Xythos,) Gen. x. 2, and hence the country possessed by his posterity, and from the context, in which it is afterwards found, Greece generally.* It is not in our power to prove that the oldest language yet in existence may not have been preceded by one much older, always excepting the Hebrew, which was either itself the most ancient, or a dialect of what was the most ancient language. But though we have no such evidence of the period when those ancient languages now handed down to us under the name of Sanscrit, Celtic, Coptic, &c. derived their origin, yet, with respect to some of them, successive discoveries have made it very clear that no long period could possibly have elapsed after the Deluge ere they were the spoken language of a portion of mankind. I have already in a former paper alluded to the great antiquity of the Sanscrit, I mean the earliest form of Sanscrit by whatever name it was originally called. To the instances of Semitic origin of Sanscrit words already enumerated, I will take this opportunity of adding a few others, and I am much deceived if a more elaborate investigation of this subject, especially the substitution of the form of reading from left to right, instead of that used by the Hebrews, and the frequent marks of transposition to be found in many words in languages of a later date, may not enable us to trace a relationship betwixt many more words in each of these languages than we have hitherto detected.

We have no evidence to show at what period the practice of writing from right to left was discontinued by the Greeks, by whom, in the earliest ages of Greece, it is well known the mode of writing from right to left was as commonly adopted* as by the Hebrews. Whether the same was the case with the Sanscrit and other ancient languages in their earliest periods, has not, as far as I know, been yet ascertained; but, in the case of the Greek language, a slight examination will suffice to show, that, from some cause or other, there will be found many words, which, if read *more Hebraico*, show a similar meaning to the word in its Greek form. Such for instances as *ρημα*, a word from אמר said; יאר river and *ρεος*; נחל inherit, and *λαγχανω*; and the reader who wishes to see a lengthened enumeration of examples of this sort,† will do well to consult Archbishop Sharpe's work on the origin of languages. These sort of transpositions seem not to have been confined to the Greeks, as we find the same practice discover-

* Is. lxv. 19; Ezek. xxvii. 13; Danl. viii. 21; and in Joel iv. 6, and it can scarcely admit of a doubt, the first inhabitants of the country, afterwards called Hellas, were the sons of Javan.

* Quod scribendi genera attinet, initio *επι τὰ λαὶα εκ δεξιων*, deinde *βουστροφηδον*, postea, quo hodie solemus more, Græcos scripsisse vix opus est, ut memorem. Vide Prolegomena to the Inscriptiones Græcæ Vetussimæ, by Hugh J. Rose.

† Jerome relates of certain Greeks that they read יהוה, ΠΙΠΙ, pipi, from the similitude of the Greek and Hebrew letters.

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able in some Latin words, as forma from μορφη for instance.

I have alluded to these instances to show how necessary it is to bear in mind the changes which words are sometimes made to undergo in their transition from one language into another; with this caution in view, I have added one or two more instances of Sanscrit words which appear to me of Hebrew origin.

The Sanscrit names.	*Hebrew.*
Raka, full moon, or Rikshisa, moon	ירח Luna
Bhu, the Teuton. be, and the Welsh Bod	בית to dwell
Dhara, terra	ארץ earth
Ud, Greek υδωρ	אר
Manusha, a man	נשמה, the word used in Genesis for the breath that God inspired into man.
Gol, a circle	גלגלת Golgotha
Adri, lofty	אדר mighty

With the latitude of transposition once allowed, this and the preceding lists of Sanscrit words, which I regard as derivations from the Hebrew, might evidently be much increased; but, as I have another object in view in this paper, that of drawing the attention of your readers to the affinities subsisting between the Sanscrit and Greek and Latin languages, to which Dr. Pritchard has added Celtic and Teutonic, I must for the present waive this part of the subject, restricting the remaining observations of this paper to the importance of the Sanscrit, as shedding new light on the Greek and Latin languages.*

Take the following Sanscrit words:

Pitre; this word is found not only in the Greek and Latin πατηρ pater, but with little variation in the northern languages, and even in the Persian pader.

Sanscrit, Matre; Greek and Latin μητηρ, mater; Persian mader.

Sanscrit, Duhitre; Greek θυγατηρ: this word also is used with little variation, not only by the Goths, Saxons, Almans, Cimbrians, Danes, Dutch, and English, but even by the Persians.

The following are but a very small portion of the catalogue of words which have been collected by me from the Sanscrit Dictionary, which appear to show beyond all doubt a connection betwixt the Sanscrit and the Greek. They are also a part of those included in Dr. Pritchard's work.

Sanscrit.			
Virah,	a hero,	vir.	Celtic, fear.
Jani,	a woman,	Greek, γυνη,	Celtic, gean.
Narah,	a man,	Greek, ανηρ,	Celtic, ner.
Nabha,	a cloud,	Greek, νεφελη,	Latin, nebula; Celtic, nivwl.
Udum,	water,	Greek, υδωρ,	Latin, udus; Celtic, dwfr.
Nisa,	night,	Greek, νυξ,	Latin, nox; Celtic, nos.

In the following list of verbal roots to be found in the Sanscrit, a still more striking illustration will be observed of the identity in many respects of the Greek and Sanscrit, however modified by the circumstances to which I have already alluded in preceding papers many of the Greek words subsequently became. It is to be presumed, that the earliest dialects in that language approximated far more closely than is shown in the subjoined examples to their Sanscrit original.

Da, a verbal root, whence the verb dadami, I give; Greek διδωμι Latin do; Celtic DAIGH.

Ad, a verbal root, whence the verb admi, atsi, atti,—edo, edis, edit; Greek ἔδω; Latin edo.

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* Strabo calls Apollo Smintheus, a Thracian term of unknown signification. It is probable, however, that it was from Smitha, the Sanscrit word for fire.

Bhu, to be; Greek φύω, φύμι, φύναι; Latin fuo, fui, fuimus; Pers. buden, to be; Celtic bum, bu.

An, a verbal root, whence anyatai, respirat; animi, respiro; Greek ανεμος; Latin animus; Celtic anaim—soul, spirit.

Tan, a verbal root; whence the verb tanoti, he extends; Greek τεινω; Latin tendo; Celtic taen, extensio.

Loch, a verbal root; Greek λευσσει; Celtic lhyyad.

Locháyati lucet; Latin lux; Welsh lhwg, light.

Lih to lick; Greek λειχω; Latin lingo; Celtic lhyaw, to lick.

Sth'ā, a verbal root; whence the verb TISHTATI he stands, and tishtami I stand; Greek ἵσταμι, or ἵστημι; Latin sto.

As, a verbal root; whence the verb substantive asmi, asi, asti, sum, est; Greek εἰμί ol. ἐσμὶ, ἐσσὶ, εστι.

Jan, whence gignit, γιγνεται, middle voice, jagana; Greek γεγονα, γενος, κτλ; Welsh geni.

Jna, a verbal root; whence janami, I know; Greek γνοω, γιγνωσκω; Latin, nosco; Germ. kenner; Welsh gwyn.

Vid, a verbal root, whence the verb vaida (οἶδα) in a præterite form with a present signification; Greek ειδεω, ol. Fειδω, or Vειδεω; Latin video; Celtic gwydh, knowledge; and all these originally from ידע to know.

Uchali, high; uch, higher, Welsh; υκ αριστος, (vid. Homer.)

It has been shown too, that the theory of the Greek verbs in μι cannot well be understood without recourse to their parallels in the Sanscrit grammar. The Greek conjugations, with all their complicated machinery of middle voice, augments and reduplications, receive from this source a degree of illustration which a few years ago would have been regarded as chimerical. From a perusal of the above derivations, it will hardly, I conceive, admit of a doubt, that not only the Greek and Latin, but the Celtic, with its various dialects, is a branch of the great family which have been designated by the term Indo-European. By the aid of the Celtic we are enabled now to explain the origin of some of the conjugational endings in the other languages. The pronoun of the third person plural, in Welsh, is *hwynt* in the entire form, and *ynt* in the contracted. Now the 3rd person plural of the Latin, Persian, Greek, and Sanscrit, ends in *nt*, *nd*, ντι, ντο. How are we to account for this except on the ground of a common origin of all these languages? I will not conclude these observations without more earnestly recommending the study of the affinity of languages to the rising generation of classical students, and, among the number of the earliest languages yet extant, the study of the Coptic will be found to prove the position I am now advocating; for, however wide may appear to some the difference between the Coptic and the character of the Asiatic and European languages, yet even the superficial search already made has shown that there are some words common both to the Coptic and Semitic; and this, after all, is what I have been mainly contending for. The general similitude existing between the Semitic and the early Coptic, Sanscrit, Celtic, and other ancient languages, forms in my view of this subject a more valuable source of evidence of the truth of the confusion of languages. But with all this marked difference (lexically as well as grammatically) in these languages from the parent of all languages, the Semitic, yet there are still to be discovered not-to-be-mistaken marks of a once close alliance. Of the Coptic, I will say no more on the present occasion than that the opinion of the profoundest scholars, who have examined it, has shown most satisfactorily, that it is essentially the same which was spoken before the time of Moses and Joseph. Coptic words are to be traced in the works of authors both Hebrew and Greek of every age; of these a considerable number have been recognised even in the book of Genesis, in which they appear, not as Hebrew, but foreign words, used in relation to the productions and local peculiarities of Egypt.

I must once more apologise to your readers for the introduction

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of subjects of this nature into your pages, which, in the opinion of some, may seem to have other objects in view; yet, as I know of no other periodical that is perused by so large a portion of learned men in this and other countries as your time-honoured Magazine, this and the real importance of the subject will, I trust, be received as a sufficient apology for having trespassed too freely on its pages.

Yours, &c. J. K. Walker, M.D.

ANCIENT PAINTING IN NEWARK CHURCH.

Mr. Urban, *Nottingham, May* 25.

I SEND you a drawing (engraved in the accompanying *Plate*) of an ancient painting in Newark church in this county, which forms the only remaining group of a Dance of Death, and from its quaintness and singularity will, I trust, be acceptable to your antiquarian readers. The painting is upon a stone screen in the choir, and in order to explain its situation more clearly I may be allowed to point out the arrangement of that part of the church, which still preserves its original order. The centre division, or *sanctum sanctorum*, is elevated above the level of the surrounding aisles and the Lady chapel, and is inclosed on every side: viz. on the west by the magnificent rood-loft, now converted into an organ gallery; on the east by a stone reredos, dividing it from the Lady Chapel; and on the north and south sides by elaborately carved stalls, and also towards the altar end by two stone screens or parcloses, forming the backs of the sedilia and Easter Sepulchre on their respective sides; and which are divided into numerous square panels by moulded mullions and transoms. The painting in question occupies the two lower panels towards the east of the southern or sedilia screen, and faces the aisle. The date of the screens, as well as the rood-loft, and stalls, I have no hesitation in referring to a period not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII.—about 1520,—an opinion which is confirmed by the costume of the figure in the painting. The picture appears to be in oil, and its style much resembles that of painted glass, as the figures have the same hard decisive outline absolutely necessary for effect in glass painting, but which is unnatural on any other than a transparent ground. Though very rude in design there is yet a considerable degree of expression in the symbolical meaning of the group; the action of the skeleton holding in one hand a flower and with the other pointing to the grave beneath, together with its ghastly grin, and the solemn measure of the ghostly dance, is very significant, while the earnest thoughtful countenance of the gaily dressed figure, whose hand mechanically rests on the contents of the purse at his girdle, coupled to the apparent unconscious action of his legs joining in the dance, suggest the idea of the rich man busied in the multifarious pleasures and employments of life, and giving little heed to the warnings of mortality. There is a sort of dreamy earnestness and mystery in the composition to be found nowhere but in Catholic art, and which is to a certain extent visible even in its rudest and least refined productions.

The Dance of Death, as must be well known to most of your readers, was a very favourite subject during the 14th and 15th centuries, and the earliest allusion, according to Warton, seems to be in Piers Plowman's Vision, written about 1350. Warton is of opinion that the pictorial representation was founded upon a kind of spiritual masquerade, anciently enacted by the ecclesiastics in the churches of France; but I am not aware that this ceremony, which seems to have been allied to that of the boy bishop and feast of asses, was ever actually performed in the English churches. The first painting of the subject on record was at Minden, in Westphalia, as early as 1384. The next was a celebrated one at the Holy Innocents in Paris, in the century succeeding, and from which Lydgate translated the verses accompanying, at the request of the Chapter of St. Paul's, London, who caused them to be inscribed under a Dance of Death, executed at the expense of one Jenkin Carpenter, on the

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walls of their cloister, sometime about the year 1430, and which Dugdale (Hist. of St. Paul's) says was an imitation of that in the cloister of the Holy Innocents.

These paintings at Paris and St. Paul's appear to have consisted of a long procession of figures, each led by a skeleton towards the grave, where the dance ended; whereas the Newark one was evidently in single groups, similar to those in the "Imagines Mortis," erroneously attributed to Holbein, the woodcuts to which must have been executed as early as 1520 or 1530. The number of characters represented at St. Paul's was 38; at Lubeck 26; and in the earliest edition of the "Imagines Mortis," &c. 43; while the Newark screens contain 48 panels, which, allowing two panels for each group or character, gives 24 as the original number of subjects.

Yours, &c. J. C. Robinson.

Note.—In answer to an expression of a doubt on our parts that there was really an entire Dance at Newark, but possibly only this one picture, which is parallel to that of "Death and the Gallant" in the Hungerford Chapel at Salisbury Cathedral (engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, History of Salisbury, and Duke's Hall of John Halle, besides a separate plate), our Correspondent has favoured us with the following additional remarks:—

"In reply to your inquiry, I beg to say that the painting of which I sent you a drawing is all that remains at Newark, and that there are no vestiges of any others, the rest of the divisions being quite open; nor is there, I believe, any rebate or other contrivance in the interior side of the mullion to receive a panel, as would have been expected; but this appears to be the same in the divisions which contain the paintings, as the inlaid panel comes fair with the commencement of the hollow mould or level of the mullion, without any set off or distinction between the mullion and the panel. One of the principal circumstances that induced me to think there had been other paintings, is the fact of there being so many divisions precisely similar to each other, and without either cusps or tracery of any kind; together with the unsymmetrical position of the remaining painting (at the extreme corner of the screen).

"The surface of the screens, beneath the string course, is also panelled, which panels *are cusped* and contain shields, bearing the arms of Markham, Luke, Meering, Bosom, and other neighbouring families.

"I have referred to Dickinson's History of Newark, and find he is of opinion that the parcloses were chantries or sepulchral chapels of the Markham family; he also says, that one of them (the north one) formerly contained an altar tomb. They may have been inclosures for sepulture or sacellæ; but that they ever were chantries containing an altar, I think is very unlikely, as they have no piscinas, neither would there have been convenient space for the priest to perform mass, as the inclosures are not above at most 4 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft. wide in the interior; besides, the two altars would have flanked the high altar, within a few feet of it, on either side. I think there is very little doubt but my view of the chapel on the south side being intended to receive the wooden sedilia for the service of the high altar, is the correct one, as both of them have a wide four-centred arch, which is quite open to the choir; besides, there are no sedilia remaining in the church. I also still think that the one on the north side served the purpose of an Easter Sepulchre, as it is very well known that recessed tombs were very often so employed. However, I must admit the fact that their having been sepulchral erections at all, corroborates your idea of the subject, by analogy, with that of the Hungerford chapel, of which example I was not aware until you directed my attention to it. If there has been a series of paintings, which I still feel inclined to think more than probable, we may easily account for their removal, by the fact that the choir would have been considerably darkened had they existed; for the obscurity of the centre division of the church, on account of the great elevation and small dimensions of the clerestory windows, has often been complained of; and the present paintings, from their position, would intercept scarcely any light."

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Mr. Urban,

I submit, for insertion in your Magazine, two additional letters from Admiral Kempenfelt * to Sir George Pocock.

Yours, &c. L.

Sir,

"I did myself the honour to write from Anjango to acquaint you of my stoping there for water, particularly the Revenge, from which place I sailed the 31st of December, in the afternoon; and the 6th of January, in the evening, took my departure from Point de Galle; the same night parted company with the Shaftsbury. We had before taken out all the recovered men, and sent what few sick was in the squadron on board her. From Point de Galle we worked to the eastward till the 27th, at which time we were in the lattitude of 5° 00′ N., and had made 10° 30′ east meridian distance from the above point—corrected by trying every morning and evening during the run. I then stood for the N.W. for the coast of Cormandel. We had several days' calms and light airs, so that it was the 8th of February before we reached the lattitude of Madrass, at about 40 leagues distant from the coast, when a strong S.W. wind sprung up, accompanyed with a northerly current, which drove us as far as the south part of Armegon shoals before we reached the land. This unlucky and unexpected wind continued blowing as strong as in the hight of the S.W. monsoon till the 15th, when it shifted to the N.E. The next day afternoon we reached Pullicut, and at eight the same evening anchored at Madrass, and immediatly disembarked part of the troops. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night, but before daylight they raised the siege and marched off.

"The Shaftsbury made her passage a fortnight sooner than we, by a conduct which I should have thought would have hazarded to bring a very long one. She made but two-thirds the Easting we did, and fell in with the coast to the southward, between Pondichery and Sadrass.

"I shall say nothing relating to the siege, as I suppose you have it from the first hand; only the garrison seems to have made a gallant defence, not a little oweing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of Collonel Draper and Major Brereton, together with the prudence, resolution, and generosity of Mr. Pigott, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supply'd, and at the same time all waste prevented. He frequently every day visited the works, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

"Most of their Mousula boats were destroy'd during the siege by the enemy's batterys that flanked the beach, so that we have found great difficulty in getting water off, which was further delay'd by my going to sea, upon an idle report the governor had received of a French vessel being off. I have had all the Queenboro' powder ashore, dry'd and sifted it, for it was extreamly bad. The governor talks of some service he has to propose for us and the Revenge; what it is I shall know as soon as our water and provisions are compleat, which will be in a couple of days, after which I shall determine by my instructions how to act. I have imprest 18 men from each of the ships I brought under convoy. There is a report here from the Dutch that the French fleet are gone from the isles to the Cape of Good Hope for provisions and other necessarys, to which, I believe, little credit is to be given. There is at Pondichery the Expedition, a small frigate of about 18 guns, and the Dutch ship they took the last season, called the Harlem, into which they have put a few lower decker's 18 pounders.

"I am, with true respect, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"Rd. Kempenfelt.

"*Majesty's ship Queenboro',*
Madrass Road.

"*March the 3rd*, 1759.

"P.S. I forgot to mention that the Bristol frigate, or store ship, is likewise at Pondichery.

"Captain Keble presents his duty to you."

"Sir,

"We received with pleasure here the news of that mark of distinction with which His Majesty has been

* See our May Number, p. 482.—Edit.

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pleased to honour you, and to which your merit so justly entitled you.*

"Our expedition to Diego Bay proved a severe stroke to the squadron. Soon after we left that island to return to India the scurvy began to make its appearance in all the ships, and shortly began to exhibit all the terrible symptoms attending that fatal disorder, in its highest and most malignant state. We left Diego Bay the 4th of December, and arrived at Madrass the 22nd of January, which was in less time than we expect'd; yet in that space we bury'd about 400 men in the Norfolk, Lenox, Grafton, Weymouth, Elizabeth, Falmouth, and America, which last lost upwards of 100 men. The disease when we came to Madrass was become so general and so far advanced (for it was infallibly mortal between 20 and 30 days from its first appearance) that I veryly beleive had our passage been a fortnight longer we should have had no men in the squadron capable of duty. A terrible loss of men this, Sir, in a country scarce of Europeans. Fortunate for us we have no enemy to make head against us at sea.

"The cause of this disorder breaking out with such violence we impute to the necessity the squadron was under of being at Bombay during the rains, when we could get no fresh provisions, and were obliged to expose the men to the inclemency of the season, in refitting a shattered squadron, and that with all possible dispatch, to be ready in time to proceed with the expedition intended from Madrass against the islands.

"The fresh fish and turpen we got at Diego Bay prevented this disorder from shewing itself so soon as it otherwise would; but, for want of vegetables, our refreshments at this island only proved paliatives.

"Our troops on the Coromandel coast have been employed since the fall of Pondichery in reducing some of the country chiefs, subject to the Nabob, to his obedience. The chief of these were Mootis Ali Cawn Killidar of Valeur, and Nazir Bullah Cawn Killidar of Valeur. They are all now subdued, and the Nabob in full and quiet possession of the whole Carnatick.

"All is quiet at Bengal, and the Nabob there has cleared off his debt with the Company. The people of that settlement have had prudence at last to drop their Don Quixote scheme of marching to Delhi and making a Mogul.

"The Candians are still in arms against the Dutch at Ceylon. The King of Candia has sent an ambassador to the settlement to solicit their assistance.

"The Company have a fine field open to them now to establish their trade upon an advantageous footing; but I apprehend 'twill require a nice judgment and dextrous management to effect this in such a manner as not to make alarm and raise the jealousy of other European states. It must not be by attempting to ingross much, but by a moderate and judicious choice of what trade they take to themselves, and of the places they establish settlements at.

"I find we may if we please have a share in the spice trade, without interfering with those islands the Dutch have settlements at; as in the S.E. part of those seas are many islands probably not known to the Dutch, abounding with spices, some of them producing cinnamon equal to that of Ceylon, besides several other commodities for commerce. These discoverys have been made by a young gentleman of this settlement (Dalrimple).* He is lately return'd here, having been almost amongst these islands three years in the Cuddalore scooner to make discoverys and observations. Mr. Pigot was very happy in his choice of this young gentleman for such a service, as he is a person of a good education, quick parts, and talents naturally adapted for such an employ. His observations have been far from superficial. He has penetrated deep in his enquirys, and directed them to such objects as most concerns the interest of the Company to know. He is now going amongst these islands in the Royal George, with a cargo, to commence the esta-

* Admiral Pocock had been created a Knight of the Bath.

* Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, the celebrated hydrographer, son of Sir James Dalrymple, Bart.

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blishment of a trade, which may in time prove the source of good profit to the company.

"While this gentleman was out upon the discoverys he was at Manilla, in the island of Luzon. He learnt there, by his acquaintance with some of the Jesuits, that they are at present possessed of upwards of 123,000 dollars, for prosecuting discoverys and establishing settlements in those parts laying to the southward of the Moluccas, a tract that we know nothing more of than that there is land; but whether continent or island, no discoverys yet have reach'd far enough to determine. They were preparing some vessells to go on these discoverys when he left Manilla. If a commercial and enterprizing spirit should exert it self amongst the Spaniards here, the advantageous situation of Manilla would greatly facilitate their attempts.

"May I beg the favour of my compliments to Captain Harrison and Mr. Mighil?

"I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

"Rd. Kempenfelt.

"*His Majesty's ship Norfolk, at Madrass, April* 1, 1762."

Indorsed by Sir George Pocock, "Received 25th January, '63."

Mr. Urban,

THE Homeric Fishing Tackle, which has lately given rise to some criticism in the Gentleman's Magazine, has also occasionally engaged my attention.

The two passages (Il. ω. 80, and Odyss. μ. 251,) correspond in the expression which creates the ambiguity.

In the first, the plummet, to which of course the hook is attached, is described,

κατ' ἀγράυλοιο βοὸς κέρας ἐμβεβαυῖα.

"going down the ox-horn."

In the second, the Piscator, on a headland, with a long rod,

ἐς πόντον πρὸιησι κέρας βοὸς ἄγραύλοιο,

"extends towards the sea the ox-horn."

A plausible interpretation appears to me to be obtained by supposing this horn to be a loop, formed of the section of an ox-horn, used as a ring at the tip of the rod, through which the line was slipped.

I think we can hardly suppose a piece of horn would be selected to form a float, when the superior materials of cork and wood were at hand; but a horn loop at the point of a rod would be no bad ring for a strong sea line.

We find the points of other objects tipped with horn, or bearing the name of horn, bows for instance, and the yards of ships; Virgil says,

"Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum;"

where a stout horn ring might have been used for a block.

Yours, &c. Halieus.

Mr. Urban, *The Oaks, May* 7.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Mitford, in your April number, has brought forward almost all that has ever been said by the learned respecting the remarkable fact connected with our Lord's crucifixion, recorded by Matthew and John, as to the vinegar, the hyssop, and the reed. Now, highly as I esteem the caution manifested by your learned correspondent, and no less by Casaubon,—for in verbal criticisms on Scripture it is usually "satius ἐπέχειν,"—yet it appears, and has long appeared, to me so plain that no *hyssop* at all was made use of on that occasion, that I cannot refrain from proposing an emendation of the text, by which, I am persuaded, all the difficulty will be removed. St. John says, οἱ δε, πλήσαντες σπόγγον ὄξους, καὶ ὑσσώπῳ περιθέντες, προσήνεγκαν ἀυτοῦ τῶ στόματι. Now, for this, I read: οἱ δὲ, πλήσαντες σπόγγον ὄξους, καὶ βύσσω περιθέντες (forsàn προσπεριθέντες) προσήνεγκαν ἀυτοῦ τω στόματι. "And, having filled a sponge with vinegar, they tied it *with a string* [to the end of a reed, St. Matthew.] and advanced it to his mouth." I am persuaded that the common sense of this correction will speak so decisively for itself as to convince your learned friends; although, confessedly, the corruption of the text dates from a very high antiquity.

More than fifty years have passed away since under various signatures I was first a correspondent of Mr. Urban: the business of a busy world had long denied me that pleasure: till now, in a calm retreat I have recommenced what, by your indulgence,

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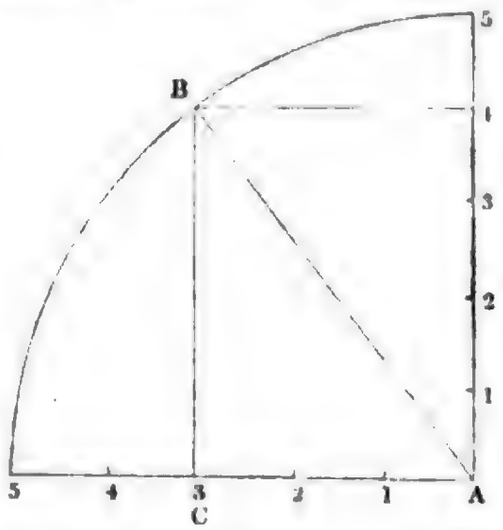
I may find leisure to continue from time to time.

CALCARIUS DENTATUS.

MR. URBAN,

EVERY circumstance connected with the structure and design of the Egyptian Pyramids possesses an interest, as illustrative of the progress of science and the mechanical arts in the remote antiquity to which they are attributed. It is therefore a little extraordinary that the proportions in which they are formed have not hitherto been elicited; and it may perhaps interest some of your readers to point out, that in the measurements given by Belzoni of the second pyramid of Ghizeh, a series of proportions are found to exist, which are expressible in terms of the simplest denomination.

By these measurements it appears that the perpendicular altitude, the inclined plane of the sides, and the length of the base of this pyramid are proportioned to one another, as the numbers 4, 5, and 6; and if the base be divided into two equal parts, the pyramid will appear to be formed of two right-angled triangles joined together, of which the two sides are proportioned as 3 and 4 to an hypotenuse of 5. This triangle is shewn in the annexed quadrant, wherein A, B, is



the radius of 5 parts; B, C, 4 parts of the same radius; and C, A, 3 parts of the same radius; and the half pyramid is described in that triangle A, B, C.

The measurements given by Belzoni, with a trifling correction which is necessary, are as follow, and divided by 113 for a common divisor, they shew the proportions above stated, viz.

	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.
Half base,	$\frac{339}{113}=3$	Altitude,	$\frac{452}{113}=4$	Inclined plane of sides,	$\frac{565}{113}=5$

The last of these numbers is altered from the Traveller's account by a small addition; but if the other two sides are correctly measured the third must be as here stated, by the 47th problem of the first Book of Euclid, in order that the square of the hypotheneuse may equal the squares of the two sides. In taking these measurements, however, the only point of difficulty would occur in the side of the pyramid, which by its irregular surface, and the imperfect state of its apex, would absolutely negative any correct adjustment of the measuring line. In the measure of the altitude and base, on the contrary, Belzoni may be trusted implicitly. He was just at the height of his practice, and the hair-breadth minuteness of those innumerable measurements he made in the temples and tombs of Upper Egypt cannot leave a shadow of doubt upon the precision of these measures of the pyramid.

The numbers, however, so corrected, produce that system of proportions in the structure which, being found to exist, it cannot be doubted were intended in the design of the work; and several other combinations follow from this disclosure. For instance, the length of the base and the altitude together are thus shewn to be equal to two of the inclined planes of the sides. The base itself is found also to contain 36 squares of the same unit or integer comprised in the common divisor, and a perpendicular section of the pyramid from its apex will contain twelve of those squares, or one third the area of the base. So the solid contents will contain 36 cubes of the same square, and will therefore equal a perpendicular mass, built upon the whole base of the pyramid to one fourth its height, or a square column built upon one fourth the base to the full height of the pyramid.

One peculiarity of this form there-

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fore appears to consist in the facility it affords of expressing all its proportions in simple and low numbers. But there is another attribute belonging to the bifold adaptation of the right angled triangle of the semi-pyramid, which affords ground for some very harmless if not very profitable speculation, as to the mystery intended in the form of these structures. For I conclude the great Trismegistus intended the same veil to encompass them, as he cast over the sphynxes and other emblems of the philosophy of his day. Upon this part of the subject, however, I will beg leave to offer a few observations in another letter.

Yours, &c. H. M. G.

SKETCHES FROM NATURE.

To Edward Jesse, Esq. the following Sketches, written at his request, and intended for his forthcoming volume, are inscribed by his faithful friend and servant, The Author.

I. BURNHAM BEECHES.

Scathed by the lightning's bolt, the wintery storm,
A giant brotherhood, ye stand sublime;
Like some huge fortress each majestic form
Still frowns defiance to the power of time.
Cloud after cloud the storms of war have roll'd,
Since ye your countless years of long descent have told.

Say, for ye saw brave Harold's bowmen yield,
Ye heard the Normans' princely trumpet blow;
And ye beheld, upon that later field,
Red with her rival's blood, the Rose of Snow;
And ye too saw, from Chalgrove's hills of flame,
When to your shelt'ring arms the wounded soldier came.

Can ye forget when by yon thicket green,
A troop of scatter'd horsemen cross'd the plain,
And in the midst a statelier form was seen,—
A snow-white charger yielded to his rein;
One backward look on Naseby's field he cast,
And then, with anxious flight and speed redoubled, pass'd.

But far away these shades have fled, and now—
Sweet change! the song of summer birds is thine;
Peace hangs her garlands on each aged bough,
And bright o'er thee the dews of morning shine;
Earth brings with grateful hand her tribute meet,—
Wild flowers and colour'd weeds to bloom around thy feet.

Here may, unmark'd, the wandering poet muse,
Through these green lawns the lady's palfrey glide,
Nor here the pensive nightingale refuse
Her sweetest richest song at eventide.
The wild deer bounds at will from glade to glade,
Or stretch'd in mossy fern his antler'd brow is laid.

Farewell, beloved scenes! enough for me
Through each wild copse and tangled dell to roam,
Amid your forest paths to wander free,
And find where'er I go a shelt'ring home.
Earth has no gentler voice to man to give
Than, "Come to Nature's arms, and learn of her to live."

II. HEDSOR. (LORD BOSTON'S.)

With pleasant interchange of sun and shade,
Fair grassy lawns and oaken glades were seen,
The upland slopes were deck'd with freshest green,
And all in summer's richest robes array'd,
The Thames its silver waters rolled between;
While many a village spire and hamlet gray
Along the distant vale in softest beauty lay.

III. LADY PLACE, HURLEY.

Here let the gentle pilgrim on his way
Pause mid this solitary vale, and bring
Tender memorials from the past to fling
A pensive light along these ruins gray,
And trees, that speak of ages pass'd away,—
Funereal cypress and the cedar's gloom,
Spreading o'er marble monument and tomb
Shades dark as night;—and lo! a voice that calls,
Heard from yon neighbouring convent's ruin'd walls,
Telling of years long vanish'd like a dream,
When, by the banks of yonder osier'd stream,
From aisle and cloister'd arch a song sublime
In choral symphony was heard, while Time,
Regardless of the present, here might seem
Lingering delighted, as his backward gaze
Was fixed on forms that, through his dark'ning shades,
Rose in celestial brightness: mid these glades
Meek Piety her gentle eye would raise;
And here, with smile benignant on her foes,
Sweet Charity to all the bread of Heaven bestows.

IV. BRAMSHILL. (HAMPSHIRE.)

Far rising 'bove the foliage of the wood,
An antique mansion might you there espy,
Such as in days of our forefathers stood,
Carved with device of quaintest imagery;
Long terraces and rich arcades were there,
And stateliest galleries made for walks and converse fair.

Within the court a marble fountain stream'd
Its showers of silver radiance night and day;
Above the linden grove the wild heron scream'd,
And in the lake the swan's bright shadow lay;

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While, glancing through trim hedge and thicket green,
The peacock's jasper neck and emerald plumes were seen.

Stretch'd in the shade the giant mastiff lay,
Whose midnight bay his faithful guard declar'd,
The aged hunter roam'd the pasture gray,
And here secure the timid pheasant pair'd.
How soft the foot of Time had pass'd along,
Guarding his lov'd domain from injury and wrong.

The gilded vanes were glittering in the sun,
Turning, as Beauty turns to Flattery's breath;
And hark! the turret-clocks, one after one,
Tell out the ceaseless hours, with voice like death
Startling the silent noon; o'er wood and hill
Their iron knell is heard, and all again is still.

Benhall, June 1, 1846. J. M.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

A Garland for the New Royal Exchange: Composed of the Pieces of divers excellent Poets made in Memory of the First Opening thereof on January the 23rd, Anno Dom. 1571: *with the choice Verses and Devices of sundry fine Wits of later time, depicting the same in the several Humours and Manners therein to be seen; or Written in Honour of the Second Opening on September the 28th,* 1669. *Now first Collected and Printed Complete. Imprinted at London, January the 23rd, Anno* 1845.

A VERY clever and interesting volume. The Editor has given us above twenty *imitations* of our elder poets on the subject of the Royal Exchange, beginning with the age of Elizabeth, and proceeding through the honoured names of Spenser, Sidney, Shakspere, and others, to Butler, Dryden, and Bunyan. The likeness of the *counterfeit* is in general as faithfully executed as ingeniously conceived. Those of Tusser are admirable—as quaint and humorous as the original. Churchyard's, also, have all the minute particularities on which that *prosaic* poet loves to dwell; as

There were glasses from *Murano's Isle*, and leathern-ware from *Spain*,
And shining tin and latten cups and dishes from *Almayne*;
Good armours wrought of *Milan* steel with *Spanish* dagges and knives,
And many a *Venice* aglette, owch, and brooch, for maids and wives.
There too was divers furniture for pastime and array,
As tables, cards, and tennis-balls, to speed the hours away:
With dials and with sand-glasses to show you how they flew,
And for every kind of visitant was somewhat set to view.
For your Schoolmen divers books of note, and paper a good store,
With penner-case and inkhorns, of stout leather, to write more.
For your Gallant there were silk and silver studs, and ruffs, and furs,
With broider'd girdles, mirrors glass and steel, and *Milan* spurs:
For your *London* Dames were divers things their dwellings to adorn,
As painted cruises, bird-cages, and lanthorns of bright horn.
For the sick there were medicaments—the *Apothecaries'* ware,
And lutes and trumps for merry men, with ballads sweet and rare.
Your very children there might meet with toys unto their mind,
And puppets, bells, and hobby-horses, in the *Pawne* could find, &c.

The column of George Puttenham is the best column that has been lately raised in London, as we shall show :—

IV.

THE QUEEN,

the REALM OF ENGLAND, and the most Famous CITY OF LONDON,

depicted in

A COLUMN *for* THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE,

by an Odolet to their Renown made in form of a Pillar,

which must be read upwards from the base,
and then ye shall see that it is an
Acrostical Device.

Invented and Written by *G. P.*

ELIZA DOTH THY GOODLY COLUMNS CROWN.
GRESHAM REJOICE IN THY RENOWN,

E
G

N Name eminent.
A Above grave his
H High Monument,
C Completing this
X Xceeding praise.
E ELIZA'S MART,
L London doth raise,
A And for her part,
Y Yet finding lands.
O O'er farthest seas
R Rich Traffic stands
E Erect on this
H Her stately shaft.
T Towering aloft,
R Renown doth raise,
O On such fair base.

F Fame writes to fire the future age.
R Recorded truly on the page
A A Name throughout the earth;
L Loudly applauded worth;
L Long-lived Antiquity;
I In their Foundations see.

P Pictured in this Emblem view,
A ALBION, THE QUEEN, AND LONDON TOO.

The imitation of Bishop Hall was a work of difficulty, but the author has successfully gone through it :—

Yonder comes *Cosmius*: what a proper man!
If he's an inch he's six feet and a span!
His is no sordid dress, his vestments tell,
As doth his lustrous visage, all goes well:
There's a ferocious joy in 's look and speech,
That doth declare him some rich *Overreach*.
Thou 'st hit the white; he's great in man's renown,
But for that wreath of straw—he gave Heaven's crown!
Meaning the world to over-reach with wit,
Himself he o'er-reach'd too, as one of it, &c.

Raleigh's lines are good, and the *second* sonnet of Shakspere. Richard Johnson's ballad is an excellent imitation of the style of the Crowned Garland of Roses, &c. The turn towards the end of Drayton's lines is very happy :—

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But hath the Muse forgot of *Water* she should sing,
And that the *Exchange* but shows the wealth that *Tames* doth bring.

* * * *

Here *Lang-Bourne* flow'd along till it to *Wall-Brook* came,
There *Old-Bourne* had its course, and left the road its name.
Then *Flete* came rushing down, increased by heavy swells
From over-flowing founts, which changed its name to *Wells*.
All these pour'd southward on with never-ceasing race,
Their King and Father *Tames* still hasting to embrace, &c.

We must omit "The Exchange in its Humours," by Ben Jonson, as too long to quote, though otherwise we should have given a specimen. *Withers* is fairly imitated; *Quarles* still better. Carew's light, pleasant vein is well touched off: *ex. gr.*

Let the blind *Chymists* seek no more
Where *Plutus* hides his golden store;
Since here one *London* merchant's purse
Raised the rich frame of *Britain's Burse*.

Let *Europe's Monarchs* no more deem
That pow'r belongs alone to them;
Since here, from men ignoble, springs
A might that governs distant Kings.

Let the vain *Schoolmen* no more boast
That they of *Tongues* possess the most;
Since here, a single hour will show
How little of *Earth's Speech* they know.

Let tyrant *Venus* no more say
That all men live beneath her sway;
Helen of *Troy* were powerless here,—
Fortune alone doth Queen appear.

Let those who *Travel* never knew,
No more lament their narrow view;
Since here, who lists to look perceives
How all the *World* speaks, acts, and lives.

The "Epistola Ho-eliana" is as near perfection as possible, and we hope it is carefully preserved by "Mr. John Batty, Merchant of London, at his house in St. Nicholas Lane." The Private Argument between "Sir Hudibras" and Ralpho, whether it be lawful to set up the effigy of the Protector, is very amusing:

(*Ralpho.*) Since these be purifying days meant,
I do behold with great amazement
That such a rout of graven Statues
Of Idol-Kings are still left at loose!
What boots it putting *Kingship* down,
When here it lives reveal'd in stone?
Or what the Ordinance declaring
The *Stuarts* this land shall have no share in,
When yonder is the Sire o' the name.
From whom "*the Book of Sports*" first came?
The *Superstitious* Committee
Ought better to have cleansed the City;
And to have set the zealous *Dowsing*
T' have wrought a general unhousing
Of all such image-work profanity,
And every semblance of humanity, &c.

The anonymous poems are good imitations of the style of the little *posies* and other *delights* found in Heliconia and the Paradise of Dainty Devices, &c.

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as is the "Soul's Voyage" of that admirable poem "The Soul's Errand," the author of which is still uncertain, it having been found under the names of Raleigh, and Sylvester, and others, with singular varieties and additions.

There are two sonnets, the author J. M. (John Milton), but these we do not reckon among the most successful. Dryden we like much better, especially the concluding lines:

> Heaven, that bestows the happiest gifts on men
> In happiest time, has blest us now with WREN;
> By whom our City shall be studded through
> With *Fanes*, like stars, God's worship to renew:
> In whose broad Streets shall rise the stately dome,
> Till *London* stretch beyond the bounds of *Rome*.
> Our Age beholds VITRUVIUS once more join'd
> With great AUGUSTUS to adorn mankind:
> Then, ROYAL SIRE, revive the *Imperial* day,
> AND LEAVE IN MARBLE WHAT YOU FOUND IN CLAY!

This clever and agreeable volume ends with "The Author's Apology for his Book," attempted in the manner of J. B. (John Bunyan), from which we make this our latest extract:

> Whenas the late Exchange, like its old Sire,
> Near seven years since went to the ground in Fire;
> He whom the honour'd charge did then obtain
> To raise another stately *Mart* again,
> Had been long since the Friend esteem'd of him
> Who did these *Copies* from *Old Pictures* limn.
> Both in the name of *London's* sons did glory,
> Both, too, well knew and loved her ancient Story;
> Then, when 'twas time to shew his goodly scene,
> And welcome to the EXCHANGE another QUEEN;
> That such an honour'd day and rare occasion
> Should not pass by without some gratulation;
> It seem'd not an unfit nor ill device
> To hang this *GARLAND* on his *EDIFICE*,
> As showing how the EXCHANGE'S HISTORY RUN,
> And gathering up past glories into one.
> Wherefore these Verses were in black and white
> Imprinted, some like-minded to delight, &c.

And here we take our leave of a production of genius, certainly as clever and as successfully executed as any of the kind within the compass of our recollection.

> IGNOTO, we have read your book;
> *Chamelion*-like you change your hue;
> For wheresoe'er on it we look,
> Instant it shifts its magic view.
>
> *Proteus* you are of poesy;
> Colour and shape you take at will:
> But, unlike him in history,
> You ne'er assume a form of ill.
>
> Could those old poets now revive,
> And read what in their name you've said,
> They'd all exclaim, that "when *alive*
> They never wrote so well as *dead*."
>
> Like as the structure that you praise
> Exceedeth what has passed away,
> So doth the lofty verse you raise
> Surpass the strains of older day.

B—h—ll. J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Biographia Britannica Literaria (Anglo-Norman Period). *By* Thomas Wright, *M.A.*

TO Mr. Wright's former volume, treating of Anglo-Saxon literature, he has now added one of equal importance, and equally well executed, of the literature which succeeded it, namely, that which accompanied and followed the possession of our country by the Normans. "The use," says Mr. Wright, in his clear and learned introduction, "of the Anglo-Saxon in writing was almost *abolished* after the invasion of the Normans. It was only preserved in the continuation for a time of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and in some productions, mostly of a religious or moral character, for which we are probably indebted to the few Anglo-Saxon monks who were permitted to retain their places in our monasteries. Towards the end of this period the native literature begins again to make its appearance. At this time the Anglo-Norman had taken the place of the Anglo-Saxon; and we may properly divide the literature of the whole period into the two classes of Anglo-Latin and Anglo-Norman." Mr. Wright then gives a statement of the Anglo-Latin literature at the period of the Norman invasion, both in prose and poetry. The Poets flourished most during the middle of the thirteenth century, under the reign of Henry III.; but the most important class of writers was that of the Historians. William of Malmesbury is the most elegant of our mediæval historians; and the names of Giraldus Cambrensis and William of Newbury stand high; but very little Latin prose that is tolerable was written after the middle of the thirteenth century. The letters which are preserved of this time, as those beginning with Lanfranc and Anselm, and afterwards of Becket and his friends, Mr. Wright considers to be among the most valuable illustrations of the public and private history of the age to which they belong. The Normans brought with them to this country a language formed from a dialect of the ancient Latin, called Lingua Romana, or Langue Romane, which is the parent of the modern French. The popular literature of the Normans previous to the twelfth century is totally unknown to us. There does not appear any memorial of the language earlier than the year 1100, and it first makes its appearance in poems of a religious and serious character. Religion and Romance appear to be the subjects of song. In the reign of Stephen subjects were taken from natural history, as the poetry of Wace and Benoit shews; but a new æra of Norman literature opened with the reign of Richard I. and he was the patron of jongleurs and trouvères, whose works became more numerous at this period. Mr. Wright has an observation on the text of the Metrical Romances, which no doubt is equally applicable to that of the Homeric poems, composed in a state of society in some respects probably very similar. "Many of the Metrical Romances were preserved orally by successive jongleurs, and when committed to writing they differed much from the original copy. This is the reason that different manuscripts of the earlier romances, taken down from the recital of different persons, vary so much from one another, as in the case of the Chanson de Roland." The Latin writers of the twelfth century contain many allusions to the existence of the jongleurs and trouvères; but it was not till the thirteenth century that their compositions were preserved in writing; and then Mr. Wright tells us, "their history in England becomes more complicated, because a more purely national literature was springing up, in which the other was gradually merged." The first name in Mr. Wright's volume is that of *Lanfranc*, being in the latter half of the eleventh century, and the last, with the exception of some minor writers, is William the trouvère, in the year 1213; and when we mention

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that in this obscure age, and with such scanty materials for use, Mr. Wright has given us an account of no less than one hundred and fifty writers between the two above-mentioned, we may conceive the knowledge and industry with which his valuable and curious biography is composed. Among these, of course, to the general reader and even to persons well informed as to the authors of the history and literature of this period, most of the names mentioned will be but *names*, sounds bringing with them no associations of acquaintance with the person; but every name that can be received is valuable, as forming a link in the great historic chain, and we cannot but admire the research, and applaud the success, with which this learned and laborious work has been achieved. And now let us draw off the clouds and mists of age from a star or two as we pass along. *Godfrey of Winchester*, who died 1107, was the first and best of the Anglo-Norman writers of Latin verse. He is said to approach nearly to the poetry of Martial, who was his model. Camden printed some of his epigrams in his Remains. We give one:

Pauca utilia multis inutilibus præponenda.

Pauca Titus pretiosa dabat, sed vilia plura;
Ut meliora habeam, pauca det, oro, Titus.

The name of *Anselm* is the first great name we meet (1033-1109), and the biography is highly interesting. Mr. Wright thus sums up the character of this prelate, who held the see of Canterbury for sixteen years.

"Anselm was equal to Lanfranc in learning, and far exceeded him in piety. In his private life he was modest, humble, and sober in the extreme. He was obstinate only in defending the interests of the Church of Rome, and, however we may judge the claims themselves, we must acknowledge that he supported them from conscientious motives. Reading and contemplation were the favourite occupations of his life, and even the time required for his meals, which were extremely frugal, he employed in discussing philosophical and theological questions. By his rare genius he did much towards bringing metaphysics into repute. He laid the foundation of a new school of theology, which was free from the servile character of the older writers, who did little more than collect together a heap of authorities on the subjects which they treated. The Monologium and the Proslogium are admirable specimens of abstract reasoning. His reading was extensive, and his style is clear and vigorous," &c.

Athelard, of Bath (1110-1120), appears to have been one of the men most richly endowed with talent and learning of those periods. Mr. Wright says, "his is the greatest name in English science before Robert Grossetête and Roger Bacon. He travelled to Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and probably studied among the Arabs of the East, and was absent in his pursuit of learning for seven years. His celebrity was great in after times, and in the thirteenth century Vincent of Beauvais calls him "Philosophus Anglorum." We next meet with *Ordericus Vitalis* (1075-1143), whose works on ecclesiastical history are among the most valuable of those old ones we possess, though wanting in system and sometimes inaccurate in dates. *Turold*, who lived in the time of Stephen, is the author of the earliest known romance in the Anglo-Norman language, the "Chanson de Roland," describing the disastrous battle of Roncevaux. His verse is of a very peculiar structure, in which the final rhyme rests on the *vowels*, independent of the consonants. Mr. Wright has quoted a passage from the death of Roland, and he says there are many passages possessing pathetic traits of considerable beauty in the poem. The only original MS. exists in the Bodleian library, from which M. Michel printed his edition in 1837.

William of Malmesbury is a name better known than any of the preceding; and he was one of the most remarkable writers of the twelfth century.

"He was the first English writer, *after Bede*, who attempted successfully to raise history above the dry and undigested details of a chronicle. He boasts, and not without reason, of his industry in collecting materials. We cannot discover that he used any written authorities for the earlier portion of his history except such as are well known; but he lived at a period when a vast number of valuable traditions and legends of the Saxon times still existed, and he fortunately had the taste to collect many of them and preserve them in his work. On this account, *next to the Saxon Chronicle*, he is the most valuable authority for Anglo-Saxon history.

In his annals of the Norman period, and of his own time, he is judicious, and, as far as could be expected, unprejudiced: and his constant reluctance to treat of the period at which he was writing shows his desire to be unbiassed and impartial. He was evidently a good scholar, and had read much. His Latin is not incorrect, and his style is much more pleasing than that of any previous writer of English history," &c.

There is an excellent account of *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, and of his celebrated history; but we shall trespass on our limits if we allow ourselves the gratification of further transcription, and we can only point out a few other of the more remarkable names noticed. *Laurence of Durham* (1154) was the best, and, indeed, a remarkable writer of Latin verse for his day. Mr. Wright quotes from his Hypognosticon, or Scriptural History, some parts of which, describing his personal history, and his prospects, studies, and amusements, are very interesting. Religious duties and poetry divided the good man's time,—"Missas et carmina amo." The Life of *Ailred of Rievaux* should not be passed over without attention; his rules for the behaviour of the nuns is amusing, and shew that the good man watched sin in the cradle.

"Pueris et puellis nullum ad te concedas accessum. Sunt quædam inclusæ quæ in docendis puellis occupantur, et cellam suam vertunt in scholam: illa sedet ad fenestram, istæ in porticu resident, illa intuetur singulas, et inter puellares motus nunc irascitur, nunc ridet, nunc minatur, nunc percutit, nunc blanditur, nunc osculatur, nunc flentem vocat pro verbere propius, palpat faciem, stringit collum, et in amplexum ruens nunc filiam vocat, nunc amicam," &c.

The names that follow, of *Wace* (p. 203) and of *Jordan Fantosme* (p. 221), will be interesting to the lovers of poetry; but *John of Salisbury*, the most celebrated writer of the reign of Henry II. deserved and enjoys a more extended notice. (p. 230—245.) The Architrenius of *John de Hauteville*, one of the most remarkable Latin poets of the twelfth century, will not be overlooked (p. 250), with the description of *the English drinking party in the twelfth century*. Archbishop *Baldwin* is best known as the preacher of the third crusade, but the reader will here find that he also spent much of his time in literary pursuits (p. 291). The next name, that of *Walter Mapes*, is far better known, indeed, Mr. Wright says, he was one of the most remarkable of the literary men at the court of Henry the Second. There is a very judicious and careful account of his works, with their merits and defects, at pp. 298, 299. He was a writer in Anglo-Norman as well as Latin, and to him we are indebted for a large portion of the cycle of the romances of the Round Table in their earliest form. His work, entitled "De Nugis Curialium," is now in the press for the Camden Society, which has already printed a volume of the Latin Poetry commonly attributed to him.

Many years ago we remember the following lines became very popular, being quoted in the notes to the Pursuits of Literature:—

Meum est propositum in tabernâ mori,
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori,
Ut dicant cum venerint angelorum chori,
'Deus sit propitius huic potatori.'

From these he has been called "the jovial archdeacon," "the Anacreon of his age," but this is all a mistake; the words are a mock confession in a poem called Confessio Goliæ, and the author, Mr. Wright tells us, was "a learned and elegant scholar, a man of good sense, high character, and strict morality." Of *Richard Cœur de Lion* Mr. Wright observes that "it is difficult to decide whether as a poet he ought to be classed exclusively with the *troubadours* or with the *trouvères*." The poet who appears under the name of *Thomas* (p. 340) was author of two of the most remarkable monuments of our early literature, the romance of Horn and that of Tristan. Of this latter poem, an English metrical translation was made in the beginning of the 14th century, and which was published by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Wright informs us, "*not very accurately, who had formed some very wrong notions as to its history.*"*

We have now, we think, said enough

* At p. 468 we find mention of a curious poem supposed to be written by a monk of Peterborough, a satirical description of Norfolk. It commences with the account of an edict sent out by Cæsar to make a geographical survey of the whole

to shew the value of the work before us, which is full of recondite and curious information, which certainly nothing but previously intimate knowledge of his subject could enable Mr. Wright to collect and dispose as he has done; and here we may refer, as to a rich store-house of information, concerning our early Romance poetry, our legendary stores, and our historical literature.

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globe, and to inquire into the character of each country.

——— "jussit describere
Omnes provincias, atque summopere
Quæ bonæ fuerint, quæ non, inquirere."

The afflicting result was, that the imperial messengers on their return declared that the worst of all the provinces of the world they had met with was the *county of Norfolk*. (See extracts from this poem in our number for Feb. 1846, p. 177.) John de St. Omer took up the pen in defence of his native county,—

"*Nortfolchiensium* cum sim de genere,
Decet me patriam meam defendere."

On the adjoining county of *Suffolk* we met with a fragment of a poem in the same monkish Latin in turning over some papers that belonged, we believe, to Thomas Martin, the antiquary of Palsgrave, in an old tattered manuscript which appeared to be a copy made about the time of Elizabeth. It is not very complimentary to the county, and seems dictated in a peevish and splenetic humour, probably by some laic who had quarreled with the neighbouring abbey, but we did not copy the whole. The title is merely "Suffolc. Provinc." but some additional words seem torn off or mutilated.

"Nullæ silvæ, nullæ montes,
Malum cœlum, mali fontes,
Fœminarum nullus decor;
Sancta Virgo, nunc te precor,
Ut me liberare velis,
Ne perirem perduelis
Inter clericorum gentes
De nugis semper scribentes,
Amantes et loquendi forum;
Vel inter rixas monachorum,
Vel inter illos sacerdotes,
Ut virginum possideant dotes
Qui vultum fingunt speciosum,
Falsum et valdè dolosum
Exclamantes—hoc est bonum
Dare copiam sermonum,
Dum verbis captæ 'Euge,' 'belle,'
Omnes susurrant puellæ.
O quam pietas vulpina
Apud stultos fit divina
Gippo." . . . . . .

Here the manuscript is torn, and the remainder is, through damp and worms, illegible.

A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg, For. F.S.A., Keeper of the Archives of the City of Hamburg, by Benjamin Thorpe, *F.S.A.; with additions and corrections by the Author and the Translator.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

THAT this translation of an important contribution by a learned and enlightened foreigner to the historic literature of England, has not long since been recommended to the attention of our readers, is mainly attributable to accident.

Of Dr. Lappenberg's original production, printed in one volume at Hamburg in 1834, a short review was inserted in a former number of the Gentleman's Magazine;* but the work having since undergone (besides the process of translation) a strict revision by its author and the translator, and having, moreover, been considerably enlarged by both, may, in this country at least, be almost regarded as a new production, and as such lay claim to a more extended notice than was deemed necessary, while, in its original German, it continued a sealed book to the majority of English readers.

Though to write again the story of England's earliest times, after the meritorious productions on the subject by Turner, Lingard, and Palgrave, may to many seem but *actum agere*, we can, nevertheless, assure those of our readers who so opine, that in the volumes under our consideration an abundance of highly interesting matter will be found, derived chiefly from foreign sources hitherto explored by very few of our countrymen, and of which some were hardly accessible before the publication of Dr. Pertz's inestimable volumes of the "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica."

But, though manifesting throughout proofs of the most patient industry in the collection and use of materials wherever they were to be found,† as

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* For May 1835, p. 506.

† "My earnest endeavour to know and make known those sources of old English history which are at present accessible, would have been far from successful had not the chiefs of the libraries at Göt-

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well as an historic spirit of no ordinary degree, Dr. Lappenberg, we grieve to say it, is by no means exempt from faults of a very grave cast. We have studied his work with care, and our judgment is—as foreigners, we pronounce it with diffidence—that his style is harsh and difficult, his meaning at times hardly ascertainable, and his matter not unfrequently at variance with the authorities which he professes to follow. These objections do not, however, apply to the work in its English dress—much in the way of correction having, no doubt, been done by the author himself, and much by his translator; and it is with the translation that we are more especially concerned. At the same time we must allow that, notwithstanding the minute criticism displayed in it with respect to dates and the races of petty kings ruling in various parts of the island under the suzerainty of Wessex and Mercia, the work is very far from being dry and unreadable; on the contrary, it is entertaining, and with here and there a tinge of the legendary, even legends, as Mr. Thorpe justly observes, not being to be indiscriminately rejected as void of value, in recording the history of times of which it may be said, that the germ of many an important event connected with the establishment and progress of religion, as well as many a mainspring of action, may sometimes be found in a legend.*

In his preface, Mr. Thorpe speaks in terms sufficiently discouraging to other labourers in the same field of literature. After saying, that "although histories of the same period in the mother-tongue and good repute were not wanting, yet it appeared to me that in this were contained many particulars, especially with reference to chronological criticism, and to what may be called the German portion of Anglo-Saxon history, not elsewhere to be found in a condensed form, as well as much other information, which the author's pursuits in the field of old Teutonic literature had enabled him to introduce almost as matter of course, at a time when that field was a sort of *terra incognita* to most lovers of historic literature in England." He informs us that, meeting with no encouragement, he committed to the flames his first translation, reaching to the end of the heptarchy, though, while editing for the government the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," having been put in possession of Mr. Petrie's unfinished volume and other authorities, he was unable to resist the temptation thus thrown in his way to test and enlarge the text of Dr. Lappenberg's history,—in short, to resume the work.

Of the advantages possessed by the translation over the original, we can judge from the following passage of the translator's preface:—

"On the first notice of my intention to translate his work, Dr. Lappenberg most kindly supplied me with a considerable quantity of matter, both as additions to and corrections of the original, the substance of which will be found in the text, in new annotations, or embodied with the old ones, while my own additions and modifications have more especial reference to the text, though a few notes by me will be occasionally scattered throughout the volumes. . . . The passages from the ancient historians, occasionally interwoven into the text, I have rendered, not from the author's German version, but directly from the originals." †

Prefixed to the first volume is a valuable and instructive review, under the title of "Literary Introduction," of the several sources of our ante-Norman history, beginning with the large collec-

tingen, Hanover, Kiel, and Wolfenbüttel most kindly favoured me with the long and uninterrupted use of many rare works and manuscripts necessary for such investigations." Pref. p. ix. Dr. L. acknowledges also the kind aid he received from Mr. C. P. Cooper, Q.C. during that gentleman's secretaryship to the late Record Commission, who communicated to him the unfinished volume of the late Mr. Petrie, containing the previously unexplored Estorie des Engles of M. Gaimar, the Annales Cambriæ, the Brut y Tywysogion, and the Carmen de Bello Hastingensi, ascribed to Wido, Bishop of Amiens.

* See on this curious subject the notes at p. xxxvi. Lit. Introd. and p. 63, vol. i.

† Another recommendation attending the translation is the correct orthography of the Anglo-Saxon personal proper names, which had previously been most unaccountably neglected. We are glad to see that Mr. Thorpe's example has been followed by more than one scholar of eminence.

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tions of Parker, Savile, Twysden, &c. and including the abortive attempt of the late Mr. Petrie to rival the grand historical collections of our continental neighbours and brethren, and continued by a classed critical notice of the Welsh, Irish, Anglo-Saxon, early English, Norman, and modern English chronicles and historians, from Gildas and the Triads down to Lingard and Palgrave. The first 65 pages of the history itself contain a well-written compendious history of Britain under the Romans.

Amid so much interesting matter it is difficult to select any points for particular notice, though, as being new to the majority of readers, we would direct attention to the following heads: the Chronology, the Runes, and the National Traditions of the Saxons before their migration to Britain; also the valuable accounts of the several races of which the invaders consisted, viz. Saxons, Angles, Jutes, &c.

The mythic interpretation of the story of Hengist and Horsa, so generally adopted by continental scholars, Mr. Thorpe seems totally to discard; though our limits will admit only of a reference to his note, vol. i. p. 97, and to his extracts from Beowulf, &c. at the end of the volume, accompanied by a translation, differing occasionally from those of Grundtvig and Kemble, and by some conjectural emendations of the text of Beowulf.

On the introduction of Christianity among our Germanic forefathers, on the Church history, foreign missions, and arts at that early period, Dr. Lappenberg's work is particularly valuable. Not unfrequently, too, he throws light on points of history where, from long habitude, we never suspected misconception to exist. As an instance of this may be cited the story of Hakon of Norway and Æthelstan, the latter of whom Dr. Lappenberg, with great probability, supposes to have been, not our great West Saxon king of that name, but Guthrum Æthelstan II. the Danish king of East Anglia.

At the end of each volume are given genealogical tables of the several races of kings prior to the Norman Conquest, revised throughout and enlarged by the industrious translator.

As specimens both of our author's style and of the translation, we subjoin the following extracts from the narratives of the battles of Stanford Bridge and Hastings. Of the former Dr. Lappenberg writes,—

"The jarls Paul and Erling had been left behind with the ships, when Harald (Hardráda) and Tostig, on their march, perceived clouds of dust eddying before them, which were interpreted by the latter as signs of a body of friends coming to their aid. On recognising them to be English troops, Tostig prudently advised the king, who was not armed for the conflict, to retreat with all speed to the ships, and there unite with his forces those which had remained behind under Paul and Erling; but the bolder counsel of the Norwegian prevailed, and three rapid riders were despatched to bring up the reinforcement. Hardráda then caused his banner, called Landeyda (the desolation of lands), to be set up, around which he and all his followers were stationed. The infantry were drawn up in one line, forming a hollow circle, with shield joined to shield, and their spears driven into the earth before them, in order to check the onset of the hostile cavalry: the light archers were placed wherever the enemy seemed to threaten an attack. As Harold advanced with his stout band of English foot and horse, he espied a Norwegian leader with a bright blue mantle and a glittering helmet, mounted on a black charger, surveying the line. The Norwegian's horse stumbled and cast his rider on the earth. 'Who,' inquired Harold, 'is that gigantic form who has fallen from his steed?' On being informed that it was his royal adversary, he exclaimed to his warriors about to begin the onset, and when a happy word is wont to make a deep impression,—'A stately man; but his luck, you see, has already forsaken him!'"

What follows is from the account of the battle of Senlac, or Hastings.

"William had sought Harold during the battle, for the purpose of engaging with him in single combat; but instead of him, had encountered an Anglo-Saxon of distinguished valour, who beat in his helmet, but fell under the lances of the surrounding Normans. The English standard still proudly waved, around which a small but heroic band, the flower of Harold's army, yet unconquered fought. . . . . But William was not to be shaken. Twenty noble Normans now leagued together to burst through the ranks of the enemy, and seize the royal standard: many of them perished in the attempt, but the prize was gained, and the

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kingdom of Cerdic was no more. . . . . The long forgotten name of the place was, before this battle, Senlac; and William, like his predecessor Cnut, who had consecrated all his most renowned battle-fields, caused a religious structure, richly endowed, to be raised on the place; and the high altar of Battle Abbey marked the spot where Harold's first, and afterwards the Pope's consecrated banner waved. The names of the chiefs who accompanied the duke, recorded on rolls of parchment at St. Valery, were there suspended, and donation was heaped on donation, that the lamps might never expire, nor the prayer be silent, destined to benefit the souls of the valiant Normans who fell on that memorable day, and to manifest the gratitude and humility of the victorious survivors. All these visible monuments of the battle of Senlac and the conquest of England are no more; crumbled and fallen are the once lofty walls of Battle Abbey, and by a few foundation stones, in the midst of a swamp,* are we alone able to determine the spot where it once reared its towers and pinnacles. . . . . .

"One glance more we have yet to cast over the field of Senlac. The first corpses recognised shewed how deep the impression was among the majority of the people, that the whole form and manner of their former being were in that conflict at stake. Cased in the garb of war, were found the bodies of the Abbot of Hyde, and twelve of his monks. One corpse was sought for in vain—that of the fallen Harold."

From a note at p. 302 of the second volume, Mr. Thorpe, differing from Dr. Lappenberg, supposes Eadgyth to have been the queen, not the mistress of Harold, herein concurring in opinion with Sir H. Ellis (Introd. to Domesday, ii. p. 79). For his reasons we must refer to the note itself.

In conclusion, we will merely add that we shall hail with unfeigned pleasure the conditionally promised "History of England under the Norman Kings,"† by the same author, and the same translator.

Catholic Safeguards against the Errors, &c. of the Church of Rome. By James Brogden, *M.A. Vol.* I.

IT is intended that this work should extend to five volumes, and it is very appropriately inscribed to the Spiritual Head of the Protestant Church in England. The selection is confined to the writings of eminent divines of the seventeenth century, and, as the learned editor justly observes, "No collection, at least of equal variety and extent from their writings, in defence of the Church of England, against the errors, corruptions, and novelties of the Church of Rome has yet been made." The chief writers on the same subjects, of a period immediately subsequent, have been included in those folio volumes edited by Bishop Gibson under the title of "A Preservation against Popery," which are now of rare occurrence. The contents of this volume are divided into four chapters or heads: 1. Of the Church; 2. Of the difference between the two churches of Rome and England; 3. On Schism; 4. On the Errors, Corruptions, and Novelties of the Church of Rome. The extracts are taken from the writings of fifteen of our eminent divines of that period, including the great names of Taylor, Hooke, Barrow, Usher, Bramhall, Bull, and Hammond. The volume contains more than 600 pages, and is a rich repository of controversial divinity. The very copiousness of it, however, seems almost to preclude the possibility of making extracts with advantage; the subjects being treated of in long continuous arguments, and abounding in references and quotations. But we will make one from an author whose name is less generally known than those above mentioned, and whose force and raciness of style has much pleased us. From "The Way to the True Church," by Dr. John White, folio, 1624, the editor has made more than one extract, and thence we take our specimen. Upon Isaiah's account of the Gentile Idolatry, the author says,

"In which words the God of Heaven, deriding the Gentiles, doth very fitly shew us the idolatry of Rome and the manner how the idol religion thereof was framed and set on foot. At the first it was but a rude block and ragged trunk, rough hewn by boggling workmen, that were not their crafts' masters, till the smith, the carpenter, and the painter came, every one in his place, and shewed his skill. First, the canonists, like blacksmiths, blew with the bellows of their decrees, and ham-

* Sir Godfrey Webster will doubtless make a low bow to the historian for this description of the lawn adjoining the garden-front of his mansion.

† The original German of this appeared at Hamburg in 1837, in 1 vol. 8vo.

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mered and heated it in the coals of the Pope's constitutions. These smiths were Gratian, Pope John, Gregory, and Boniface, with their apprentices that served them, Histiensis, Innocent, Panormitane, and the rest of that profession. The carpenters that took it in hand were the friars and schoolmen, that stretched their line over it and brought it into better shape. Thomas, and Scott, and Alexander fashioned it with line and level; they stretched out the line of method over it, and with the thread of a distinction they planed it where it was rough, and with the compasses of logic and philosophy they made it in the image of a man, after that the great Lateran Council, about the year 1215, had polished it and given it joints to stand upon. Not long after, the Councils of Constance, Basil, and another Lateran hammered it over again, and altered the fashion in certain points touching the Pope's authority. Then some Cardinals, as Senentis and Cusanus, thought the head stood too high above the shoulders, and would have had it bared down a little lower. At last they brought it to Trent, into the hands of their best workmen as they say, who mended it from top to toe, and set it up again, when the worms had nigh consumed it. Since which time the third sort of workmen, the painters, have taken it in hand, the Jesuits and their followers, who have never ceased to paint it day and night. There is no colour but they have tried it to make it beautiful. Some with varnish and plaster stop up the cracks which the sun shining upon it hath made, that they might not be seen. Bellarmine and his associates in that kind stir all the colours together, and varnish over the smoky and dusty places so skilfully that a man can scarce tell what the colour is. Surius and Baronius, with other colours ground by legendaries, cast a shadow over it for seeming too youthful, but they have painted a grey beard to a green head. The rest stand by, such as are Sixtus, Senentis, Lindan, Staphylus, Possevin, like censors, bragging of the workmanship and flattering the workmen, and extolling the idol against them they call Lutherans and Calvinists. Thus at the last have they polished their Dagon and set it before the Lord's ark. So that it may not be forgotten, that with some of it they warm themselves and roast their meat, as pardons, the mass, and purgatory, and laugh in their sleeves at such as turn the spit. 'Ah! I am warm, I have been at the fire.' This is the labour and workmanship that our adversaries have bestowed on their religion to set it forth, whereby they have made their Church so seeming Catholic."

We must now make a further extract from the same writer, which gives a curious graphic picture of the religious state of the *Commons* at the time.

"The sixth is the prodigious ignorance whereto they fall that live in Papistry; for, as their Church commendeth it, so their people follow it most desperately, even in the chiefest things touching their salvation. I will not speak how unable they are to render account of their faith, to understand the points of their Catholicism, to judge of all things lawful and unlawful, and such like,—I will only mention what I saw and learned, dwelling among them, concerning the saying of their prayers, for what man is he whose heart trembleth not to see simple people so far reduced that they know not how to pronounce or say their daily prayers? or so to pray that all that hear them shall be filled with laughter, and, while superstitiously they refuse to pray in their own language with understanding, they speak that which their leaders may blush to hear. These examples have I observed from the common people. The Creed:—'Creezum zuum patrum onitentem creatorum ejus anicum, Dominum nostrum qui cum sops, Virgini Mariæ. Crixus fixus, Ponchi Pilati audubitiers, morti bysanday, father a fernes, sclerest un judicarum, finis a mortibus. Creezum spirituum sanctum, edi Catholi, remissurum peccaturum, communiorum obliviorum, bitam and turnam again.'"

THE LITTLE CREED.

Little Creed, can I need?
Kneel before our Lady's knee,
Candle light, candles burn,
Our Lady prayed to her dear Son,
That we might all to Heaven come,
Little Creed. Amen.

"This that followeth they call the White Paternoster.

White Paternoster, Saint Peter's brother,
What hast i' the one hand? white book leaves.
What hast i' the other hand? Heaven's gate keys.
Open Heaven's gates and strike Hell gates,
And let every Christian child creep to its own mother.
White Paternoster. Amen.

"Another prayer,

I bless me with God and the rood,
With his sweet flesh and precious blood.
With his Cross and his Creed,
With his length and his breed,
From my toe to my crown,
And all my body up and down;

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From my back to my breast,
My five wits to my rest:
God let never ill come to ill,
But thro' Jesus' own will,
Sweet Jesus, Lord. Amen.

"Many also used to wear *vervain* against blasts, and, when they gather it for this purpose, first they cross the herb with their hand, and then they bless it, thus:

Hallow'd be thou, vervain, as thou growest on the ground,
For in the Mount of Calvary there thou wast first found,
Thou healedst our Saviour Jesus Christ, and staunchedst his bleeding wound,
In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I take thee from the ground.

"And so they pluck it up and wear it. ..... And it cannot be answered that these are the customs of a few simple people, for this that I say is general throughout the country, the whole body of the common people, popishly addicted, practising nothing else, until it please God, by the ministry of his Gospel, to convert them. Yea, the wisest men and women, devoted to Papistry, though well born and brought up for civil qualities, and of good places in the country, yet lie plunged in this ignorance, being persuaded that what they have learned by long custom and continuance in their old religion (so they style it), they should not give over. Yea, this sin is so foul and grievous, that it may not endure to be looked into," &c.

The author then gives us one of the prayers to the Virgin Mary, (Offic. Mar. p. 27).

"All hail! O Queen! Mother of mercy! *Our life*, sweetness, and hope, all hail! We exiled, the sons of Eve, do cry to thee. To thee we sigh, groaning and weeping in this vale of tears. Therefore, O thou our *advocate*, turn thou thy merciful eyes unto us, and show us: after this exile, blessed Jesus, the fruit of thy womb. O clement, O pitiful, O sweet Virgin Mary, pray for us, O holy mother of God."

Again,

"There is no other hope but thou! *Save me, O Saviouress! Redeem me, O Redeemer!* Thou callest thyself the handmaid of Jesus Christ, but, as God's law teacheth, thou art *his holy mistress!* for right and reason willeth that the *mother be above the son*. Therefore pray him humbly and *command him from above*, that he lead us to his kingdom at the world's end." (Hist. Chor. Aug. Commem. Virg. Mariæ), &c.

We have now only to add, that we think the selection of authors (and what noble names are theirs, the very lights and stars of the old Anglican reformed church!) to be very judicious, and the extracts appropriate to the subject. It will be, when finished, a very valuable work indeed, a treasure-house of learning, eloquence, and piety.

Transactions of the Cambridge Camden Society. Part III.

Illustrations of Monumental Brasses. Part VI. 4to.

THE first work consists of papers read before the Society, the first of which is *on the Church of St. Mary Astbury, Cheshire. By the Rev.* Philip Freeman, *M.A. Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College.*

This is a description of a church with an unusual and remarkable ground plan, the arrangement of which involves the whole question of orientation, and at the same time forms a guide to the elucidation of other perplexing plans. The object of the paper is to account upon some principle for the anomalies apparent in the structure, which appear at first sight capricious. The author does this by showing that the whole was the effect of a very extensive alteration. The plan now consists of a nave, with aisles irregularly disposed, and a tower attached to the north aisle. It is demonstrated satisfactorily that the north aisle, with its tower and chapel, was the nave and chancel of the original church; that subsequent additions of a new nave, chancel, and south aisle, together with an alteration in the dedication, led, from the principle of orientation, to a fresh point of the compass in the new chancel, differing from that of the older one; and these alterations have consequently given a degree of irregularity to the plan, which are only to be accounted for satisfactorily upon the author's theory; and it is just to say that he adduces sufficient internal evidence in the structure to justify his conclusions. The student of church architecture who finds any irregularity in a plan—and he will frequently do so—will probably solve any difficulty which may arise by analysing the structure with the same care as Mr.

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Freeman has done. We cannot help noticing an allusion to Trompington Church, incidentally introduced by Mr. Freeman, which is thus spoken of in a verse extracted from Cole's MSS., and attributed to Chaucer :—

> Trompington, Trompington, God be thee with,
> Thy steeple looks like a knife in a sheath.

The present tower of this church is square, and Mr. Freeman, assuming that it always was so, understands the poet to represent its tower as the handle of a knife rising above the trees about it, which may be deemed the sheath. We are not satisfied with this explanation, or, indeed, with any one referring to the tower in its present state, for it would apply with equal truth to almost every church tower; as there are few which in some point of view do not rise above a clump of trees; but if this tower was originally crowned with a spire, and that of lead, and covering the top of the tower; and moreover, if that spire was slender, and triangular in plan, (and there is an example of that form,) the comparison would be most pertinent. We read the verse as proving the existence of a spire in Chaucer's days; although in its present state it shows no further indication of such an addition than Stone and Northfleet in Kent do, although both of these churches it is known had spires originally.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Argyllshire. By John S. Howson, *Esq. M.A.*—Under this head a full notice is given of the churches, crosses, and sepulchral monuments of this interesting district. The description of Iona is very satisfactory.

On Vaulting. By C. J. Ellicott, *Esq. M.A.*—Contains some good remarks on the vaulting of different ages.

On the Adaptation of Pointed Architecture to Tropical Climates. By the Rev. B. Webb, *Honorary Secretary.*—We think that the difficulty arising from the adaptation of pointed architecture to hot climates is not solved in this essay. Would Salisbury, with all its windows and high roofs, be suitable for Calcutta? Certainly not. Reduce its roofs, and fill up its windows, turn the aisles into passages or vestibules, screened from the church by solid walls, and you have no longer the beautiful cathedral, but an anomalous building, somewhat resembling it, but greatly disappointing the spectator by the interior not answering to the exterior appearance. We do not think that gothic architecture can be adopted to a tropical climate without destroying its characteristic features, which has effectually been done in the design of the new metropolitan church for India. Why should the architect look to Europe for his design? Will not the Greek cross and dome meet all the requirements needed by the climate? and if, instead of seeking in England for his model, he was to build in the style of Byzantium, he will have no difficulties to encounter, and his structure would have the merit of resembling the architecture of the country. The addition of a campanile in lieu of the minarets, superadded to the Christian church when perverted to a mosque, will sufficiently prevent a modern imitation of S. Sophia from resembling a mosque. Small windows appropriately placed and spacious vestibules may be formed in this style without violence to its character, but which can never be introduced into a gothic church without a great injury to its effect.

On the Ecclesiology of Madeira. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, *M.A.*—Contains much valuable historical and descriptive matter relative to the churches of that island; the first from authentic and hitherto little-known sources, the last from personal investigation.

On the Study of Gothic Mouldings. By the Rev. P. Freeman, *M.A.*—In this paper the propriety of studying deeply the mouldings of Gothic buildings is advocated: the main object of the essay, however, is to shew that sections of decorated mouldings conform to the rules laid down by Hogarth for judging of beauty by outline.

On the Church of St. Mary, Cambridge.—This is a full account of the history of the university church, with suggestions for the restoration of the structure to its primitive beauty, involving the abolition of the very anomalous fittings which at present incumber the interior.

The part concludes with *Documents*

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from the Parish Register of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A. relating to the alterations effected in Henry the Eighth's reign; and *The Consecrations of St. Sampson, St. Philip, and St. Saviour, Guernsey; translated from the Black Book of the Bishop of Coutances, by the same author.*

The Illustrations of Monumental Brasses complete the series published by the Society. The Part comprises the curious brass of *John de Grofhurst*, with his grant to Bayham Abbey on his breast, well engraved; *William de Lodyngton*, 1419, at Gunby, Lincoln, represents a judge in his robes; the effigy is remarkable as standing on a spotted leopard. The brass of *Sir John de Northwode* at Sheppey is engraved as if it was perfect; the loss of a portion of the body has curtailed the knight's shield, and turned the cross into a pale; the engraver ought to have indicated the missing portion. It has been suggested by one well versed in the illustration of sepulchral brasses that the legs, with the lion and the scabbard, are modern restorations, and that it is doubtful whether the legs were originally crossed. In Stothard's engraving of this brass the line by which the junction of the legs to the body is made is distinctly shewn; we should attribute this restoration to the reign of James the First. The author of the essay accompanying this brass alludes to the defect, and, in noticing the armorial bearings, repeats the error in Stothard's description of the arms, where the ermine spots are stated to be chesnut leaves. The author refers to the opinion of Mr. Douce that the monument was executed in France; the position of the shield on the thigh is, we presume, the authority for Mr. Douce's opinion; we believe it is not usually met with in this position in English effigies, but it is certainly common in French effigies. It is, we think, erroneous to state this to be one of the seven cross-legged brasses known to exist; there are, in fact, but six in such a position, Sir John Daubernon (who is, we apprehend, included in the enumeration) is not cross-legged. *John Mapelton, Priest*, a very elegant figure from Broadwater Church, forms the last subject.

The part is further illustrated by four beautiful lithographs by way of tail-pieces to each description: the first is a singular angular piscina in the church of *All Saints, North Moreton, Berks*, a very beautiful specimen of early decorated work; the second, *wood-work* in *St. Mary's Leicester*, shews a series of very elegant stalls, with lofty and highly-enriched canopies in the decorated style. The church of *Lower Peover, Cheshire*, is a structure of timber and plaster, a most extraordinary example of church architecture. The last engraving shews the interior of *St. Sepulchre's Church at Cambridge* as restored,—a specimen of modern renovation not equalled by any in the present age for correctness and consistency in the preservation of the original character of the structure. These lithographs are beautifully executed, with a slight tint, and, in addition to their merit as views of original objects of beauty, are in themselves elegant specimens of that art.

Sacred Architecture; its Rise, Progress, and Present State. By Richard Brown, *Esq. Professor of Architecture. 4to.*

THE author has taken considerable pains to produce an historical account of every description of architecture used for sacred purposes, commencing from the earliest notices of the pillar stone in sacred writ, and ending with the finished cathedral of comparatively modern times.

The first portion of the work is dedicated to the history of sacred architecture; the second to exemplars of the several styles which prevailed at various epochs in the history of the world, and existed in different countries, modified by climate, by local circumstances, and by difference of religion. The author has shewn himself to be alive to the beauties and merits of the Gothic or pointed style, and feelingly deplores the consequences which the excesses of fanaticism or the fancies of innovators have entailed on our ancient ecclesiastical structures, and what has operated even more seriously than both these causes to destroy the purest specimens of our national architecture,—the prevalence of a culpable neglect of their preservation; an instance of which, perhaps the most glaring in the present day, the author points out in the ca-

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thedral church of Norwich. If the spire is in the state described by Mr. Brown, its fall, which seems to be inevitable, will level a large portion of one of the noblest of our cathedrals to the ground, and reduce Norwich to the state of Hereford. The following are the words of Mr. Brown, and they call imperatively upon the Dean and Chapter to take immediate steps to avert the impending danger.

"The spire is in a very decayed and precarious state, bulged in several places, and hooped together with an iron bandage; to me its existence appeared most precarious, and I sincerely hope that its fall, which cannot *now be far distant*, may not take place during the celebration of Divine Service." p. 163.

The second part of the work, which consists of specimens of the various styles, is not so satisfactory as we could desire. One engraving shews a perspective view of Babylon when invaded by Cyrus, and another a restoration of Solomon's Temple in the Soanean style, both of which are useless in an architectural point of view. The Pantheon in Mr. Brown's restoration retains the bell towers, and the majority of the examples of church architecture are rather designs of the author's invention than representations of ancient examples. The plate entitled "Elevation of a Constantine Basilican Church at Rome," is one of these designs; it shews a meeting-house looking structure without a cortile; the plan appended to it, being that of S. Maria Maggiore, gives a fictitious character to the elevation. The section of the structure shews an imitation of a Basilica with single aisles, and is placed above a plan of St. Paul's at Rome, having double aisles. It would have been much better to have given the actual elevations to the plans, as both are rendered useless by this practice. The section of St. Sophia's church at Constantinople is placed above a perspective view of a mosque, certainly not the same edifice, and one which probably was a mosque from the beginning.

The author's ideas of Saxon churches are perfectly original: they are represented very much like what a temporary wooden church of the present day may be expected to exhibit. The first design is of timber framing, the interstices filled in with rubble or plaster, like the buildings of Elizabeth or James's days, having an Italian tower, and appearing from the plan to have a pulpit and desks in front of the altar. The second design seems to have been formed upon the model of Greenstead church, with the addition of a proprietary-chapel tower; and both designs are constructed on the erroneous conclusion drawn from Greenstead, that the Saxon churches were universally of wood. In contradiction to the authenticity of his design the author states that in the reign of King Alfred the Saxon churches became improved and built of stone, and refers to Worth church, Sussex, as a specimen; and further, that in the reign of Athelstane the windows in some instances had triangular heads, the doors semicircular; and the church consisted of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, generally round, built with flints and grouted rubble masonry, rough plastered on the outside. The author has not stated his authority for discriminating so nicely between the characteristics of Saxon architecture of the time of Alfred and that of Athelstane: his conclusion only serves to shew how easily conjectures may be exalted into facts. The Norman and successive styles are similarly illustrated by plates, the majority of which are ideal compositions formed on modern notions of church building, a grand and leading feature in them being the grouping together the pulpit and desks in the front of the altar.

A class of buildings, never very ecclesiastical in their design, which now may almost be regarded as of a past age, viz. episcopal (i. e. proprietary) chapels, are especially illustrated by Mr. Brown. One is hexagonal, two of the angles projecting in the middle of the flanks; the structure has Alhamra windows and a Regent's-park Greek tower. These modern designs are, moreover, mixed up with sections and views of genuine structures of antiquity, to which they undesignedly act as foils. If the author had given actual views and measurements of ancient churches as examples, he would have produced a book of far greater value to his readers.

Sermons, by Archdeacon Manning. *Vol. II.*

THE present volume is distinguished, like the former one, by great merits of composition,—a very forcible way of delivering and illustrating the doctrines of Scripture, by arguments ably conducted, and in language masculine and eloquent. In what this preacher says there is no compromise with the world, or with worldly feelings and interests: he looks his subject, like a man in earnest, full in the face; he speaks with the authority of one who knows his high commission, and who himself possesses the most exalted views of the demands which the religion of Christ makes on the sinfulness of human nature, in order that it may be fit to partake of the immortal blessings it offers; and he knows too the innumerable ways by which, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, in the urgency of our passions, in the temptations of the world, and even in the treachery of our own conscience, we attempt to evade, to escape, or to oppose them. There is a power in these discourses which it is difficult indeed to suppose would not call forth attention, and that attention when aroused must convey the awful truths which it has heard into the deepest recesses of the softened and awakened heart.

After such general observations, which embrace, indeed, the whole character of the volume, it might be expected that we should not only adduce proofs of the justness of our opinion, but that we should willingly seize the opportunity of making more generally known some specimens of this able oratory, and thus impart, as far as we can, the advantages which we ourselves have derived from it. But that is quite impossible—in the first place, from the variety of subjects which, in the narrow compass of our monthly pages, we are obliged to treat of; and secondly, from the claims and calls on us of other works of a similar nature to the present. But to quit the volume without some references would be wanting in respect to the author, in justice to our readers, and in satisfaction to ourselves; yet they must be short, and, in order to save space we shall make our scanty extracts at once, without the incumbrance of explanation on our part. Let our readers turn to the volume itself, and instruct themselves.

P. 25. Subject—Holiness in Childhood. "Surely some such great and visible facts were originally observed by the Church when it was prescribed that the office of deacon and priest might be conferred on youths 23 and 24 years old, and even the episcopate at 30. And certainly, in comparing the average formation of character *now* with that of men who were nurtured up from holy baptism in faith of their regeneration, and in religious houses or devout schools of discipline, it must be confessed that in the science of the saints and in the practice of life we are backward and unripe; and if we were asked to find a reason for it, I believe the truth would be best expressed by saying that these later ages have lost faith in the miraculous conception and holy childhood of our Lord Jesus Christ as the type and pledge of our regeneration in holy baptism, and of the developement of our regenerative life; and not only so, but that a false and shallow system of theology has grown up and thrust down this high doctrine from its place. A prevalent notion in these later times is, that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is superstitious and delusive; that it tends to deadness, worldliness, and unspirituality; that the Christian life of those who have been religious from childhood is generally tame, cold, and formal; that true Christian perfection is to be found in penitents, and those who are converted late in life; that experience of sin and guilt is the stimulus of personal responsibility and the very life of the conscience; and that the fervour, zeal, and intensity of the converted sinner is the true perfection of the Christian character," &c.

P. 71.—"It is not to be denied that there are, even among persons of a devout life, two very distinct persons. There is one which consists of people who are truly conscientious, faithful to the light that is in them, charitable, blameless, diligent in the usual means of grace, and visibly advanced in the practice and principle of a religious obedience. Yet *there is something wanting*. Their alms are given without the grace of charity; their consolations are not soothing; there is a want of sympathy, tenderness, meekness, reverence, submission of will, renouncement; sometimes there is a tone which is even selfish, impious, heartless, or worldly," &c.

P. 98. On Worldly Cares.—"Sometimes men of a high-toned profession of life allow themselves to participate in trades, speculations, undertakings which

are perhaps connived at by those who execute the law of the land, though they are forbidden by the laws themselves; or they consciously suffer profits to be made over to them which they know is not their due. They let others make mistakes against themselves without setting them right; they leave them under false impressions of the value of things which pass between them by way of sale; they let mistaken notions arising from their own words remain unnoticed; or by acts, they imply, in matters of business, what they would not say. They are willing to be parties, if it so happen, to unequal bargains; or they are not considerate of the quality of those they treat with, or of their ability to protect themselves, or they conceal knowledge which would change the whole intention of those they deal with, while they themselves count upon it. *Many of these things have no distinct names.* They are practised—I will not say permitted—in commerce and trade—by a sort of lax interpretation of duty, and, though not pronounced to be fair, are nevertheless treated as if they were the necessary features of offensive and defensive warfare, which the buyers and sellers, the merchants and money-changers and traffickers of this world are compelled to carry on and to submit to. The market, and the exchange, and the receipt of custom, *are perilous places*, having an atmosphere of their own; and in it things are strangely refracted, precepts and obligations are often seen edgeways, or sideways, or inverted altogether; or again, the fair forms of integrity are dimly seen, and treated as visionary, unpractical, inapplicable to the affairs of the world; and a peculiar sort of character is formed which is long-sighted, far-reaching, sharp, ready, dexterous, driving, successful. All things seem to turn in their direction; and they are prepared for every fluctuation, variation, and change. Now it is very seldom that such men persevere in strict integrity. The temptations to make great gains by slight equivocations, and the manifold and complex nature of the transactions they are engaged in, give so many facilities for turning things unduly to their own advantage, that many fall," &c.

P. 144. Worldly Ambition.—"How few men with the baits of power, elevation, applause before them, can resist the allurement of *indirect* means, such as compromises, abandonment of pledges or obligations, and the like. It is a melancholy and most instructive fact that there is hardly one of the world's great men in whose private history there is not to be found some stifling of conscience, some departure from rectitude, stern fidelity, and determined abiding by truth and right in the teeth of danger, or at the cost of failure in their ruling passion. In the earnestness with which they seek their aim, they grow precipitate, unscrupulous, reckless, obdurate; and, as the end nears, and the strife thickens, and success or failure are in the crisis, *one last step, the last act which secures the desires of a life, is often one that henceforward makes life not worth the living.* They have succeeded—the point is won, but at what a cost! at the price of their heart's faith in the power of truth and right. They have in some way struck a bargain or chaffered with a lie, and put their trust for success in a falsehood, which, if it be anything, is an unclean spirit; they have withdrawn their faith from the supremacy of righteousness; they have forsaken the service of truth and goodness, because these seemed to be exiled, disowned, despised; because the world seemed too strong for them; and because the dictates of faith and truth pointed to paths that seemed to lead away from the desired end," &c.

P. 266. On Mixing with the World.—"All things about us are charged with some measure of the world's evil power. No lines can be drawn round the infected quarters. They have neither beginning nor ending, no limit nor boundary. The whole visible Church is affected by it,—whole nations, states, and households. The evil is continuous, all-pervading, ubiquitous. If we would escape the world, we must needs go out of the world; nothing less than this will do it; and this shows the impossibility of that which some excellent persons with the best intentions have endeavoured to do,—*I mean to draw peremptory lines between their household and the world.* They might as well draw a line between themselves and the race of mankind, for, draw it where they will, they do but make a distinction without a difference; and, moreover, they shut out of their precinct some of the holiest saints, and shut in it some who are the very worshippers of the world. And the ill effects of this mistake are manifold. It savours much of rash judgment, self-preference, and separation, and it fosters a dangerous spirit of security, making people think that within their circle they are safe, and that this safety consists in outward form of reformation, instead of an inward grace of watchfulness and purity of heart. It is remarkable, how in families which have isolated themselves from the healthy unconscious action of open intercourse with others, evils of the strongest and most uncalled-for kinds have unfolded themselves. It is with the spiritual as with the natural life,—a false principle

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of motive or of action once admitted, works out the most unwholesome and morbid effects. Perhaps this is the reason why the children of persons of much real piety have not seldom turned out sinful or unsatisfactory. They have been brought up in a state of artificial separation from the world, without the real discipline of the inward character, which, nothing but probation or a truly devout life seems to bestow," &c.

We can find no more room; but we must refer to p. 302-3 for a beautifully drawn picture of the Advantages and Spiritual Blessings attending a Humble and Poor State; to p. 312 and 316, Labour being the Lot of Man; and to p. 319, On the Disadvantages attending a Life of Business. We had also marked several other places as worthy of peculiar attention, but those will not be overpassed by any careful and enlightened reader.

Five Sermons on the Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness, &c. By N. H. Mill, *D.D.*

IT would be very difficult for us to express ourselves in terms of too much approbation of these discourses; for in the high qualities of close sound argumentation, profound theological learning, and most careful and watchful attention to all great points of right and sound belief, they will approve themselves to all careful readers. They are the most masterly discussions on the great subject of the Temptation that we ever met with. The view of the subject is at once philosophical, and true to all doctrinal scripture; while the remarks on various great theological heresies, ancient and modern, which the author meets with in his progress, are quite worthy of the feeling which suggested them, and the care and distinctness with which they have been enounced. We do not wonder that they have been published at the solicitation of the distinguished members of the academic body to which they are addressed. The sermons are in number five:—On the Definiteness of Christian Faith, and the *objective* character of Christianity; The Incarnate Lord subject to Temptation:—and here the reader will see the Scriptural and Catholic cause of our Lord's Temptation most ably argued and proved, and the most dangerous, and indeed, to a pious mind, even impious heresies on the subject confuted. The author in the three following discourses gives the three different Temptations:—First, That of Sensual Distrust, which was founded by Satan on our Lord's long fast of Forty Days; the Second, the Temptation of Worldly Ambition, where we recommend the careful perusal of all that lies between p. 100 and the conclusion; the last is the Temptation of Spiritual Presumption, as opposed to that of carnal and sensual indulgence.

"Now," says the author, "in surveying both the Evangelical histories of this Temptation, whether considered as the last or second of the three, we are forcibly struck by the *art of the* Tempter in the concatenation of this with the first. It was in both the professed aim of the adversary to challenge a miracle that should evince our Saviour to be the Son of God; but the inducement to which he trusted for the success of that challenge, and in which he concealed the sin, was in the first a sensual, in the last a spiritual consideration. Yet in neither *was it an extreme or flagrant offence* that was proposed,—neither a profligate sensual indulgence in the one instance, nor an arrogation of divine and independent power in the other; but in the one the gratification of long and most serious hunger, in the other the casting himself on divine protection exclusively for support;—both plausible, neither of them odious, or apparently criminal in itself, *but rather wrong from the modes and circumstances of things that accompanied it.* There the object of solicitation was the preservation of life by *unlicensed means;* here the endangering of life by the *neglect of the means that are proper.* There it was the distrust of God's care to preserve his saints that contributed to the malice of the Temptation; here it was an over-confidence and presumption on that care, without warrant. And such is usually the art of the adversary of mankind, and his instruments, to take advantage of previous victories over him to impel to sin in an opposite direction," &c.

The passages following this quotation are well worthy the most attentive consideration, and we have no other reason for not going on with our extract but our want of space.

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Verses for Holy Seasons, &c. Edited by W. F. Hook, *D.D.*

IT appears from the preface that these hymns were written by a lady resident in Ireland, "with a view of adapting the principle observed in *the Christian year* to the capacities of the young and uneducated." The volume therefore, it is said, may be considered "as a *Christian year* for children." Now, what we have to say is this—that, whoever this lady is who is the author of the poetry, she has shown very considerable poetical powers, regulated and improved by very correct taste. We could hardly point out a similar volume of higher merits. Much originality of thought the nature of the subject does not admit, and all florid ornaments and luxuriance of imagery are also out of place; but the versification is masculine, harmonious, and pleasing, and the language so correct and good as to show a taste cultivated in the best schools of our older poetry. Our selections are always, when the subject-matter is so worthy of them, by the nature of our work, far more limited than we could wish and than would do full justice to the author. In this case it is difficult, if we make any choice, to say we could not have made another quite as good; but, fortunately, it is impossible to make a bad one through any defective judgment of our own. We take, therefore,—

THE FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT (p. 53).

"Abraham is dead, and the prophets,' &c.—St. John, viii. 52.

No longer dwells on Mamre's plain
The faithful father lov'd of God,
Nor sees the setting sunbeam stain
With purple hues Moriah's sod.

From Horeb's height, from Carmel's hill,
The prophets of the Lord are fled;
By Jordan's wave and Cherith's rill
Their voice is silent—are they dead?

Does Moses lie 'mid Moab's stones?
Does old Machpelah's cavern lone
Hold yet the patriarch's mould'ring bones?
And whither is Elijah gone?

We cannot answer. Earth with earth
Long since has mingled in decay;
But they who know a second birth,
We know they live—shall live for aye.

The dust that lies beneath our tread
Shall stir again the valley's clod,
And now Christ's ransom'd are not dead:
They live to us—they live to God.

He triumph'd o'er all-conquering death
Who was, ere Abraham, throned on high,
And, though we yield this mortal breath,
Who keeps His words shall never die.

THE SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

"Balaam saw that it pleased the Lord to bless Israel." (p. 65.)

The seer stood by his seven shrines;
He look'd from Peor's mountain grey;
All Israel's tents, like silver lines,
Beneath him in the valley lay.

He saw Jeshimen's breeze unfold
Their twelve broad banners waving free;
And Moab's monarch showed his gold,
And said, "Oh! Balaam, curse them me!"

A mightier impulse fills his breast—
A deeper power impels his thought.
"How can I curse whom God has blest?
Or speak but what the Lord has taught?

Like fertile valleys water'd wide;
Like cedar trees in fragrant row;
Like gardens by the river side,
Thy goodly tents, oh! Israel, show.

Thy glorious tide shall still flow on;
Thy seed by many waves shall lie;
When Agag's past, when Edom's gone,
Thy throne shall be exalted high.

From fertile Egypt's cloudless plain
Through rolling seas God made thy path.
Thy haughty foes opposed in vain;
He slew the nations in his wrath.

Like lion in the wilderness
That croucheth down thy strength shall be,
And blessed shall be they who bless,
And cursed he who curseth thee."

So spake of old the prophet sire,
Mov'd by that impulse none can quell,
When, spite of lust and strong desire,
He bless'd God's favour'd Israel.

And thus Christ's Church is ever blest,
And thus his power still guards his saints,
Though oft by cruel scorn oppress'd,
Till hearts are sad and courage faints.

The power that pour'd by Pisgah's stone
Blessing for curses,—good for ill,—
That mighty power still keeps his own;
God's chosen sons are blessed still.

Perhaps we may be a little over-critical,—perhaps we may be wrong,—but we think the similitude used in the line,

All Israel's tents, like *silver* lines,

is hardly correct. It would be just if applied to England's tents; but we

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take it, that it is more probable the tents of Israel were, like the tents of the modern Arabs and other Eastern tribes, dark in colour, made of horse-hair or some such material,—certainly not of *white canvass*. We happen accidentally to have hit on a passage to the purpose:—"The sheep and goats generally open the march (of the migratory hordes of Iliyats in Persia), led by young shepherds, the flower and strength of their tribe, with their faithful companions the shaggy dogs. Next follow the donkeys and oxen of a small species, laden with *the black canvass* and poles of the Iliyat tents," &c.—Travels in Luristan, by Baron de Bode, i. p. 254. Again, vol. ii. p. 148, "We soon found that we were old acquaintance, having met three years previously, and spent a few days in the *black tents* of the Kermanshah Iliyats." These tents are made of black goat's-hair, and are common through all the East.

We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that the lyre so successfully struck, and in such a cause, will not long be silent.

Petra; and other Poems. By J. W. Burgon.

THE leading poem in this little volume, which gained the prize at Oxford in 1845, is written with much elegance and poetical spirit, and altogether in a pure taste, free from the manifold perversions of genius in the present day. We have room for two extracts, which will exhibit its merits better than any observation of ours: and first for the description of Petra:

Still on for Petra, till the desert wide
Shrinks to a valley, and on either side
The rude rock springeth, and a long array
Of tombs forgotten sadden all the way.
Then the earth yawns terrific, and a path
By nature formed, in waywardness or wrath,
Winds where two rocks precipitously frown—
The giant warders of the wondrous town.
Day comes not here, or in such spectral guise,
She seems an outcast from yon happy skies.
In silent awe the Arab steals along,
Nor cheers his camels with their wonted song.
Well may the spirit, left alone to brood
On the dim shapes which haunt that solitude,
O'erflow with joy, the dreary pathway past,
When Petra bursts upon the gaze at last!

Oh, passing beautiful! in this wild spot—
Temples and tombs and dwellings all forgot—
One sea of sunlight far around thee spread,
And skies of sapphire mantling over head,
They seem no work of man's creative hand.
Where labour wrought as wayward fancy plann'd;
But from the rock, as if by magic grown,
Eternal—silent—beautiful—alone!—
Not virgin white, like that old Doric shrine
Where once Athena held her rites divine;
Nor saintly grey, like many a minster fane
That crowns the hill or sanctifies the plain;
But rosy red, as if the blush of dawn [drawn;
Which first beheld them were not yet with-
The hue of youth upon a brow of woe,
Which men called old two thousand years ago.
Match me such marvel, save in Eastern clime,
A rose-red city, half as old as Time.
And this is Petra, &c.

The following animated and picturesque lines are suggested by a view of a *theatre* and the sepulchres of this singular city:

Yet hearts and eyes there be well skilled to trace
The living features in the lifeless face,
For whom that silent desert air seems rife
With tuneful voices and the pulse of life;
For them sweeps by, in glittering pomp, again,
The warlike pageant and the peaceful train;
For them bright shadows fill those vacant halls,
And Beauty wakes where'er their footstep falls.
"Heard ye it not?" the light-eyed dreamer cries,
"Heard ye no shout from yonder seats arise?"
And his rapt gaze in ecstasy is bent
On what seems Pleasure's mournful monument.
Ye deem the actor and his mimic rage
Pass like a shadow from yon ruin'd stage;
But to mine eye he lives, he moves,—'tis *we*
Are shadows here,—the substance only he!
Or do I dream? They come and fade so fast—
Now here, now there—now present, and now past.
But now a stern old King, whom anguish strong
Has goaded into madness, stalks along,
Sightless and crownless;—now a maiden stands
E'en where he stood, and in her lily hands
Enfolds an urn,—ineffable the grace,
The marble sorrow of that *classic* face;
It fades,—'tis fled,—and, on a lofty car,
There sits another; like some baleful star
Glares her wild eyes, and from her lips of ire
Streams a full torrent of prophetic fire.
She raves, she rises, and with frenzied hand
Dashes to earth her garland and her wand.
Sublimely beautiful! When this is o'er,
Let nothing follow,—I will gaze no more, &c.

Œdipus, Electra, and Cassandra, are of course the persons alluded to by the poet. We think there should have been a note to the line "'Tis *we* are shadows here." This fine thought, we believe, originally came from the lips of a Spanish monk: it has been versified by Mr. Wordsworth, introduced by Mr. Rogers in his "Italy," and is given with other versions in one of the numbers of the North American Re-

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view. Unless in such a finished poem as this is, it would be unreasonable to object to the expression "classic face;" yet "classic" is a word that has become a little lowered and tarnished by too promiscuous use, and there is nothing in the word to which it is joined to elevate it; therefore we should say that "classic face" was a phrase rather below that fine and finished style of expression which belongs to the whole of this very elegant production; and our very remark shows that we do not like even a speck upon the surface of alabaster. The smaller poems are not only pleasing for their poetical merit, but for their feeling and sentiment; and had we room we should quote from them, and particularly from that called L'Envoy, with pleasure.

Another work by the same author has reached us, called *Remarks on Art, with reference to the Studies of the University*, well worthy the attention of the enlightened Society to whom it is addressed. This little work, in the shape of a letter to a friend, exhibits an unusual acquaintance with the invaluable treasures of ancient art, and a critical estimation of their excellences. The arguments by which Mr. Burgon shows the intimate alliance existing between *all* the works of antiquity, and the disadvantages attending the exclusion of any, particularly those which, in dignity, in beauty, and in genius, rank next to the poetic, are forcibly stated, and learnedly and elegantly illustrated. In our opinion a museum of sculpture, and the endowment of a professorship of ancient art, would be the best and proper means of supplying the present defect in the system of classical education; and this reminds us of what we think, in the present enlightened age, is a curious fact, that though some of our architects, as Messrs. Wilkes and Cockerell, are well conversant with the remains of ancient literature, not one of our English sculptors living is a *scholar!* nor is there one who can call the genius of Sophocles or Pindar to illustrate the productions of Phidias or Praxiteles.

Murray's Colonial and Home Library.

TO produce works at a cheap price and in a commodious form which will be at once instructive and agreeable, will embrace different classes of literature, and present variety of information, will make science intelligible to the general reader, as in the Journal of Darwin, or dignify a common subject, as in Southey's Life of Bunyan, with novelty of remark and richness of illustration,—such seems to have been the laudable design of the publisher of this series of works, and in which we think he has been eminently successful.

Malcolm's *Sketches of Persia.*—There was no Englishman who was more familiarly acquainted with Persia than Sir John Malcolm. We once heard him say, "When I am in Persia I am at home." The reader will find ample proof of the truth of this saying in the volume before us, and particularly in the account of the Persian court, of the ministers, and the political and social system of the country.

Notes and Sketches on New South Wales. By Mrs. Meredith.—In Mrs. Meredith we believe we recognise our old acquaintance Miss Twamly, a very accomplished person, possessing considerable knowledge in many branches of literature, and in this work she has given us a very pleasing narrative of personal adventure, with considerable information on the country in which she traversed the ocean to reside; her remarks extend both to the state of society and to the natural productions of Australia, particularly in the plants of the country.

Southey's *Lives of Cromwell and John Bunyan.*—In biographical narrative Mr. Southey is always animated, graphical, and instructive. The Life of Cromwell is not only written with candour, but spirit and fidelity; that of Bunyan was one after his own heart, as was his Life of Wesley.

Darwin's *Journal of a Voyage Round the World. Parts* i. ii. iii.—These volumes contain the richest additions to natural history formed by a personal adventure in distant countries since the time of Humboldt. To the naturalist, in almost every branch of science, they will be invaluable, to the general reader most instructive.

A Residence in the Marquesas. By Herman Melville.—The author, a young American, ran away from his ship and from a brutal captain, and was domesticated for some months among a tribe of savages in one of the enchanting islands of the group called Marquesas. The whole narrative is most interesting, most affecting, and most romantic. Ah! thou gentle and too enchanting *Fayaway*, what has become of thee?

Barrow's *Life of Sir Francis Drake.*—A compendious and faithful narrative. The author mentions supposed valuable documents in the Burghley Papers in the possession of the Marquess of Salisbury; but unfortunately he could not obtain permission to inspect them.

Father Ripa's *Residence in Pekin.*—Father Ripa went out as a Catholic Missionary to China, and on his return founded a Chinese college at Naples, in which, at the last visit, the students amounted only to eight. Father Ripa was well received in China, though he did not make many converts from the worship of Fo. His book is like a little momentary peep into an unknown world.

The French in Algiers.—The narrative of Clemens Lamping, a lieutenant in the Oldenburg service, who went to Algiers and entered the Foreign Legion. This is followed by a narrative of five months' captivity among the Arabs, by M. de Fraun, a lieutenant in the French navy. Both are very interesting and are well treated by Lady Duff Gordon.

The Amber Witch; edited by W. Meinheld, translated by Lady Duff Gordon.—This is truly the most interesting trial for witchcraft ever known. It is so painfully affecting in many parts that we could scarcely proceed with it, and it is a most wonderfully curious picture of the ignorant superstition of the times. At p. 11 we meet with some Latin lines by St. Augustin, with a translation very well executed. But we take the liberty of suggesting, first, whether "Cives utriusque patriæ" does not mean that the *angels* and the mortals admitted into Paradise lived on one common food. As we have only the insulated passage before us we are not at all sure that we are right; in the three next lines the quaint conceit in the original seems hardly preserved. It is not meant that "they are never hungry, never satiated." On the contrary, but that "being hungry they are not pained, being satiated they are not full," plainly thus—

Satiety does nothing loathe, nor hunger ever pain,
Craving for food they always eat, and eating crave again.

The expression "*Sudat balsamum*" means that the "balm tree" perspires or gives out its odours,—the celebrated "balm tree" of Judea and the East. "Vernant sata" means that the "fallows grow green," as the young *corn* springs; opposed to the "prata," the *grass* meadows. "Poma non lapsura" does not signify that the boughs are not broken, but that the fruit is *perpetual*, as in the orange tree and others, where the boughs are always laden. We only intend these trifling remarks to shew that we have read this most interesting work with the attention it well deserves.

Borrow's *Bible in Spain.*—We have only to say of this life of the gipsies that those who love Don Quixote, and Gil Blas, and the Spanish Rogue, and Gusman D'Alfarache (and who does not love *for a time* these gipsey rogues and lying varlets?) will also take as their best living commentary these graphical and spirited sketches by Mr. Borrow.

Bishop Heber's *Indian Journal.*—On the merits of this interesting work it is not necessary to expatiate. We knew this excellent man from his boyhood; we saw him after he accepted the bishopric, which was offered as a testimony of the great respect in which he was held, and of the friendship of him at whose disposal it was. He at first declined it; afterwards he told us, "I was sitting by the fire with my wife, and we talked the matter over again, and I said 'Well, we have this year got 1,500*l.* for Hodnet (for the tithes are annually valued,) but it will not be so much again, and we are in debt for the parsonage; and then we have a noble field open to my labours;' and so after we had discussed the matter together a second time it was settled; and here I am going."

Livonian Tales.—Of the three tales the *Dispossessed* is the longest and the most important, and is full of interest; we after that prefer the *Jewess.* The attack of Mark by the wolves in the former is a scene to take away one's breath.

Life of the Great Condé. By Lord Mahon. *2 vols.*—This life is translated from the French, in which language it was originally written by Lord Mahon. It is a copious and animated biography, steering on an impartial course between the panegyrists and detractors of that illustrious man. Condé's high reputation as a military commander is thoroughly sustained, and this is the only part of his character worth attention or esteem.

Drinkwater's *History of the Siege of Gibraltar.*—This work has long received the public approbation. It is a clear, distinct, and spirited narrative of one of the most remarkable attacks in the history of modern warfare; it was the whole military strength of Spain thrown against a solitary rock and a handful of British troops,—and thrown in vain.

Bracebridge Hall. By Geoffrey Crayon, *Gent.*—We have had nothing in style so light, so playful, or so elegant, since the days of the Spectator. The portraits are

lively without exaggeration, and the entire sketch is a pleasing natural scene, drawn with taste and enlivened by humour.

Ecclesiastical Records of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the fifth century till the Reformation. By the Rev. Richard Hart. *Second Edition, much enlarged.* 8*vo. Cambridge.*

TITLE-PAGES are amongst the falsest things in the world, and certainly Mr. Hart's title-page is not an exception. These "Ecclesiastical Records" consist of seven chapters of classified translated abridgements of entries in Wilkins's Concilia, relating to certain specified ecclesiastical subjects, with an introduction to every chapter, which is a dissertation written by Mr. Hart upon the subjects to which the chapter relates. It is obvious that such a book may not—and in point of fact, in spite of the title-page, this book does not—contain one single "ecclesiastical record."

We can form no notion of what the first edition may have been, never having seen it.* The present edition is said to be corrected and enlarged, and is sent forth with considerable pomp and circumstance as a Manual of Ecclesiastical Antiquities, recommended by a dedication to the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York. The first qualification of such a book should be its accuracy. An author who has had the advantage of criticism upon a first edition cannot shelter himself under any of the ordinary excuses for negligence or ignorance, especially when he comes forward with a profession of having corrected his previous errors, and ostentatiously tenders his matured labours to the highest authorities, as a guide-book in reference to those antiquities in which they are practically and professionally interested. The importance of accuracy is very greatly increased when the subject-matter of the volume, as in the instance before us, is of the very highest weight and moment, and the book is put forth with a view to its presumed usefulness in controversy. We are bound to state that Mr. Hart's volume, if tried by such a test, must be pronounced to be a failure.

We are not quite certain that such abstracts or abridgements as he has given could ever be made in a way which would render them practically useful. To epitomise judiciously is amongst the most difficult of literary labours. To do so in any degree satisfactorily, requires a clear, lucid style, with great fullness and accuracy of knowledge. Mr. Hart's abridgements are too frequently uncertain, unprecise, and ambiguous; and it is evident from the whole of his book, and especially from his introductions, that his knowledge of antiquarian subjects and antiquarian literature is very superficial. A few examples will suffice.

Wooden churches. — "Wooden churches," says Mr. Hart, "were indeed *common* even in England as late as the time of the Conquest, a fact which we learn *from many parts* of Domesday Book." Hart, xxv.

And again. "At the period of the Domesday survey there were *many wooden churches* in various parts of the kingdom; those of North Elmham and Shernbourn, in Norfolk, being *the first that occur to my recollection.*" p. 214.

Only one wooden church is mentioned in Domesday Book; and that is situate, not in Norfolk but at Begeland, in Yorkshire, "*Ibi presbyter et æcclesia lignea.*" Domesday, i. 320 b. Index, vol. iii. p. 320 b; and see Ellis's Introd. i. 298.

Archbishop of Dover.—This title will probably be new to most of our readers; it is applied to Lanfranc in Mr. Hart's abridgement of two several papers, at p. 30. "I, Lanfranc, archbishop of *Dover*, have subscribed," &c.; and "Lanfranc, an unworthy prelate of the church of *Dover*, offers all due obedience," &c. Of course, this is merely Mr. Hart's odd way of translating the old Latin name for Canterbury, *Dorobernensis.*

Anglo-Saxon Homilies.—At pp. 10, 190, 291, are several extracts from these valuable memorials of the doctrine of the Anglo-Saxon church, all more or less imperfectly printed and referred to, and without any mention of the excellent edition set forth by the Ælfric Society, under the editor-

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* Can any of our correspondents inform us where and when the first edition was published? We cannot find any one who has ever seen or heard of it.

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ship of Mr. Thorpe. If Mr. Hart had been aware of the existence of that edition, he never would have printed his own very unsatisfactory rendering of a portion of the Paschal Homily. It is obvious from several parts of his book that Mr. Hart is quite unacquainted with the history and character of these homilies. See especially, p. 69.

Bishops in the infancy of the church. —"In the infancy of the church, *bishops used to dwell in monasteries* with their clergy, sending them forth occasionally to baptise and teach." (Hart, p. 74.) Shades of Timothy and Titus, do you acknowledge this representation of your mode of life? In what monastery did you seclude yourselves?

Every page of Mr. Hart's dissertations teems with errors as extraordinary as those we have quoted.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The Theological English Essay, for which an annual prize was founded in 1825, has this year been awarded to Alexander Taylor, B.A. Michel scholar of Queen's college. The subject—"That a Divine Revelation contains mysteries is no valid argument against its truth."

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best Ode or Poem in English Heroic verse has been awarded to Edward Henry Bickersteth, Trinity college. Subject—"Cæsar's Invasion of Britain."

The Porson Prize, for the best translation from Shakspere into Greek verse, has been awarded to George James Gill, of Emanuel college. Subject—"Julius Cæsar," Act I. sc. 2, from

"Why, man, he doth bestride,"

to the words, "such high things." Omitting the two lines—

"Now is Rome indeed: and room enough,
When there is in it but one only man."

The gold medal given by the Marquess Camden, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter verse, has been awarded to James Camper Wright, scholar of King's college. Subject—"Visum Mirzæ dormienti objectum." Vide Spectator, 159.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

June 11. This being the feast of St. Barnabas, Mr. T. H. Campbell was elected a scholar of St. John's college, Oxford; and Mr. J. W. Hammond was provisionally elected in the event of a second vacancy being declared before the Monday after St. John's day, which has since occurred. Messrs. John C. Jackson, E. Coupland, and Benjamin Mallam, were elected Exhibitioners on Dr. Andrews's foundation to St. John's college. The two exhibitions of 30*l.* each recently founded by the Pitt Club for the two best scholars in the school, were awarded to T. H. Campbell and John C. Jackson. The former also obtained the Montefiore Hebrew medal.—Besides the two scholarships above mentioned, the Pitt Club has founded two others, one for Christ's Hospital and the other for Winchester school, and has invested in trust for the purpose the sum of 4,000*l.* three per cent. consols.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Among some papers recently transmitted to the Treasury by the Trustees of the British Museum, is a memoir upon the Library, drawn up by Mr. Panizzi. It sets forth that in December last the library consisted of about 300,000 volumes, containing probably 500,000 separate works, taking into account each pamphlet. As compared with the great public libraries on the continent, it ranked with those of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden, but it was inferior in number of separate works to those of Munich, Copenhagen, and Paris. During the first 32 years of the present century, including two special grants of 2,247*l.* and 9,000*l.*, the total sum expended out of money granted by Parliament for the purchase of printed books was not quite 30,000*l.*, or 1,000*l.* a year. From 1833 to 1843 the sum of 26,000*l.* had been granted for the purpose, or, in the last ten years, at the rate of 2,600*l.* a year. The trustees laid before the Treasury, in their application, a statement of the deficiencies in the library, and the grounds on which they felt it to be their duty to ask for a larger apportionment of the public funds than heretofore. The deficiencies were in the departments of law, philosophy, fine arts, history, &c. The library contained no collection, general or separate, of the law of many foreign countries with which England was closely connected. With regard to the colonies the library was deficient in the laws, ordinances, or Government acts of one-

half of the dependencies of this country, and there was a very small proportion of the works which the continent had lately produced on the subject of political economy. The trustees considered that the time had arrived for increasing and completing the library. The annual grant for the purchase of books (not including a special grant for the Duke of Sussex's, &c. collections) had been for the last two years 4,500*l.*, and it might be assumed that a sum of 5,000*l.* a year would be sufficient to keep the library in the state it required, by the regular purchase of contemporary publications. But for filling up the chasms which were so much regretted, the trustees were of opinion that a sum not less than 10,000*l.* a year would be required for the next ten years. The sums wanted for printed books would be 17,500*l.* a year, being 10,000*l.* for old books, 5,000*l.* for new books, and 2,500*l.* for binding, &c. Adverting to the subject of supplying copies of printed books, &c. to the British Museum, the secretary declared that the present state of the law on that important matter was extremely unsatisfactory, particularly in respect to its working in Scotland, Ireland, the provincial towns, the colonies, and other foreign dependencies. The Lords of the Treasury gave a favourable reception to the application from the trustees, and by a minute dated the 16th of January last, their Lordships expressed their intention to comply with the requisitions, and to recommend to Parliament for some years to come an annual grant of 10,000*l.* for the purchase of books of all descriptions.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of April, when the chair was taken by the President, Henry Hallam, esq., who read, according to custom, an anniversary address, which has since been printed, and circulated, by the Society.

The following is a list of the papers which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the past year, as stated in the Report :—

I. Letters from Mr. Moore, English Consul at Beyrout, describing some remarkable objects of antiquity recently discovered in Syria. Communicated by Mr. Hamilton.

II. A memoir on ancient remains in Asia Minor, from the report of M. Philippe Le Bas, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, to M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction. Communicated by Mr. Jerdan.

III. Further remarks on lacunæ in ancient authors, and the means of supplying them. By Mr. George Burges.

IV. On a Greek inscription discovered at the baths and on the temple of Segesta. By Mr. Hogg.

V. Remarks on the delineation in a painted basso-relievo in the tomb of an officer of Suphis, a monarch of the fourth dynasty. By Mr. Joseph Bonomi.

VI. On the site of Memphis, and the colossal statue of Metreheneh, a cast of the head of which has been presented to the British Museum. By Mr. Joseph Bonomi.

VII. Remarks on Egyptian chronology, referring to some statements in the recently published work of the Chevalier Bunsen on Egyptian history. By Mr. Cullimore.

VIII. An Excursus on the Topography of the Homeric Ilium, by Dr. H. N. Ulrichs, Professor of Latin Literature in the University of Athens. Translated and illustrated with notes by Mr. Patrick Colquhoun.

IX. On the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the obelisk in the Hippodrome of Constantinople, enlarged from a paper on the same subject communicated by Mr. Bonomi and Mr. S. Birch, in May, 1842. By Mr. Birch.

X. Letters from Mr. R. B. Lysons, and from Lieut. Sprat, of H.M.S. Beacon, addressed to Colonel Leake, on ancient remains at Iero, in the Morea; and on the determination of various ancient sites on the shores of the Euripus. Communicated by Mr. Hamilton.

XI. On the god Amoun, and the derivation of his name. By Mr. Osburn.

XII. On the portion of the Turin Book of Kings which corresponds with the sixth dynasty of Manetho. By Dr. E. Hinckes.

XIII. The climate and aliment of the antediluvian world contrasted with those of the postdiluvian, and their relative effects on the duration of human life. By Mr. Robert Scott.

XIV. On the Boodroom Marbles. By Mr. Hamilton.

In his anniversary address, the President noticed among the losses of the Society by death, the names and literary merits of Archdeacon Todd, Mr. Millingen, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere, and the Rev. John Hodgson, and these, with the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Sir Matthew Tierney, form the total number of six, whose deaths are reported. The Society has been recruited by an accession of twelve new members, an increase which cannot be commensurate with the expectations entertained in the adoption of the new plan (on the 29th Jan. last) of an annual subscription of two guineas instead of three. "Perhaps it might be wished,"

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as the President expressed himself in his address, "that the Royal Society of Literature, according to the spirit in which it was instituted, should embrace a larger compass than it has latterly done, and afford the lovers of philology a more copious banquet in its Transactions." It appears to us to confine its attention too exclusively to subjects more suited to the Society of Antiquaries,—the antiquities of Egypt and Greece. Among last year's list of papers, which we have already given, there is only one—that by Mr. Burges, of a purely literary character.

In the Biographia Britannica Literaria, of which the second volume has recently been published, (and is noticed in the review of our present number,) the Society has pursued an object more immediately consistent with its character, and which, it may be hoped, will not be relinquished. Why should the ordinary objects of its attention be so entirely foreign, with no intermixture of English literature?

The Council have not yet proceeded to make any disposition of the bequest of 5,000*l.* left by the Rev. Dr. Richards, to which they became entitled on the death of his widow in 1844.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 16. At the anniversary meeting the Earl of Auckland, the President, took the chair. The annual report included biographical notices of the more eminent members recently deceased, as Major Broadfoot, Sir Henry Compton, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Sir James Carnac, Colonel Burney, and W. A. von Schlegel, to whose publications, and particularly his Indische Bibliothek, the extensive cultivation of Oriental literature throughout Germany may be ascribed. The report then proceeded to notice the expected publication of the great Persian inscription of Major Rawlinson; and the Kapurdi-Giri inscription, of which the final examination was being made by Professor Wilson. The fac-simile of the latter will be accompanied by that of the Girnar tablets; and the curious facts of their general conformity, and of their concurrence in specifying the names of Antiochus and the Greek monarchs, will be put beyond question.

The formation of a Branch Society on the Island of Ceylon was announced; and it is expected that the historical traditions, and the ancient remains still existing in that island, will now receive a full investigation.

The report of the Oriental Translation Fund Committee followed. It was announced that the office of chairman, vacant by the death of Sir Gore Ouseley, had been accepted by the Earl of Clare. A list of the works in the course of publication and preparation was read, comprising, among others, an additional portion of Quatremère's "Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de Makrizi"; part of the third volume of Ibn Khallikan's "Biographical Dictionary," translated by Baron de Slane; the fourth volume of the great work, "Haji Khalfæ Lexicon Encyclopædicum;" the second part of the "Travels of Eoliya," translated from the Turkish by Baron Hammer Purgstall; and a posthumous work, by Sir Gore Ouseley, comprising critical notices of several Persian poets.

The report of the operations of the Society for the publication of Oriental Texts showed increased activity in that body. The near appearance of the Dasa Kumára Chárita, and of another portion of the Sharistani, was announced; and the two poems of Ahli, of Shiraz, are ready for the press. The offer of Prof. Forbes to edit the Hadíkah, of Sanái, had been accepted. J. B. Elliott, esq. of Calcutta, has made a donation of 100*l.* for the purpose of publishing the Khamsahs of Nizami and Jami; and Prof. Falconer is actively engaged in preparing Jami's first poem for the press.

All the officers were re-elected; and N. Bland, esq. S. Ball, esq. General A. Galloway, C. B., J. M. M'Leod, esq. General W. Morison, M.P., Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., and Sir H. Willock, were elected into the Council.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 25. At the anniversary meeting, Lord Colchester, the President, was in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected into the Council—W. J. Hamilton, esq. M.P., as a Vice-President; E. H. Bunbury, esq. Sir W. Chatterton, Bart. Viscount Eastnor, General Monteith, G. O'Gorman, esq. Lieut. Raper, R.N. and E. O. Smith, esq. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany was elected an Honorary Member.

The President delivered the Founder's Gold Medal to Count P. E. de Strzlecki, for his explorations in the South-Eastern portion of Australia, and his work on the same; and the Patron's Gold Medal to Prof. Middendorf for his explorations in Northern and Eastern Siberia. The latter being abroad, the medal was received for him by Sir R. I. Murchison.—The President then delivered his anniversary address, on the progress of Geography during the past year. In the great room of the Society were displayed two elabo-

rately coloured maps, each being twenty-five feet long, of Van Diemen's Land and the South-eastern angle of Australia, by Count Strzlecki.

The Geographical Society of France has lately awarded its gold medal to Dr. Beke, the enterprising traveller in Abyssinia,—who last year was honoured with a similar award from the Royal Geographical Society of London.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. At the anniversary meeting, Lord Prudhoe took the chair; succeeded by C. B. Warner, esq. The report of the auditors, and a report from the Council on the progress of the Society for the last six years, were read to the meeting. Lord Prudhoe, W. H. Pepys, esq. and Mr. Loddiges, retired from the Council; and Sir G. Staunton, Bart., M.P., E. Barker, esq. and F. G. Cox, esq. were elected in their room. The Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President; T. Edgar, esq. Treasurer; and J. R. Gowen, esq. Secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The annual distribution of prizes took place on Friday, 12th June, at the great room in the Adelphi, Sir E. Codrington presiding on the occasion. It was expected that Prince Albert, who is the President of the Society, would have taken the chair, as last year; but Mr. Scott Russell, the secretary, announced that, owing to an accident, H. R. H. was prevented from attending. The Prince had, however, sent for Mr. W. Tooke, V.P. Mr. Rotch, and Mr. Holtzapfel, two of the members of the council, who waited on him the day before, at Buckingham Palace; and although he did so, as he said, to ask them for information, they found, in the course of their interview, that, so far from requiring information from them, H. R. H. was well qualified to give them many very valuable suggestions for the advancement of the objects and interests of the institution. Prince Albert especially pointed out that it should be the aim of the society to encourage as much as possible, by prizes and every other means in their power, a taste for the arts amongst the great mass of the people, so as to lead them gradually to the study of improving their own domestic comforts in their habitations, furniture, and other requirements. He also suggested that it would be well if the society proposed a prize next year for the best slab of green marble from the county of Kerry, as it was notorious that there, and in several other parts of Ireland, there were quarries of the finest green marble, which could only at present be procured from foreign countries at great cost; and that this encouragement would be likely to lead to the ultimate working of some quarries which had been totally neglected. The annual report gave a highly favourable account of the success and progress of the society; with a detail of the objects for which the cheap prizes were proposed, one of which was of a most important character at the present time, namely, the manufacture of bread from Indian corn at so cheap a rate as to lead to its introduction into Ireland as a substitute for potatoes. The introduction of this food had met with great prejudice and opposition in Ireland, and chiefly so among the bakers; but, greatly to the credit of Mr. O'Brien, a baker of Dublin, rising above all prejudice or selfish feeling, he applied himself to the amalgamation of Indian flour with other ingredients, and produced an excellent wholesome and nutritious bread at 1*d.* a pound, and for his exertions in this respect the society had awarded to him the large gold medal. There were also awarded to Messrs. Minton and Co. Stoke-upon-Trent, silver medals and money prizes for beautiful models of cheap wash-hand services for cottages, and earthenware jugs; and also to Mr. Summerly, of Old Bond-street, for models of cheap earthenware tea services. During the distribution of the prizes his Highness Ibrahim Pacha was present; he took much interest in the proceedings, and through his intrepreter made many inquiries, to acquaint himself with the uses and application of each. The Egyptian prince paid especial attention to a revolving water-carriage, the invention of Mr. Turner, adapted for the conveyance of water with the greatest facility over difficult ground, and particularly over sandy deserts; and also to Dr. Ritterbandt's method of preventing incrustation in steam-boilers, a valuable discovery to prevent the explosion of boilers, which always arises from such incrustation, the simple remedy being the perfect purification of the water in the boiler by the introduction of a small quantity of muriate of ammonia. When his Highness the Pacha was about to retire, Mr. Rotch in a short address observed that it was the unanimous desire of all the members present, that they should elect his Highness Prince Ibrahim Pacha an honorary member of the society, in testimony of the sense they entertained of the favour he had that day conferred upon them by his presence, and of the encouragement which his father and himself gave in their own country to all that could forward the advancement of arts,

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sciences, manufactures and general improvements. Dr. Roget having seconded the motion, it was passed with acclamation, upon which Sir Edward Codrington informed the Prince of the manner in which the society had endeavoured to shew their sense of his personal merits, and of the high honour he had done them by being present. This being interpreted to him by Nubar, Ibrahim rose, and addressing himself (in Turkish) to the meeting, uttered in a rapid and energetic manner a few highly impressive sentences, his auditors, including his suite, standing all the while. The interpreter, when the Pacha had concluded, stated (in French) "that his Highness said he felt very sensibly the honour that had been done him; that he entertained the most lively gratitude for all the attentions that had been paid him since his arrival in England; that he admired and esteemed the national enterprise and the acquirements of the English people in the highest possible degree; and that in so far as regarded the transit of merchandise, passengers, and letters through his father's country, he was perfectly prepared to give the strongest assurances on the part of his father, that every thing necessary to promote the intercourse, by way of Egypt, between India and England should be done. When the Pacha had concluded, Sir Edward Codrington said that it was his duty to offer a few observations in addition to those which, as chairman, he had been bound to make. The Pacha, who had honoured them with his presence, and himself, had once been opposed to each other as enemies: but he was certain that no sentiment of enmity remained in the mind of their illustrious visitor, who doubtless recollected that each did his best for the service of his country on the occasion to which he referred. Nubar Effendi rendered the exact purport of those "untoward" observations to Ibrahim, who very coolly replied that the memory of the past did not remain with him, but that it was better to bury all such recollections, and not to dig them up again; for, said the prince, "there is a proverb in my country, which says it is not fair to remind any one of his misfortunes." Having said this in a dignified, and, at the same time, a very significant manner, the Prince rose, and was conducted to his carriage by the Vice-Presidents.

In conclusion Mr. Tooke moved the thanks of the meeting to the gallant chairman for the readiness with which he had, on the unexpected emergency of the absence of the illustrious President, consented to take the chair, and for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the day.

In the evening a numerous party of Members of the Society dined at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, Mr. Tooke in the chair, when the brightening prospects of the Society, owing to the recent beneficial changes in its constitution, formed an interesting and animated subject of convivial and rational exultation.

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

This is the subject of a new panorama, painted by Mr. Robert Burford, with the assistance of Mr. H. C. Selous, which has been opened to the public in Leicester-square, and which is equally remarkable for its merit and its subject. It presents an animated picture of the great battle of Sobraon, with all the peculiarities of scene and circumstance that marked this Waterloo of the Punjaub, very beautifully and spiritedly detailed. Without crowding the canvass too much, we have a forcible idea of the magnitude and terrors of the combat. The great variety of costumes has enabled the artists to give pictorial effect, to obtain diversity of colour and contrast. The peculiarity of the weapons, helmets, and armour of the Asiatic troops has been a great resource, and the horses are remarkably well drawn and well painted. The figures, we understand, have been designed by Mr. Selous. The scenery is not remarkable, the surrounding country being level for many miles; but the line of the Sutlej, and the fatal struggles of the retreating army to repass it by the broken bridge and the deepened ford, are strikingly represented.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 20. The Hon. Secretary read the report of the Committee, announcing the completion of the "Guide to the Churches in the neighbourhood of Oxford," the last part of which, and the entire volume, are now ready for sale; and also the immediate prospect of the publication of Mr. Petit's paper on Parochial Church Architecture, which was noticed in our April number, p. 406.

The progress of the works at Dorchester

church was next alluded to. The great east window is the part to which the attention of the sub-committee is now mainly directed, for the restoration of which Mr. J. P. Harrison has furnished a design, which will be executed as soon as the working drawings are finished. A subscription lately raised by several members of Oriel college is to be applied in the first instance to the restoration of the beautiful and dilapidated buttress at the south-west corner of the church, from which it is hoped that the repairs may be extended to the whole west end of the aisle, including the re-building of the gable, and opening the west window. The roof of the sacrarium and the east window were suggested as proper objects for similar undertakings, on the part of individuals or societies. The estimated expense of the former is 191*l.*; and of the latter 150*l.*

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, treasurer, read a letter from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, in which he expressed his willingness to accept the office of local secretary to the society, and gave some account of the finial from Bp. Aquablanca's tomb in Hereford cathedral, of which he had presented a cast. This finial being the only one on the tomb which bore the crucifix, had probably, for that reason, been concealed, and was lately discovered in the cellar of a dwelling house near the cathedral.

Mr. G. W. Cox, of Trinity college, then read a paper "On the Choice of Sites for Religious Buildings." Mr. Freeman inquired, if any member present could account for the very frequent occurrence of a small church immediately contiguous to a large one. He instanced St. Margaret's and the Abbey, Westminster; St. Nicholas' and St. Mary's Abbey, Abingdon, and others. Mr. Brooke supposed, that in such cases the smaller church was built for the use of the dependents on the abbey. [We believe the monastic and the parochial churches were generally distinct, and thus the existence of a monastery would rather create the necessity of a parish church, for its dependants, than supersede it.]

June 3. Among the presents since the last meeting, were a model of the statue of Cardinal Wolsey, at Christ Church, and a lithograph of the remains of a sepulchral chapel, presumed to be that of Abbot Wallingford, recently discovered built up in the wall of the south aisle of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's, presented by the St. Alban's Architectural Society.

Mr. G. G. Scott (the architect) exhibited some beautiful tracings of stained glass, from churches in Berkshire. After some observations upon them by the President, Mr. Parker remarked upon the usefulness of tracings of this kind, and recommended members to employ themselves, during the vacations, in procuring copies. They were most valuable, both on account of their practical utility as models, and as being, in so many cases, likely to survive after the frail originals had perished.

The Master of University made some suggestions as to the arrangement of floor tiles, the effect of which he considered would be heightened by the intermixture of plain tiles among the enriched ones. Mr. Boutell said that such was the arrangement in many ancient churches.

Mr. Parker made some remarks upon the so-called Roman tiles at Colchester, which he believed were of much later date, in opposition to a view incidentally expressed in Mr. Addington's paper.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

The delay which has occurred in the proposed repairs of this structure is not to be attributed to its owners, nor to the Committee for promoting its restoration; but simply to some difficulty in transferring the lease, through the death of one of the trustees. This delay has been attended with an advantageous result. The proprietors, Messrs. Reid, having received several estimates, have found that the expense of compoing the Gate would exceed that of preserving such present stonework as is good, and inserting new rough stones to match where the stones are defective. The idea of compo is consequently abandoned on the part of Messrs. Reid; and now they propose to re-build the towers where defective, to case them with new rough stone, according with the old, and to point the whole with coloured mortar, &c. They also intend to take off the present ugly high-span roof and make a lead flat as formerly. The Gate will then be perfect with the exception of the decorations, such as new labels to doors and windows, restoration of the embattlements, &c. This latter portion of the work will devolve upon the public subscription, and which it is hoped there will be no difficulty in accomplishing, as about £100 has now been collected, and another £100 will restore the old Gate to its pristine state. The superintendence of the ornamental works devolves upon the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, Mr. W. P. Griffith, architect, St. John's Square.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 3. At this meeting a variety of antiquarian relics were exhibited, but the principal subject, which had been previously selected for discussion and illustration, was "The Art of Design, as applied to the Illumination of MSS., and the peculiarities which mark the productions of each country." The Marquess of Northampton, who presided, regretted the want of any comprehensive work on this subject, and expressed a hope that the Institute might be the means of originating, or at least of facilitating, the production of so desirable a contribution to the history of Mediæval Art. He then alluded to the succinct treatise, by Sir F. Madden, on Illuminated MSS.; noticed the various illustrated works which the increasing taste for this study has called forth; and after a few remarks on the great work published in France, by Count Auguste de Bastard, concluded by directing the notice of the members to the numerous collection of MSS. of all dates which lay on the table, and were contributed for exhibition by Mr. Holford, Mr. Hailstone, Mr. Hodgkinson, and other gentlemen. Mr. Hailstone then described the general peculiarities of style and treatment which distinguish the various schools of Mediæval Art, and pointed out such as appeared to be the productions of English, French, Flemish, German, or Italian skill. Mr. Holmes suggested the formation, by the Institute, of a collection of all the engravings yet published containing imitations of illuminated MSS. He mentioned the large work of MM. Silvestre and Champollion; the plates published by the Trustees of the British Museum from the Arundel and Burney MSS.; the works of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Westwood; the numerous engravings in the works of Strutt, Lambecius, and many others. If all these plates, which were published without regard to schools, times, or locality, could be arranged chronologically in a series of schools, some approach might be made towards a grammar, so to speak, of the subject, and such a collection would be a nucleus, round which might be gathered all the isolated specimens of illuminations which frequently occur, and the various single engravings of such matters occasionally met with. The difficulty of procuring access to MSS. of high art, so easily susceptible as such MSS. are of the slightest injury, rendered such a collection of engravings desirable. Mr. Westwood made some observations on a diagram, prepared by him, illustrative of the principles of ornamentation exhibited in Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS. of the seventh and eighth centuries. His remarks raised a short discussion, as to whether these principles were confined, as Mr. Westwood assumed, to England and Ireland, or not; several members observing, that traces of similar design were to be seen in various parts of Europe, on monuments of an equally early date. Among the many fine MSS. exhibited, particular attention was directed to Mr. Holford's valuable collection of Italian illuminations, formerly in the possession of Mr. Young Ottley, and a beautiful MS. of the twelfth century, belonging to the same gentleman, containing thirty-two curious paintings representing the life, martyrdom, and miracles of St. Edmund. Mr. Hodgkinson exhibited a MS. of Origen, of the twelfth century, with initial letters greatly resembling the Saxon style of design. Altogether this subject excited much interest, and the table was surrounded with members examining the various MSS. for some time after the President had quitted the chair.

May 1. The subject for discussion was "Fictile Manufactures; the Earthenware, Porcelain, &c., of all periods." Amongst the objects of interest exhibited, was one collection particularly rich and curious. This was an assemblage of Staffordshire pottery, ancient and modern, selected from an extensive collection made by Mr. Enoch Wood, a contemporary of Wedgwood; and from the works of Messrs. Minton. The following were some of the articles:—A butter pot, as mentioned in Dr. Plot's "History of Staffordshire," chap. iii., sects. 23, 29; fired in the oven at a high temperature. The butter from Ireland or Wales, sold in casks, is called in the Potteries "pot butter," and derives its name from the butter pot. The "tyg," or drinking-cup, with three handles, intended for the use of three persons, that each might sip from a part which had not touched the lips of his companions. The large "tyg," the parting-cup, with two handles, for drinking right or left, as the friends might have stood. A tea-pot, very small—tea at the time being considered a great luxury, and sold chiefly by druggists. A tea-pot, basket-work, and inside lining, made as a puzzle and to exercise ingenuity; the glaze of lead ore and manganese called tortoiseshell. A pint mug; early attempt at blue painting. A tea-pot, made from a brass or metal mould; at a subsequent period moulds from alabaster were introduced, and are used at the pre-

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sent day. Two plates made at Delft, in Holland, which gave rise to the term generally applied in Ireland to English earthenware. Plate, with a salt glaze, an early specimen of printing on the glaze, technically called "black printing," by means of "bats," composed of glue in a prepared state. A first attempt to paint on ware in the biscuit state, that is, after the first firing in the oven, and before the glaze was put on and fired in a second oven. Tea-pot with painting on the glaze, after a second firing in the oven; this is called also enamelling, and passes through a kiln a third time, at a lower degree of heat, to fasten the colours; early specimen about the year 1764. Cream-jug, dipt ware, that is, outside dipt in liquid clay or slip found in the neighbourhood of the Potteries. Among the modern specimens were a copy of the Portland Vase, moulded the size of the original, and reduced by firing; a sleeping figure, after Dresden china, with lace introduced; encaustic tiles (of the revived manufacture of Messrs. Minton) of three colours, similar to those making for the new Houses of Parliament; and other interesting specimens of this branch of our native manufactures.

June 5. The subject appointed for discussion was "Personal Ornaments of all Periods," and a very extensive assemblage of early and mediæval objects covered the table. Mr. Samuel Birch delivered a dissertation on the personal ornaments of the great races of antiquity, considering them in a regular order, according to the part of the person to which they were attached, the nature of their materials, their form, the patterns and designs represented on them, and their symbolical meaning. Commencing with the earliest of the great races of antiquity, we have, *The Assyrian*. The male and female attire nearly identical. Fillets and diadems, ear-rings, penannular armlets and bracelets, signet rings. Few monuments of this people remain, and none of their personal ornaments, except the so-called Babylonian cylinders, which served as signet rings, and perhaps as amulets. From the bas-reliefs at Khorsabad (Nineveh) we learn that their ear-rings were of a peculiar crucial form. Floral ornament seems to have prevailed in their bracelets; and the general style of decoration corresponds with the known taste of this race for luxury and splendour.—The *Persian*, Male attire: penannular torques; bracelets penannular and spiral, and cylinders derived from the Assyrian. From the testimony of the ancients, we must suppose gold to have been their chief material. The torcs usually terminate in the head of a lion, the great symbol of the Arian religion. In the composition and treatment we may trace the influence of Greek art.—*Egyptian*. The ornaments of the males were fillets for the head, broad collars of beaded work or long gold chains for the neck for official personages, pectoral plates analogous to the Jewish Urim and Thummim, armlets, bracelets, finger rings, and anklets of various materials. The females wore ear-rings, cylinders, necklaces, armlets, bracelets, and anklets, and a profusion of finger-rings. The materials of these ornaments were gold, electrum, silver but rarely, precious stones, cornelian, jasper, lapis lazuli, feldspar, ivory, shells, resinous substances, seeds and other vegetable products, glass and vitreous pastes, porcelain in great abundance. The superstitious use of objects of personal ornament, as amulets, contributed to the frequent representation of figures of divinities in Egyptian decoration, particularly in necklaces and ear-rings. With these were combined vegetable forms taken from the productions of their soil. The composition and treatment are strictly analogous to the great monuments of painting and sculpture of the country, the designs having the same hardness and monotony of lines. Greater magnificence of decoration, the result of finer and more precious materials, marks the epoch of the eighteenth dynasty, when the wealth of Egypt was increased by foreign conquest. Again, from the dynasty of the Psammetici to the time of the Romans, we trace the gradual influence of an exotic (the Greek) element in the ornament, from the intercourse with that people. —*Greek*. Male attire: crowns, a brooch (*porpe*) to fasten the rings, but only as signets. Female attire: fillets and crowns of flowers and leaves, and metallic bands for the head, the sphendone and opistho-sphendone, armlets, bracelets, anklets, brooches. Materials for wreaths, natural leaves and flowers, the precious metals and stones, bronze, vitreous pastes inlaid in glass or metal, ivory. Greek ornamental design is distinguished above that of all other people, not only by the preference of animal and vegetable forms, but the variety of invention and the delicacy of the execution. A natural good taste must have early led them to form ornaments of the most beautiful productions in nature; and this great mastery in art enabled them subsequently to imitate these simple objects in more enduring materials. In the selection and study of natural types they were further directed by the peculiar character of their popular mythology, which, assigning to each divinity some portion of visible creation, declared some plant

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or animal to be the symbol of his worship and the object of his peculiar care. In the survey of nature, the Greek artist probably always recognized, or sought for, some mythological meaning in the type which he selected for the sake of its beauty. The combinations in Greek ornament must, therefore, be so viewed in connexion with the study of Greek mythography.—*Etruscan.* Very much the same class of personal ornament as the Greek, with the following differences: male figures ocasionally wear belts of beads, necklaces, and very generally a circular metallic plate on the breast called the bulla; the form of which seems to have suggested the compositions of concentric lines, prevalent in Etruscan ornament. This people are particularly distinguished for the abundance of their gold ornaments, and the exquisite imitation of flowers in this metal. The forms of leaves are imitated by torentic work, and their texture by filagree, and by fine globules soldered on the gold, so as to produce a frosted or powdered surface. In their representations of animal nature, certain peculiarities of type and treatment, such as the recurved wings, seem borrowed from Oriental art; but the general motive and character of the design resembles that of the Greeks, with more display of mechanical dexterity and less of art.—*Roman.* The personal ornaments of this people were derived partly from their neighbours, the Etruscans,—from whom they borrowed the bulla; partly, at a subsequent period, from the Greeks,—especially so far as regards objects of female decoration; and, partly, from the barbarous nations of the east of Celtic Europe whom they conquered. The Roman women wore very much the same ornaments as the Greeks and Etruscans. In the male attire we have the fibula; the torques derived from the Celts, and employed as a military decoration; the armlet, bracelet, and rings worn on the fingers; the crescent ornament for the shoes worn by senators, the wreath, and, in the Byzantine times, the jewelled diadem. The materials were the same as among the Greeks. Towards the close of the empire, metals, inlaid with vitreous pastes, were much used. Of the earlier Roman ornaments of the time of the Republic, little can be affirmed with certainty. In the Augustan age, decorative art partook of the general influence of the Greek schools of design; but in such personal ornaments as were the product of the Roman artist, we miss the graceful composition, truth of imitation, and refinement of mythological allusion, which distinguish the works of the former race. This remark particularly applies to the fibulæ and other objects worn by the Roman soldiery, and commonly found in sites of military occupation in Europe. In these specimens we trace the gradual decadence of pagan art, down to the Byzantine period.—*Celtic Races.* The ornaments, probably, of both sexes were the torc, necklaces of beads, penannular armlets, bracelets, metallic girdles fashioned like the torc, fibulæ, shoe buckles. Material—gold, iron, bronze, beads of amber and glass, ivory, the tusks of the walrus, jasper and other stones, pearls, shells, porcelain. The penannular, or open ring, is the prevalent type of such ornaments as circle the body—this form probably served in place of a clasp.—Mr. Birch then enumerated the forms of the torques, more fully described in his paper in the Archæological Journal. He proceeded to remark, that the ornaments executed in metal seemed to be the imitations of such simpler materials as had been originally worn, such as ropes, strings of berries, beads, &c. The decorations are of the rudest character, consisting of circular, waved, vandyked, and hatched lines. No imitations of animal or vegetable forms occur; indeed the incapacity of the Celts for any higher kind of art, is shewn by their rude imitations of the types of Greek coins.

After this survey of the history of personal ornament among the races of antiquity, Mr. Birch offered a few remarks on the causes which have influenced the general character of ornamental design, as distinct from art, on the one hand, and mere manufacture on the other. He observed that the earliest ornaments of every race were doubtless some natural production,—flowers, leaves, berries, amber, ivory, shells, minerals. Afterwards, as skill in metallurgy and other arts increased, these substances were imitated in some more convenient material. The types of the original objects, thus becoming perfectly familiar to the race, would exert a considerable influence on the character of their ornamental design for many generations. Again, the primary substances thus employed were replaced, in the progress of wealth, commercial intercourse and mechanical skill, by more esteemed or abundant materials. From the influence of habit, the class of ornament proper in one material was retained improperly in another,—though sometimes with very felicitous effect. Thus, the ornaments of the earliest Greek and other fictile vases seem imitations of the basket-work of an earlier generation; the glass necklace of the Celts was copied in the metallic torques. This process of irregular adaptation is probably always going on in the art of

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a race,—like irregular formations and self-adjustments of their language. In that subsequent period of the history of a race when architecture, sculpture, and painting are distinctly and fully developed, these arts have exercised a great influence over the contemporary ornamental design. As the principles of design became more clearly understood, the love of imitation common to man led to the introduction of the forms of nature in ornamental design. This was not, as in the first efforts of the savage, the mere reproduction, in a new material, of animal and vegetable substances, but the artistic representation and adaptation of animal and vegetable life. The process seems to have been as follows:—in the fashioning of any object intended for use, the dictates of a common necessity have given birth to much the same type in the productions of races the furthest apart in date and situation; but, after the fulfilment of the primary want, there arises the desire to adapt, in the structure of the object, analogous forms from vegetable or animal life, and to incorporate the work of nature and of man into one design. The Greek race appears to have possessed extraordinary natural capacity for carrying out this love of imitation. An intuitive tact led them to discern in nature, and borrow in art, the forms best suited for the required design. A never-failing sense of beauty shaped these selections into harmonious composition, and their practical genius kept always in view the prescribed material and the prescribed form, the conditions subject to which work was to be executed. The principles of artistic imitation having been acquired by the artisan in the school of the great sculptor or painter, his general principles of composition would be further regulated by the same masters; that is to say, if the compositions of the great artist of a particular race and period were contained within a certain range of lines, with more or less of flow, intricacy or simplicity, the same characteristics may be distinctly recognized in the ornaments produced by the artisan of the same race and period. In some cases, we see the mouldings and decorations of architecture directly borrowed, as in the Meander and other patterns of the Greek robe.—The character of ornamental design would be further influenced—1. By the desire to imitate the exotic fashions and patterns introduced by commerce from other countries. 2. By the associations of religion: certain forms, because originally symbolical, were adopted in the fashion of articles of houshold and daily life, and retained long after the meaning of the symbol had been forgotten. It has been the great difficulty of the archæologist to discern when the symbol was first employed as such in ornament, and when it became purely conventional. Mr. Birch then observed that many articles worn as amulets were regarded with veneration, and employed for superstitious purposes as well as for baser uses in ordinary life:—but the history of such objects belonged rather to an essay on the religion of a race, than to an inquiry like the present.

Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Shaw, and other gentlemen took part in a discussion which followed Mr. Birch's observations. Among the remarkable objects on the table, may be noticed the very large Etruscan fibula and necklace of gold in the collection of Mr. Blayds,—and the ponderous gold armlets and silver fibulæ from the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin, which were brought over expressly for this exhibition by the Rev. Dr. Todd.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Society to bear this designation has been formed at a public meeting held at the County Hall, Brighton, Col. F. Davies in the chair.

Its objects embrace "whatever relates to the civil or ecclesiastical history, topography, ancient buildings, or works of art, within the county, and for this purpose the society invite communications on such subjects; especially from those noblemen and gentlemen who possess estates within the county, and who may materially assist the completion of the County History, now very imperfect, by the loan of ancient documents relating to estates, manors, wills, or pedigrees, and of any object generally connected with the ancient history of Sussex.

"The society will collect manuscripts and books, drawings and prints, coins and seals, or copies thereof, rubbings of brasses, descriptive notices, and plans of churches, castles, mansions, or other buildings of antiquarian interest; such collection to be preserved and made available for the purposes of the society, by publication or otherwise, in such manner as may be afterwards decided at a general meeting of the members.

"As many parts of Sussex are now for the first time about to enjoy the social advantages of easy communication by railway, the society would be desirous of applying these additional facilities to the promotion of personal acquaintance among the members hitherto separated by distance, and would therefore suggest annual or occasional meetings in different parts of the county (taking the eastern and western divisions alternately). The first meeting will be held at Pevensey Castle on the 9th of July, 1846."

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ASSYRIAN MARBLES.

Sir Stratford Canning, to whose personal influence with the Porte we are indebted for the possession of the marbles of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, has also, by the same influence, obtained permission to send to England the splendid discoveries which are now being made by Mr. Austen Layard at Nimroud, and which promise to be much more interesting and extensive. The mound is eight or ten times larger than that which was excavated by the French. It contains the remains of a palace, a part of which, like that at Khorsabad, appears to have been burnt. There is a vast series of chambers, all built with marble, and covered with sculptures and inscriptions. The inscriptions are in the cuneiform character, of the class usually termed Babylonian. It is possible that this edifice was built at an epoch prior to the overthrow of the Assyrian empire by the Medes and Babylonians under Cyaxares,—but whether under the first or second Assyrian dynasty is doubtful. Many of the sculptures discovered by Mr. Layard are, even in the smallest details, as sharp and fresh as though they had been chiselled yesterday. Amongst them is a pair of winged lions with human heads, which are about twelve feet high. They form the entrance to a temple. The execution of these two figures is admirable, and gives the highest idea of the knowledge and civilisation of the Assyrians. There are many monsters of this kind, lions and bulls. The other reliefs consist of various divinities; some with eagles' heads,—others entirely human, but winged,—with battle-pieces and sieges, as at Khorsabad.

BRITISH WEAPONS FOUND AT CHURWELL, NEAR LEEDS.

On the *5th May*, a workman, digging on the line of the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway, at Churwell, turned up nine British celts or axe-heads, along with four small javelin-heads; they are made of a mixture of brass and copper, and are evidently rough from the mould, the seam of the casting still remaining. The axe-heads are about eight inches in length, and weigh eighteen ounces each.

BARROWS NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

May 20. A party of the members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society accompanied the Professor of Botany (Henslow) and his class to Bottisham, where permission had been obtained to examine into several barrows. The first barrow that was opened was situate on the south slope of Allington Hill. Nothing of any value was here discovered, the barrow having been opened by Mr. Leonard Jenyns 15 years since. The second barrow was situate in Swaffham Bulbeck, near to Hare Park. The land belongs to Downing college, and appears part of the same line of hill on which the first tumulus is raised; but, whilst the latter is solitary, the present one is surrounded by several others at no great distance. The land was brought under cultivation in 1801, previous to which it was part of a large expanse of primitive turf and heath, which covered this district in ancient times. The whole was earth work—circumference 298 feet; diameter somewhere between 80 and 90 feet. Here they were more successful. At a depth of two feet, writes one of the party, "the ground became dark, mixed with charcoal, and one well-judged cut with the spade exhibited that which principally rewarded our toil, viz. an ancient vase, surrounded by the circular portion of burnt earth and charcoal, inverted and inclined. It appeared from the colouring of the circumference of the circle, which was deep red, that a small hole had been dug in the earth, and charcoal and bones burnt in it, the vase placed on the fire in an inverted position, and the whole covered up. The inverted position of the urn is not uncommon. At about 10 feet from this spot in the line of excavation, and half a foot lower, some more charcoal and burnt earth were found. Immediately on the opposite side of the cutting, a third deposit was upturned, with little charcoal and earth, but inclosing many fragments of bones; these were placed in a layer of about two feet in circumference, and three inches in depth. The whole had the appearance of having been moved after the burning, and placed in a heap where it was found. Among the bones were several pieces of the scull, a fragment of the alveolar process, inclosing a tooth (that of a young person), pieces of the femoral clavicle, with many others, all apparently calcined. The digging was conducted to the depth of 5½ or 6 feet, but nothing further was found. A barrow south of this was opened some time back, and an urn, with an instrument of metal, was exhumed. These passed into the hands of the late Master of Downing college. Two smaller barrows exist in a field about one hundred yards to the south-west of this tumulus: they do not appear to have been disturbed, and might afford something interesting. They are much lower than the larger one, perhaps not more than 6 or 8 feet in elevation. The urn will probably be deposited in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

May 18. The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill, which proposed to establish an independent tribunal composed of commissioners, who should have a right of calling on all Charities for an account of their receipts and disbursements.—Lord *Cottenham* opposed the Bill, and on a division it was rejected by a majority of 41 to 40.

May 25. The Earl of *Ripon* moved the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill, when the Duke of *Richmond* moved that it should be read a second time on that day six months. The debate was continued on the 26th and 28th, and on the latter sitting a division took place at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the numbers were—For the second reading—present, 138; proxies, 73; 211. Against the second reading—present, 126; proxies, 38; 164. Majority in favour of the second reading, 47.

June 4. The Customs Duties Bill was read a second time with a division.

June 5. The House went into committee on Lord Gough's and Lord Hardinge's Annuity Bills. Lord *Monteagle* remonstrated against the pension being kept in abeyance so long as the pensions from the East India Company subsisted.—The Earl of *Ripon* said that the Government merely acted according to precedent, and not by motives of economy.—The Duke of *Richmond* moved the omission of the clause, which on a division was carried by a majority of 12.

June 11. The Earl of *Ripon* moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Corn Importation Bill.—Earl *Stanhope* moved that the Bill be committed on that day six months. After two nights' debate, this amendment was withdrawn.

June 15. In committee on the Corn Bill, the Duke of *Buckingham* moved the omission from the first clause of the date "1st February, 1849," when the 1*s.* duty is to come into operation, the effect of which would be to continue the operation of the sliding scale proposed by the Bill beyond the three years at present contemplated. After a brief debate, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 103; against it, 136.

June 16. In committee on the Corn Bill, the Earl of *Wicklow* moved an amendment on the first clause, to the effect that, at the expiration of three years, the duty on wheat imported, not the produce of our colonies, should be 5*s.* instead of 1*s.* The committee divided,—For the amendment, 107; against it. 140.

June 19. The Duke of *Richmond* moved, as an amendment, that a clause should be inserted to enable any tenant in six months after the passing of the Bill to surrender his lease, and receive the value of his unexhausted improvements. This was negatived without a division.

June 25. The Corn Bill passed its third reading without a division.

House of Commons.

May 19. The Customs Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 25. Mr. *Shaw* moved that "W. S. O'Brien, esq. be discharged out of custody, paying his fees." This was agreed to, the hon. member having been four weeks in the charge of the Serjeant at Arms.

May 29. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the annual financial statement, or Budget, the chief points of which were to the following purport:—Last year an income of £49,760,000 had been anticipated, but the amount realised was over £52,250,000, independent of the money from China, a strong proof of the beneficial policy of reducing protective duties. The estimated income for the ensuing year would be, in round numbers, £51,650,000, while the expenditure would be only £49,400,000, leaving a disposable surplus of nearly £2,200,000,—a surplus nearly equal to that of last year, notwithstanding all the reductions in both Customs and Excise which had been carried out. There were, however, certain additions to the establishments of the country, more particularly in the naval department and the armament of our shipping, which would appropriate a considerable portion of this surplus. The result would be, that there would be a surplus of only £776,000, of which £700,000, was derived from China. He then proceeded to shew the advantages derived by the country from the policy pursued by the present Government. It

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was true that in the shape of property tax, &c. burdens had been imposed to the extent of £5,600,000, but, on the other hand, Customs and Excise duties had been reduced to the extent of over £8,200,000, which left a balance of reduced taxation to the amount of over £2,500,000.

June 8. On the motion for the second reading of the PROTECTION OF LIFE IN IRELAND Bill, Sir *W. Somerville* moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. In the course of the debate Lord *G. Bentinck* announced the intention of his party to oppose the Bill, and thereby, if possible, to eject Sir Robert Peel's Ministry. The debate was adjourned to Friday, June 12, and again to the following week. The division took place after the debate of the 25th June, when there were in favour of the amendment 292, against it 219; *majority against Ministers* 73.

June 10. Mr. *Hawes* brought forward his motion on the DANISH CLAIMS, in favour of which he obtained a majority on the 30th April last (see our last number, p. 633).—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into committee on that day six months, and contended that, notwithstanding the several votes of the House of Commons in favour of these claims, the Government felt bound, in justice to the tax-payers of the country, and in consequence of the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, to resist their satisfaction. The House divided, and the numbers were, for the amendment, 85; against it, 58.

June 11. Lord *Lincoln* moved for leave to bring in three Bills—one to provide compensation to TENANTS OF LANDS in IRELAND for improvements made in them; a second to amend the law in respect to the power of ejectment and distress in Ireland; and a third to provide for a short form of lease of lands and tenements in Ireland. Leave given.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 25th May, Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. Having assumed the disguise of a workman, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries; and to regain his freedom without any molestation from the battalion of infantry that formed the garrison of the castle. The next day he arrived safely in London. For some time past Prince Louis has earnestly desired once more to see his aged father, now at Florence, and for this purpose he memorialised the King of the French in January last for his temporary liberation on parole, which was refused.

Pierre Lecomte, for the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, on the 16th of April last, was sentenced to death by the Court of Peers, and guillotined on the 8th June.

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection in this country has driven into exile the prime minister Cabral and his brother; and the Duke of Palmella has become premier. The new ministry was thus composed on the 26th May:—The Duke de Palmella, President of the Council; the Marquis de Saldanha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count de Lavradio, Home Department; Albuquerque, Finance; Colonel Loureiro, Marine; and de Soura, Justice. The Queen had revoked the oppressive sanatory and tributary laws, dissolved the Chambers, and convoked the new Cortes for the 1st of September. The new Government, however, possessed little authority beyond the walls of Lisbon.

NEW ZEALAND.

The last accounts from New Zealand announce the complete success of our operations against the rebel chiefs. The skill and discipline of a civilised force have produced their natural effect upon the tumultuous gathering of a crowd of savages. Heki, the principal and hitherto the most resolute of the insurgents, has been compelled to surrender up his lands, ammunition, arms, and all his power, as the price of personal safety; he promises to retire into a remote part of the country, and never again to molest the British settler. Kowiti also, the other leader of the rebels, after losing, through his own negligence, the "pah," or fortified village, in which he had intrenched himself with considerable skill, is reported to have been taken prisoner. Thus the war, if by such a name these protracted but inactive hostilities may be dignified, is at length concluded, and peace restored.

MEXICO.

Hostilities commenced on the 26th of M

April, on the Texian frontiers, between the Mexican and United States forces. In this first attack the Americans suffered the loss of thirteen killed, six wounded, and 460 taken prisoners. In consequence of this result, great excitement prevailed throughout the States; and, in New Orleans, Mobile, and other cities near the seat of war, great efforts were made to enlist men to proceed to the relief of General Taylor. At Washington also a Bill passed both Houses of Congress, appropriating 10,000,000 dollars for carrying on the war, and authorising the enrolment of militia to the number of 50,000 men, together with an augmentation of the regular forces by 7000 men. On the 8th and 9th May decided successes were obtained by the Americans. On the 7th General Taylor left Point Isabel with 2000 men, 300 waggons, and 12 pieces of artillery, to relieve Major Brown, who had been left in command of his camp opposite Matemoras, (and who died there on the 10th of a wound,) and the next day, when about ten miles from the Point, encountered the Mexicans, and an action ensued which continued from three o'clock in the afternoon until dark, when both parties rested on their positions, neither having given way. During the night the Mexicans retreated, leaving about 200 men killed and wounded on the field; the loss on the part of the Americans being stated at only 77 killed and wounded. On the following day General Taylor advanced and came up with the enemy, who were posted to interrupt his march to the camp. The Mexicans were again defeated with great loss, the American accounts say 500 men, whilst they report their own loss at only 120 killed and wounded. The victors are said to have taken 8 pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and about 500 packed mules. The Mexican General De la Vega was also taken prisoner.

ICELAND.

An eruption of Mount Hecla ceased on the 5th April, which began Sept. 2, 1845, and had lasted, without interruption, seven months and three days. There is no example of such a prolonged phenomenon in the annals of Iceland. Very singular consequences have ensued. The winds have carried the volcanic ashes all over the island, and the cattle are perishing, poisoned by the herbage which they taint and cover. The flames from each of the three craters were thrown up to a height of 2,400 fathoms, and their width exceeded that of the greatest river in the island. The lava lay mountains high; and masses of pumice-stone weighing half a ton have been carried a distance of a league and a half. The ice and snow of centuries melted in the heat, and overflowed the rivers; and the Rangen, swelled also by the burning lava, left its finny tenants on its shores dead and cooked. Each night the sky was brilliant with the northern lights.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 20. The ceremony took place of laying the first stone of the north wing of *University College Hospital*, Gower-street. The main body of the building was erected in 1883 and 1834; the south wing was added in 1838, and the wing now commenced will complete the building, and afford accommodation for fifty additional beds. Lord Brougham, the President of the Council of the College, who had undertaken to perform the ceremony, was received by the Bishop of Norwich, the Marquess of Northampton, and a numerous body of the Council. The expense of completing the hospital is estimated at 4,000*l.* The present contributions amount to 3,000*l.* By the proposed enlargement of the building, the power of receiving in-patients will be increased to the extent of 50 additional beds; and facilities will be afforded not only for the admission of obstetric cases, of patients suffering from uterine diseases, and of ophthalmic cases, but for the classification of these and other peculiar maladies in separate wards. The means will also be obtained of improving the arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the resident officers. The number of sick relieved amounts every year to between 17,000 and 18,000, of whom about 1,400 are in-patients, and 400 are women in child-birth, attended at their own habitations. The site of the edifice was given by the council of the college. Since the foundation of the hospital 67,000*l.* has been expended in erecting and furnishing the building, and in relieving the suffering poor, of which sum 36,000*l.* has been contributed from the fees paid by pupils for attending on the medical and surgical practice of the hospital.

June 1. The centenary festival in aid of the Lock Hospital, Asylum, and Chapel took place at the London Tavern. From a statement made by the committee, it

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appears that during the last century the Hospital has received within its walls upwards of 56,000 patients. The Asylum was instituted in 1787, for the reception of penitent females after their discharge from the hospital. The Chapel was opened in 1764, since which period it has not only afforded religious instruction adapted to the peculiar wants of the patients, but has also produced a net annual income of nearly 350*l.* to the institution. Within the last five years the committee have experienced difficulties in consequence of the expiration of the lease of the ground upon which the hospital formerly stood. Another site has been purchased, and a new hospital erected at an expense of 13,358*l.* The chapel and a separate building for the asylum are still wanting. The carcass of the chapel has been built at an expense of 2,600*l.*; and a further sum of 2,000*l.* is required to complete the interior of the building; and to complete the asylum, and restore the institution to its former condition, a still further sum of 4,000*l.* is wanted.

On the 5th *June* Ibrahim Pasha, the Egyptian prince, (having previously visited Paris,) landed in England at Portsmouth. Having inspected all the wonders of that great naval arsenal, he proceeded to London on the 8th, and the next day was introduced to H.R.H. Prince Albert. He subsequently visited day after day most of the lions of the metropolis; and on Saturday June 13, was seen by many thousands at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society in their gardens at Chiswick. On the same afternoon he went to Birmingham to visit the manufactories, whence he proceeded to Liverpool, and thence to the linen factories at Belfast.

A new and spacious saloon has been lately built on the ground floor at the *East India House*, for the purpose of containing the various objects of curiosity and antiquity now crowded into the inconvenient suite of rooms up-stairs. Many of the larger and heavier articles, including the geological and architectural objects, and the large palanquin of the usurper of Bhurtpore, have been already transferred to the new saloon, and will be followed by the smaller curiosities as soon as the requisite cases, &c. are fitted up.

DEVONSHIRE.

May 30. The South Devon Railway, which was originally intended to have been worked upon the atmospheric principle, was opened as a locomotive line. Starting from Exeter, it follows the course of the Exe to the sea, giving some magnificent views of the city, the towns of Topsham, Lympstone, and Exmouth, Powderham-park, &c. It then runs into a very deep cutting through the Langstone cliffs, and after passing Dawlish, runs close along the sea-beach, where in the most assailable part an immense buttress has been built to protect the line from irruptions of the sea. Having passed through several tunnels, it arrives at Teignmouth.

DURHAM.

The chancel of Jarrow Church has been restored in a manner worthy of a place so intimately associated with the name of Bede. The two magnificently carved oak stalls have been carefully repaired, and have been placed one on either side of the chancel, the respective seats of the lay rectors, while the remainder of the space has been fitted with stalls similar to those of St. Peter's in Newcastle. A very valuable Crucifixion, by Vandyck, from the chapel of Hylton Castle, occupies a position above the altar, and upon the latter rests a very elaborate piece of carving in oak.

ESSEX.

June 11. The Eastern Union Railway, which extends from Colchester to Ipswich, was opened by the directors and their friends with the ceremonies usual on such occasions. The terminus at Ipswich stands in a beautiful spot, close to the town, surrounded by rural scenery, and commanding a view of the river Orwell and adjacent country.

KENT.

The works at Dover, for the enlargement of the harbour, are rapidly advancing towards completion. Of the partition that still divides the outer harbour from the spacious addition to it in the course of formation, there now only remains a mere skeleton. "The enlargement to our harbour," says the *Dover Chronicle*, "will now most certainly be completed in about two months. This work once completed, the improvement of the entrance, it is understood, will be commenced."

SOMERSET.

Every stone of the chapel for the Bath Union Workhouse has been laid by one man, John Plass, a mason, aged 78, who was residing in the house. The dimensions of the chapel are 67 feet in length by 35 in width, and it is capable of accommodating 455 persons in the body. At the west end is a gallery, which affords room for 256 children. In the west porch a stone is thus inscribed:—"To record the services of John Plass, inmate of the workhouse, who, at the age of 78, working with much zeal and industry, laid all the stones of this building."

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

April 24. East Devon Militia, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue to be Major; Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 27. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray (now Secretary of Legation of Naples), to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt; Lord Napier, (now First Paid Attaché at Constantinople), to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.

May 29. Thomas Frederick Elliot, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederick Rogers, esqrs. to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of Emigrants thither.—Surgeon Major William J. Judd, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

June 6. Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. to accept and use in this country the title of Baron De Goldsmid and da Palmeira, which the Queen of Portugal has been pleased to confer upon him in manifestation of the important services rendered by him on various occasions to the Portuguese nation, and also to bear certain additional armorial bearings granted to him by the royal decree of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Vere Lucas, of Medbourn, co. Leic. and of Stock-park, in Finsthwaite, in the parish of Coulton, co. Lanc. esq. (in compliance with the will of Mary Braithwaite, of Stock-park, deceased), to take the surname of Braithwaite only, and bear the arms.

June 9. George Lowe, esq. (now Consul at Patras) to be Consul General in Tripoli; Thos. Wood, esq. (now British Vice-Consul at Bengazi) to be Consul at Patras.—6th Dragoons, Capt. W. Arkwright to be Major.—20th Foot, Capt. L. D. Gordon to be Major.—29th Foot, Capt. H. H. Kitchener to be Major.—39th Foot, Major R. Bond, from 53rd Foot, to be Major, *vice* brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock, who exchanges.

June 10. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Fred. Walker to be Colonel-Commandant.

June 12. Keppel Robert Edward Foote, esq. (in the room of Charles Pettingal, esq. deceased), to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at Boa Vista, in the Cape Verde Islands, under the treaty of the 3d of July, 1842, between Great Britian and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade.—Thomas Crowley Weston, esq. (in the room of Charles Brooke Bidwell, esq. deceased), to be Registrar to the several courts of Mixed Commission, established at Sierra Leone, under treaties with foreign powers, for the suppression of the slave trade.—Thomas O'Brien, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone.

June 19. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. D. Dyson to be Major.—31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Phillips, from 53d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. Byrne, who exchanges.—85th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant, from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* F. Maunsell, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

Brevet.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Colonels J. Scott, 9th Light Dragoons; J. L. Pennefather, 22d Foot; and A. S. H. Mountain, 26th Foot.—To be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, Major J. R. Smyth, 16th Light Dragoons.—To be Majors in the Army, Captains T. H. Pearson, 16th Light Dragoons; E. B. Bere, 16th Light Dragoons; L. Fyler, 16th Light Dragoons; W. Mathias, 62d Foot; D. F. Longworth, 31st Foot; G. F. Long, 50th Foot; W. P. Waugh, 10th Light Dragoons; and H. Bates, 82d Foot.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonels L. R. Stacy, 43d Bengal N. Inf.; G. E. Gowan, Bengal Art.; and P. Montgomerie, Madras Art.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies, Majors. W. J. Thompson, 12th Bengal N. Inf.; H. M. Lawrence, Bengal Art.; F. Abbott, Bengal Eng.; J. F. Bradford, 1st Bengal Light Cav.; B. R. Reilly, Bengal Eng.; G. S. Laurenson, Bengal Art.; J. Angelo, 3d Bengal Light Cav.; C. Marshall, 68th Bengal N. Inf.; and A. Jack, 30th Bengal N. Inf.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies, Captains F. Mackeson, 14th Bengal N. Inf.; J. Turton, Bengal Art.; F. B. Boileau, Bengal Art.; R. Hill, 70th Bengal N. Inf.; C. Corfield, 47th Bengal N. Inf.; C. Troup, 48th Bengal N. Inf.; T. F. Flemyng, 36th Bengal N. Inf.; A. L. Campbell, 1st Bengal Light Cav.; M. E. Loftie, 30th Bengal N. Inf.; W. E. Baker, Bengal Eng.; R. Waller, Bengal Art.; J. Fordyce, Bengal Art.; J. Leeson, 42d Bengal N. Inf.; C. O'Brien, 3d Bengal N. Inf.; W. Hoggan, 63d Bengal N. Inf.; W. S. Pillans, Bengal Art.; H. T. Tucker, 8th Bengal N. Inf.; A. G. Ward, 68th Bengal N. Inf.; E. Christie, Bengal Art.; T. L. Harrington, 5th Bengal Cav.; D. Seaton, 1st Bengal Eur. Regt.—To have the local rank of Major in the Army in the East Indies, Major H. Forster, commanding the Shekawattee Brigade.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captains,—W. Nevill, Sir F. W. Nicholson, Bart., A. J. Hamond, Hon. J. R. Drummond, Sir G. G. Otway, Bart.

To be Commanders.—E. V. Nott, Graham Ogle, J. M'D. Smith.

Appointment.—Capt. G. Elliot to the Eurydice. Commanders. T. S. Thompson to the Curaçoa 24, Arch. M'Murdo to the Contest 12, John C. Hoseason to the Inflexible steam-sloop.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. F. Lear, to be Dean of Salisbury.
Rev. W. E. Hony, to be Archdeacon of Salisbury.
Rev. R. M. Kennedy, to be Preb. of Clonmethan, in the ch. of St. Patrick, Dublin.
Rev. F. Bagot, Rodney Stoke R. Som.
Rev. J. Barnard, Yatton V. Somerset.
Rev. W. Birkett, Haseley R. Oxf.
Rev. W. Blyth, Fincham St. Martin V. and R. of Fincham St. Michael, Norfolk.
Rev. E. N. Braddon, Sandwich V. Kent.
Rev. C. Bradford, Greatham R. Hants.
Rev. J. Brothers, Brabourne V. and R. of Monks' Horton, Kent.
Rev. S. Brown, East Shefford R. Berks.
Rev. W. A. Buckland, Islip R. Oxf.
Rev. J. V. Bull, Carnmells P.C. Cornwall.

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Rev. H. B. Carr, Whickham R. Durham.
Rev. G. Carter, Wyken P.C. Warw.
Rev. R. Collinson, South Weston R. Oxf.
Rev. R. Cope, St. Jude P.C. Birmingham.
Rev. T. C. Cowan, St. Thomas's, Toxteth-pk. P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. O. J. Cresswell, Hanworth R. Middlesex.
Rev. O. Davys, Fiskerton R. Linc.
Rev. F. Dobson, High Cliff, Christ Church P.C. Hants.
Rev. J. Drake, Stourton R. Wilts.
Rev. G. Drury, Cleydon, with Akenham R. Suffolk.
Rev. G. Eller, West Winch R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Ellison, Edensor V. Derbyshire.
Rev. T. G. Fearne, Upper Thong P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. J. Fountaine, Southacre R. Norfolk.
Rev. L. Gaskarth, Lowick P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. B. B. Golding, Skelton R. Yorkshire.
Rev. E. H. Gregory, St. Chad's P.C. Stafford.
Rev. J. Hildyard, Ingoldsby V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. A. T. Hudson, Wiveton R. Norfolk.
Rev. T. S. Hughes, Edgeware P.C. Middlesex.
Rev. J. Hughes, Brecon V. co. Brecon.
Rev. J. Hughes, Llanystymdwy V. Carnarvon.
Rev. R. R. Hurle, Blaisdon R. Glouc.
Rev. J. Jackson, St. James's R. Westminster.
Rev. T. James, Lillington R. Dorset.
Rev. A. A. Kempe, Wexham R. Bucks.
Rev. J. C. Knott, Laithkirk P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. H. T. Lee, Helhoughton with Rainham St. Martin V. Norfolk.
Rev. N. F. Lightfoot, Cadbury V. Devon.
Rev. G. H. MacGill, Stoke Ferry P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. H. J. Marshall, Weston Zoyland V. Som.
Rev. W. Morgan, Kerry V. Montgomerysh.
Rev. T. Morton, Drypool P.C. Hull.
Rev. W. L. Nicholas, Buckland Monachorum V. Devon.
Rev. H. Palk, Bridford R. Devon.
Rev. R. C. Price, Cople V. Bedfordsh.
Rev. E. Randolph, St. Clement's P.C. Camb.
Rev. C. J. Shaw, Cricket St. Thomas R. Som.
Rev. H. A. Simcoe, Egloskerry with Tremaine P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. G. Stable, Wappenbury V. Warw.
Rev. E. W. Symons, Colmanhay P.C. Derb.
Rev. H. L. Thomas, S. Tudy R. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Tucker, Hawling R. Glouc.
Rev. G. Whitlock, Marazion P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. H. J. Williams, Kempson R. Beds.
Rev. E. Wilson, Nocton V. Lincoln.
Rev. J. Wilson, St. James's, Congleton P.C. Cheshire.

Chaplains.

Hon. and Rev. R. W. T. West. to the Queen.
Rev. B. J. Trimmer, M.A. to the Duke of Sutherland.

Civil Preferments.

Sir Charles Wetherell to be Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford.

Sir F. H. Doyle to be Receiver General of the Customs.

Sir David Pollock to be Chief Justice of Bombay.

Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. to be Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester.

Rev. T. R. Maskew, B.A. to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Dorchester.

Mr. D. W. Turner, M.A. to be Head Master of the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Mereworth Castle, Baroness Le Despencer, a dau.——16. At Elm Green, Gloucestersh. the wife of John Henry Elwes, esq. a son and heir.——18. In St. James's-sq. Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.——In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq the Countess of Craven, a dau.—At Greywell-hill, Lady Dorchester, a dau.——19. At Hendon, the Countess of Kerry, a son.——At Liscard, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.——20. At Wilton-cresc. the Countess of Romney, a dau.——21. At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.—At the Vicarage, Peterborough, Mrs. Frederick A. S. Marshall, a dau.——22. At the Lord Chief Baron's, in Guildford-st. Lady Pollock, a dau.——The wife of J. R. Shaw, esq. of Arrowe-hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.——23. The wife of Major Richardson, 51, York-street, Portman-sq. a son.——28. At Rockhill, co. Donegal, Lady Helen Stewart, a son.——29. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Lady Lovaine, a son and heir.——At 10, Chester-sq. the wife of Charles W. Graham, esq. a dau.——At the manor-house, Tavistock, the wife of John Benson, esq. a son.——30. At Florence, the lady of Sir Woodbine Parish, a son.——The wife of Gordon Gyll, esq. of Lower Seymour-st. a dau.——At 2, Hanover-terrace, Mrs. Longman, a dau.——At 49, York-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Patrick Douglas Hadow, esq. a son.——At Esher-pl. the wife of John W. G. Spicer, esq. a son and heir.——At Staple Fitzpaine, the wife of the Rev. F. B. Portman, a dau.——31. At Withenshaw, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas W. Tatton, esq. a son and heir.

Lately. At Grosvenor-st. Lady Mary Hood, a dau.——At the Clarendon Hotel, the Countess of Eglinton, a son.——At Cheltenham, the wife of T. P. Williams, esq. M.P. a dau.——The wife of John Hornby, esq. M.P. a son.

June 2. At 104, Glocester-place, Portman-sq. the wife of Joseph Bonsor, esq. a dau.——3. At Thorpe, near Norwich, Lady Henrietta Harvey, a dau.——4. At Leintwardine, Herefordsh. the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Colvin, C.B. late of the Bengal Engs. a dau.——At the Rectory, Itchen Stoke, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a dau.——At Cullompton, the wife of Albert Gribble, esq. a son and heir.——6. At the School-house, Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a son.——In Sussex-place, the wife of Neville Abdy, esq. a dau.——7. In Grosvenor-st the Viscountess Holmesdale, a son.——9. At Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Mrs. Charles Parnell, a son.——In St. John's-wood, the wife of E. W. Moultrie, of the Middle Temple, esq. a son.——10. At Woolwich, the wife of Captain Lethbridge, Royal Art. a son.——At York-st. Portman-sq. the wife of John Neeld, esq. M.P. of twins, a son and dau.——15. At Fern Acres, Bucks, the wife of Charles A. St. Leger, esq. a son.——16. At Matfen, Lady Blackett, a son.——19. The wife of T. D. Acland, esq. a dau.——At Lansdowne-house, the Countess of Shelburne, a son.—In Queen-sq. Westminster, Lady Duff Gordon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Bombay, M. J. *Kaye*, M.D. assay master of the Mint, to Frances-Holmes, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, of 110, Falkner-st. Liverpool.

17. At Great Parndon, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas *Collin*, esq. of Netteswell Bury, to Helen-Julia, only dau. of the late Francis Bayley, esq. Hon. Co.'s Service, and granddau. of Francis Bayley, esq. Passmores, Great Parndon, Essex.——At Windlesham, the Rev. T. Davis *Lamb*, to Isabella, eldest dau. of William Hudleston, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

18. At West Haddon, Northamptonshire, William Harcourt *Clare*, esq. of Twycross, Leicestersh. to Clara-Eliza, youngest dau. of

Isaac Lovell, esq. of West Haddon Cottage.—At Llanfoist, Monmouthsh. W. F. *Price*, esq. M.D. to Lucy-Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. George W. Gabb, Rector of Llanwennarth.——At Brighton, John Edward C. *Koch*, esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen-Sarah, only dau. of William Palmer, esq. of Brixton Hill.——At St. Giles-without, Cripplegate, Samuel Silver *Garrett*, esq. of Her Majesty's Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London, and of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary-Ann Bainbridge, eldest dau. of William Fenwick, esq. of Stanhope, Durham.——At Bycullah, Eliza, dau. of the late Major Moore, H. M. 4th Dragoons, to Lieut. P. Wright *Hewett*, 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I.

19. At Castle Bank, Perth, Donald *M'Intyre*, esq. to Sarah-Robina, only dau. of the late Major James Todd, formerly of the 33rd Regt.

20. At Worcester, Scott Nasmyth *Stokes*, B.A. late scholar of Trinity Coll. to Emma-Louisa, youngest dau. of B. Walsh, esq. of Lower Wick House.

21. At Patrixbourne, R. *Atkinson*, esq. of Cockerham, Lancash. to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. H. Hallett, of Higham, near Canterbury.——At Clayhidon, Devon, the Rev. Henry *Edwards*, jun. B.A. of Wambrook, Dorset, to Elizabeth-Fergussone, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. P. Clarke, Rector of Church-stanton.——At Walcot, Edward Carleton *Tufnell*, esq. to Honoria-Mary, only dau. of Col. Macadam, K.H. of Bath.——At Northampton, George Hay Smyth *Yates*, esq. 8th Madras Nat. Inf. second son of Major-Gen. Richard Hassells Yates, to Ellen, second dau. of Wm. Bishop, esq. of Shelton Hall, Staffordsh.——At Hillingdon, the Rev. Richard Cox *Hales*, M.A. only son of the late Major James Hales, Bengal Army, to Esther-Phillips, youngest dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex.——At Tidenham, Gloucest. Edward *Morris*, esq. of Carmarthen, to Fanny-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. William Foley, of Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire.——At St. Cuthbert's, Richard Gully *Bennett*, esq. of Tresillian House, Cornwall, to Mary-Jane, fourth dau. of Richard Hosken, esq. of Carewick.

22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Augustus Frederick *Braham*, esq. late 12th regt. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Montague Marks.——At Lugwardine, Herefordsh. the Rev. J. Leigh *Hoskyns*, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen, Oxford, Rector of Aston Tyrrold, Berks, and youngest son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. of Harewood, Herefordsh. to P. Emma, youngest dau. of the late Commodore Sir J. S. Peyton, K.C.H.——At Calne, Wilts, Edward Chester *Jones*, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, to Jane Lewis, second dau. of the late James Corne Pownall, esq. of Jamaica.——At Ramsgate, William George *Pennington*, esq. of Frederick-pl. London, to Eliza, youngest surviving dau. of the late Robert Murray, esq. of Hertford.——At Cheltenham, the Rev. F. *Belfield*, of Primley Hill, Devon, to Janet-Colquhoun, only dau. of the late Thomas King, esq. of Milbank, co. Renfrew, N.B.——At Dublin, Major Charles Henry *Delamain*, C.B. 3d Bombay Cavalry, to Susan-Sarah-Christina, dau. of the late Capt. William Gun, and granddau. of Sir Thomas M'Kenny, Bart.——At Maize-hill, Henry, eldest son of Henry *Sturt*, esq. of Clapham Com. to Alice-Booth, eldest dau. of Leader Stevenson, esq. of Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath.——At Bath, the Rev. John Clark *Knott*, youngest son of the late Rev. William Smith Knott, of Bawdrip, Somerset, to Frances H. G. Kitson, only child of Lieut.-Col. Kitson.—At Littlebourne, K. *Kingsford*, esq. of Blackheath-park, to Louisa-Coare, eldest dau. of H. Kingsford, esq.——The Rev. Nicholas M. *Manley*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Jane, youngest dau. of George Petingale, esq. of Manor House, Fulmodeston, Norfolk.

23. At Scarborough, Henry *Hudson*, esq. Gipton Lodge, near Leeds, to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of William Harland, esq. M.D.——At Lambeth, William-Bartholomew, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis *Roper*, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to Eleanor-Eliza, dau. of the late John Cleeve, of the Quartermaster-Gen.'s Office.——At New St. Pancras, James-Underhill *Reynolds*, esq. of Tonbridge-pl. New-road, to Jemima-Ann, second step-dau. of the late John-Kirkby Picard, esq. of Hull, barrister-at-law.——At Gloucester, Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Manship Ewart, esq. of the Beaches, Sussex, to Frederick *Robertson*, esq. of Hornsey.——At Beeford, the Rev. Philip Salisbury *Bagge*, Rector of Elsworth, Cambridge, to Caroline-Julia, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Creyke, Rector of Beeford.——At Tunbridge Wells, C. H. *Baker*, esq. only son of the late Rev. C. Baker, Vicar of Tilmanstone' to Elizabeth-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late W. B. Goodrich, esq. of Lenborough, Bucks, and the Rookery, Dedham, Essex.——At Ballymoudin, Bandon, Benjamin *Sweete*, esq. surgeon, of Park-road, Stockwell, to Henrietta-Phillis, dau. of Major Sweeny, late 70th Regt.——At Somerford, the Rev. Charles *Wightwick*, B.D. Rector of Brinkworth, to Mary, dau. of the late A. Young, esq.——At Egremont, Cheshire, Robt. *Skinner*, esq. of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. to Henrietta-Mary, second dau of Simon Barrow, esq. formerly of Bath.—At Middleton, near Lynn, Edw. Clough *Newcombe*, esq. of Hockwold, Norfolk, to Congress-Vienna-Amelia, second dau. of the Very Reverend Dean Wood, Dean of Middleham, Yorksh. and Vicar of Middleton.

24. At St. James's, Westminster, Hercules G. R. *Robinson*, esq. late R.I. Fusiliers, second son of Capt. Hercules Robinson, R.N. of Rosmead, Westmeath, Ireland, to the Hon. Ada-Arthur-Rose-D'Amour Annesley, fifth dau. of Viscount Valentia, of Bletchington Park, Oxf.

25. At Paddington, Lieut. *D'Oyly* R. *Bristow*, Bengal Art. to Louisa, third dau. of the late Charles Coleman, esq. M.D. of Maidstone.——At St. Pancras, George Robarts *Smalley*, esq. B.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. eldest son of the late Rev. G. Smalley, Vicar of Debenham, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Wm. Trigge, esq.

27. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Alexander *Mackinnon*, eldest son of William] Alexander Mackinnon, esq. M.P. for Lymington, to Miss Willes, only dau. of Francis Willes, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert *Everard*, esq. of Fulney House, Linc. to Sarah, dau. of the late Henry Everard, esq. of Spalding.

28. At St. Paul's, Islington, Sidney, youngest son of the late S. A. *Vardon*, esq. of Oxford-ter. Hyde Park, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of H. W. Hitchcock, esq. of Highbury.——At Quatford, the Rev. T. F. *Boddington*, Rector of Badger, Salop, to Harriet-Jane, youngest dau. of Edward Sheppard, esq. of Fir Grove.——At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. the Rev. William Hamilton *Thompson*, son of the late Ven. the Archdeacon of Cork, to Anne-Jane-Margaret, dau. of the late William Beamish, esq. of Beaumont, co. Cork.——At Hackney, the Rev. Thomas Hopkins *Britton*, M.A. eldest son of D. Britton, esq. M.D. of King's Close, near Barnstaple, to Frances-Hamilton, second dau. of Thomas Hoskins, esq. R.N. of Clapton-sq.——At St. Pancras, William *Burnie*, esq. M.D. of Guildford-st. to Deborah, third dau. of the late Mr. James Gilchrist, of Reading and Mapledurham.——At Bury St. Edmund's, George P. *Clay*, esq. to Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Groome, esq.——At Bath, the Rev. H.

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Philpott, B.D. Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to Mary-Jane-Doria, dau. of the Marquis Spineto.——At Holt, Wimborne Minster, Thomas *Kingdon*, esq. of Wimborne Minster, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Isaac Fryer, esq. of Kinson Cottage, Great Canford——At Fulham, the Rev. Arthur *Mozley*, of Eckington, Derbysh. to Anna-Eliza, second dau. of Alfred J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. of Fulham.—At Trinity Church, George-Dighton, youngest son of William *Hammond*, esq. of Russell-sq. to Julia-Theresa, fifth dau. of Charles Fassett Burnett, esq. of Park-cres.——At Sparkford, Charles *Crokat*, esq. to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Bennett, Rector of Sparkford, Somerset.——At York, the Rev. Henry Wade *Hodgson*, M.A. late Fellow and Chaplain of University Coll. Durham, son of Rear-Adm. Hodgson, to Julia, youngest dau. of Joseph Buckle, esq.——At St. Prancras, George-Burgess, youngest son of John *Hadwen*, esq. of Dean House, near Halifax, to Georgiana-Selina, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. E. Davies.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Percy *Moreton*, brother of the Earl Ducie, to Miss Jane Price, dau. of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart.

29. At Naburn, John William *Brotherton*, only son of Major-Gen. Brotherton, C.B. commanding the north-eastern district, to Georgina, second dau. of George Palmes, esq. of Naburn Hall, Yorksh.——At Gloucester, Wm. *Davies*, esq. of Stonehouse, to Jane-Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Blagden Hale, esq. of Gloucester.——At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. H. *Groome*, A.M. Rector of Earl Soham, Suffolk, to Maria, third dau. of William Gyde, esq. of Cheltenham.——At St. George's, George *Egerton*, esq. to Lady Mary-Louisa Campbell, fourth dau. of the Earl of Cawdor.—At Burton Pidsea, Edward *Lorrimar*, esq. of Tunstall, to Charlotte-Anne, and John Milne, esq. of Park House, near Oldham, to Julia-Rosabelle, dau. of Isaac Raines, esq. M.D. of Burton Pidsea, in Holderness.——At Barton-upon-Humber, the Rev. Richard *Eddie*, M.A. of Brasenose coll. Oxf. youngest son of Richard Eddie, esq. of Barton-on-Humber, to Mary-Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Uppleby, of Bardney Hall, Vicar of Barton-on-Humber, and niece of Charles Uppleby, esq. of Barrow Hall, Linc.——At St. Mark's, Kennington, Frederic, eldest son of Thomas B. *Simpson*, esq. of Rutland Lodge, Brixton, Surrey, to Emma-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Burrell, esq. of Camberwell.

30. At Netheravon, Wilts, the Rev. H T. *Downman*, of Saltersford, Chesh. only son of Adm. Downman, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late C. Stagg, esq.——At Streatham, Surrey, the Rev. Robert Sadleir *Moody*, B.A. eldest son of the Rev. H. R. Moody, Rector of Chartham, near Canterbury, to Ellen, only dau. of John Sedgwick, esq.——At Baddesley Clinton, Warwicksh. Capt. Arthur Edward *Onslow*, Scots Fusilier Guards, nephew to the Earl of Onslow, to Margaret-Anne, second dau. of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. Baddesley Clinton, and granddau. of the late Marquess of Townshend.——At Greenwich, the Rev. William Frederic *Douglas*, Rector of Scrayingham, York, third son of Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Douglas, Bart. M.P. to Christiana-Fanshawe, second dau. of Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.——At Bamber Bridge, Lancash. Capt. Charles Edward *Stanley*, Royal Eng. to Eliza-Dolly, eldest dau. of William Clayton, esq. of Lostock Hall.——At Raithby, Lincolnsh. Wm. James *Redpath*, esq. Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, Boston, to Mary-Welby, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Morley, Rector of Mavis Enderby.——At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Richard *Yerburgh*, only son of the Rev. Dr. Yerburgh, Rector of Tothill and Vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnsh. to Susan, youngest dau. of John Higgins, esq. jun. of Lancaster.——At Broxbourne, Herts, Henry Robert *Harmer*, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Harmer, R.N. of Great Yarmouth, to Emilia-Sophia, second dau. of Wm. Horley, esq. of Hoddesdon.——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. the Rev. George Birch *Reynardson*, M.A. Rector of Eastling, Kent, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Birch Reynardson, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P.——At St. Pancras, Sir George *Duckett*, Bart. to Mrs. Saxe, of Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park.

31. At Great Limber, Lincolnsh. the Rev. P. E. *Brooke*, B.A. Curate of Kirkburton, near Huddersfield, and only son of John Brooke, esq. of Old Walsingham, to Harriet, fourth dau. of W. B. Hopkins, esq.

May 1. At Liverydole, John *Burnham*, esq. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of John Pickard, esq. of Heavitree.——At Everton, Frederick *Perigal*, esq. of Camden road Villas, London, to Crichton, dau. of William Lockerby, esq. Liverpool.

2. At East Ham, Frederick *Francis*, esq. of Romford, second son of Samuel Francis, esq. of Ford-place, Essex, to Mary-Ann, only child of the late Henry King, esq. of East Ham.——At Brighton, Beaumont, youngest son of Thomson *Hankey*, esq. of Brighton, to Eleanor-Catherine, fourth dau. of the late William Atkins Bowyer, esq. of the Manor Estate, Clapham.——At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. H. *Philpott*, B.D. Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Mary-Jane-Doria, dau. of the Marquis Spineto, of Cambridge.——At Calrossie, Ross-sh. Duncan *Davidson*, esq. of Tulloch, to Arabella, youngest dau. of Hugh Ross, esq. of Cromarty.

4. The Hon. John *Stourton*, third son of Lord Stourton, to Caroline-Emma, dau. of the late Patrick MacNolty, esq.

5. At Plymtree, Rev. Robert *Dyer*, M.A. to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Veysie, Rector of Plymtree.——At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles-Manners, youngest son of the Right Hon. S. R. *Lushington*, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Henry Stafford Northcote, esq. of Pynes House.——At Idesleigh, Thomas Owen *Arnold*, esq. of Park, to Mary-Bridget, only dau. of William Arnold, esq. of Nethercott.——At Wells, Henry James, eldest son of G. M. *Hoare*, of Mordon Lodge, Surrey, to Jane-Seymour-Traherne, second dau. of H. Seymour, esq.——At St. Pancras New Church, Henry *Hore*, esq. of Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, to Augusta, dau. of Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.——At Southsea, Capt. *Cardew*, 74th Highlanders, second son of Col. Cardew, Royal Eng. to Harriett-Anne Collier, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fenwick, Royal Eng.——At Norton Bavant, Wilts, Capt. Walter *Caddell*, 36th Regt. Bengal Army, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Hon. J. B. Skeete, President of Her Majesty's Council of Barbadoes.——At Box, Wilts, Capt. T. *Dewell*, R.A. of Monks, in the co. of Wilts, to Elizabeth-Ann, widow of R. Bellers, esq. of Hillfield, Glouc. and dau. of the late G. Bridges, esq. formerly of Lawford, Essex.

6. At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Right Hon. James Stuart *Wortley*, Judge-Adv.-Gen. and M.P. for Bute, youngest son of the late Lord Wharncliffe, to the Hon. Jane Lawley, only dau. of Lord Wenlock.——At Dawlish, Capt. *Heddington*, R.N. to Fanny H. Bailey, second dau. of Capt. Bailey.

7. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Henry *Ramsden*, second son of Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton Hall, Notts, to Mary Hamilton, second dau. of the Rev. H. H. Beamish, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Conduit-st. and Chaplain to the Earl of Bandon.——

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord *Guernsey*, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesford, to Miss Knightley, only child of the late John Wrightwick Knightley, esq. of Offchurch, Bury, Warwickshire.——At Southwark, Henry Sevenecroft *Blomfield*, esq. only son of the Rev. James Sevenecroft Blomfield, late Vicar of Aldborough, Suffolk, to Charlotte, second dau. of Capt. Spencer, Kilfanora, Ireland.——At Woodbridge, Suffolk, John *Herring*, esq. of North Barsham, to Laura, fifth dau. of the late John Manby, esq. of Woodbridge.

8. At Swansea, Robert *Brent*, esq. M.D. of Woodbury, co. Devon, to Annie, dau. of John Fox, esq. Sittingbourne, Kent.

9. At Clifton, Francis *Barham*, esq. youngest son of the late Thos. Foster Barham, esq. of Leskinnick, near Penzance, to Gertrude-Foster, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Grinfield.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Bosville *James*, esq. youngest son of the late Major Charles James, of the Royal Art. to Ellen, second dau. of Alderman Moon.——At St. Mark's, James Brodie *Gordon*, esq. of Myddelton-sq. to Ellen, widow of Stephen Hallpike, esq. of Singapore.——At Highgate, the Rev. T. E. *Abraham*, Perpetual Curate of Bickerstaffe, Lancash. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Rich. Bethell, esq. Q.C.——At Bromley, Kent, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Chase *Parr*, of the Bombay Army, to Harriet, second dau. of Charles Pott, esq. of Freelands.

10. At Sibson, Leicestersh. John *Hands*, esq. of Upton, to Miss Chapman, only dau. of Samuel Chapman, esq. of Upton, and niece to W. Hemming, esq. of Redditch, the Sheriff for Worcestershire.

11. At Dundee, James *Edward*, esq. to Fanny-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late George Watkin Kenrick, esq. of Woore Hall, Shropsh. and Mertyn, Flints.——At Kingston, Hants, Alexander *Lewis*, esq. R.N. to Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. J. P. Hodnett.——At Cockington, the Rev. Prebendary *Woollcombe*, Vicar of Kingsteignton, and late student of Christ Church, to Jaquette-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Comm. Belfield Louis, R.N. of Chelston Cottage.

12. At Weston, Bath, the Rev. Henry *Berkin*, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, to Anne-Christiana, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Harper, esq., of Micheldean, Glouc.——At Charlton Kings, William Beaumaris *Knipe*, esq. late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late F. Cregoe Colmore, esq. of Moor-end, Gloucestersh.——At Margate, the Rev. R. F. *Spencer*, LL.D. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late William Eagles Johnson, esq. of Portway Hall, Staffordshire, and Westbourne Grove, near Dudley.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Fred. Browne *Staples*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of M. W. Staples, esq. of Norwood, Surrey, to Janet-Helen Alexandrina, youngest dau. of the late Col. Mackenzie, of St. Helier's, Jersey.——At St. Pancras, Michael Edward *Conan*, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Susan-Frances, dau. of John Field, of Upper Gower-st.——At Liverydole, Heavitree, William Henry *Clarke*, esq. of Willfield, co. Dublin, to Constantia-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomson, R.N.——At Holcombe, the Rev. Frederick *Trevor*, to Amelia, dau. of the late Wm. Bluett, esq.

13. At Epsom, Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas *Walpole*, esq. of Stagbury, to Annette, dau. of Capt. Prevost, R.N. and niece of the Baron de Teissier, of Woodcote Park.—At Coney-Weston Hall, Suffolk, Major Thomas *Wilson*, of Titchfield, Hants, to Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Newman, late Rector of Alresford, Essex.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Philip Thomas *Gardner*, esq. of Conington Hall, Cambridgeshire, to Mary-Wright, only dau. of William Hopkins, M.D. of Cardiff, Glamorgansh.—At Clifton, Clifford, eldest son of G. C. *Bower*, esq. of Peckham Rye, Surrey, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Etheridge, esq.——At Whitby, the Rev. Robert *Raitall*, Rector of Stubton, Linc. to Annie, only child of George Augustus Peters, esq. of Larpool Hall, near Whitby.

14. At St. Pancras new church, John Francis Sikes *Gooday*, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Anna, youngest dau. of Francis Brewin, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey, and relict of the late John Charles Addison, esq. of Chilton Hall, Suffolk.——At Clapham, Chas. Richard *Baugh*, Lieut. 9th Bombay Nat. Inf. son of Capt. Folliott Baugh, R.N. of Mount Radford, Exeter, to Elizabeth-Emma, youngest dau. of John Guillum Scott, esq. of Clapham Rise, and Somersham, Hunts.——At Woking, Surrey, the Rev. J. W. *Reeve*, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of J. Hampden Gledstanes, esq. of Sutton-place.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. C. V. *Phillips*, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret-Cecil, younger dau. of W. H. Vardy, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Ralph Thomas *Fawcett*, esq. to Charlotte-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Charles Lawrence and Lady Caroline Dundas.——At Henbury, Gloucestersh. Charles R. J. *Sawyer*, esq. second son of the late George Anthony Sawyer, esq. of Severn-house, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Henry Butterworth, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.——At Mumbles, near Swansea, Charles *Basil*, esq. solicitor, of Swansea, to Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Staniforth, esq. of Sheffield, and of Mrs. Staniforth, Rose Hill, Mumbles.——At Clapham, Michael *Hall*, esq. of Hanover Villa, Kensington Park, to Letitia, fifth dau. of Jeremiah Evans, esq. of Clapham Rise, Surrey.——At Pawlett, Somerset, William Henry, eldest son of the late Richard *Honnywill*, esq. of Clifton, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Josiah Easton, esq. of Pawlett.

15. At Downton, the Rev. Joseph *Clare*, of Wrexham, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Philemon Attwater, esq. of Bodenham, near Salisbury.——At Caversham, Robert Thompson *Crawshay*, esq. of Cyfarthfa Castle, to Rose-Mary, dau. of William Wilson Yeates, esq. of the Grove, co. Oxford.

19. At Charlton, Dover, Walter *Young*, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Michael Elwin, esq. of Charlton, Dover.——At St. Marylebone, David Gansell *Jebb*, esq. late Capt. 3d Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of John Thompson, esq. of Brunswick-ter. Brighton.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the ceremony having been previously performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-pl. James Edward *Jerningham*, nephew of Lord Stafford, to Sophia, second dau. of the late Sir W. Murray, Bart. of Clermont, North Britain.——At Colwall, Hereford, Thomas Percival *Heywood*, esq. eldest son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart. of Claremont, Lancash. to Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Heywood, esq. of Hope End, Herefordshire.——At Streatham, having been previously married in Scotland, John, second son of Charles *Webb*, esq. of Balham, to Mary-Anne, third dau. of James G. L. Trimbey, esq. of Upper Tooting.——At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Edwin *Humby*, esq. of Windsor-terr, Maida Hill, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Wm. Clark, esq. of Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood.——At Crinow ch. George B. *Allen*, esq. of Cilrhew, Pembrokesh. to Dora, third dau. of the late Roger Eaton, esq. of Parkglas.

OBITUARY.

Pope Gregory XVI.

June 1. At Rome, aged 80, His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI.

The late Pope, Mauro Capellari, was born at Belluno in the Venetian States, on the 18th of September, 1765, and entered at an early age the Camaldoli, a branch of the Benedictines. He distinguished himself in his studies, and in course of time became professor of theology in his order. He appears first to have attracted the attention of a wider public by the dialectic talent he displayed in 1799, in a controversy with Tamburini and his scholars. Father Capellari was one of the first members of the Academy of Catholic Religion, instituted by Pius VII. From 1801 to 1804 he resided at Rome, was constant in his attendance at its meetings, and continued an annual dissertation tending to promote the objects of the institution. The intention of the discourse delivered in 1801 was to show, that "the errors that have sometimes accompanied the general consent of mankind on the existence of God, do not weaken the force of the general argument;" that of his discourse in 1802, to prove that "the natural law prescribes the rendering to God an interior and exterior worship, which is designated under the name of religion." In 1803, he undertook to establish that the prophecy of Daniel on the seventy weeks has reference solely to the Messiah; and, in 1804, that "the Christian religion ought to be, and is essentially, one in its principles of faith and morals."

When Pius VII. was carried off from Rome, Father Capellari returned to the Venetian territory, and joined several of his religious brethren in their monastery at Murano, near Venice. For some years he taught in the college established there by Cardinal (at that time simply Father) Zurla. In 1811, the library of the Camaldoli (already much diminished by revolutionary plunder) was taken from them and sold by auction. In 1814, Father Capellari, with the other members of the college, removed to Padua. He was recalled to Rome soon after the restoration of Pius VII. and appointed successively Procurator and Vicar-General of the Camaldoli, and Abbot of St. Gregory's on Monte Celio. He was soon after nominated councillor of several of the sacred congregations; amongst others, of the supreme tribunal and the Propaganda. Leo XII. elevated Father Capellari to the purple, March 21, 1825, and in his allocation to the consistory, intimated that the new cardinal owed his promotion to "*the innocence of his life*, and the gravity of his manners, the extent of his knowledge, and his experience in ecclesiastical matters." He was soon after nominated Prefect of the Propaganda, and continued to discharge the duties of that arduous office with unabating zeal and activity, until he was elected Sovereign Pontiff.

In the conclave of 1828, Mauro Capellari was one of the Cardinals most favoured, and the most violently opposed by what was termed the Austrian party. In the conclave of 1831 the Cardinal Pacca, proposed by that party of which the Cardinal Albani was the head, had obtained during a previous ballot 19 votes; but at the last one six or seven votes escaped being influenced by Cardinal Albani, and Cardinal Capellari obtained the majority. The Sacred College is composed of 57 members. He was elected Pope on the 2nd of February, 1831, and sat on the pontifical throne under the name of Gregory XVI.

"Pope Gregory filled the Pontifical chair for more than fifteen years, during a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the affairs of the Church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. When the vote of the Sacred College summoned Cardinal Capellari to the highest office of the Romish Church, the French Revolution of 1830 had just inflicted a tremendous blow on the ecclesiastical party in France, and the elder branch of the Bourbons had sunk into exile and impotency, mainly from its blind devotion to the ultra-montane policy and the religious bigotry of its leading members and advisers. Throughout Europe it seemed probable that the great contest of freedom and of absolutism in matters of opinion and of faith, as well as of government, was about to be renewed; and the convulsions which had paralysed the influence of Rome in other states threatened to destroy her security at home. The first foreign act of the new government of France was to plant the tricolor flag at Ancona. Italy quivered in her chains; disturbances broke out in almost every part of the Peninsula, but especially in the Papal States. It seemed as impossible to support the crumbling fabric of the temporal power of the Vatican as to effect a sufficient reform of abuses, which time, superstition, and a thousand vices had rendered inveterate. The Austrian troops crossed the Po to support the Papal Government; and though the whole

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reign of Gregory XVI. has been spent upon a volcano on the eve of an eruption, the ancient system of Papal misgovernment has survived another Pope; and he leaves his temporal powers to his successor, more enfeebled, more embarrassed, more disgraced by the oppression of Rome and of the Legations, but nevertheless not wholly lifeless or overthrown. The promises he made for the reform of the administration upon his accession remain unfulfilled. The natural tendencies of the moderate party to which he had belonged, and of his own amiable disposition, were overruled by the Cardinals who exercised power in his name; and his reign cannot escape the charge of cruelty in the repression of political offences, and of a most bigoted resistance to the practical improvements of the age.

"The reign of Gregory XVI. will, however, be chiefly remembered for the remarkable activity which has pervaded the Roman Catholic Church in every land whilst he occupied the chair of St. Peter, and by the great conflicts it was his lot to sustain with most of the great Powers of the world. Simple in his habits, narrow in his ideas, timid in his manners, incapable of civil government, the Pope nevertheless displayed in the affairs of the Church a vigour and a decision equal to the great emergencies which arose about him. He was deeply versed in all the lore of the Roman hierarchy; he was conscientiously devoted to the maintenance of the rights of his Church and the performance of the duty he owed her; and in this spirit of modest dignity he guided the destinies of that mighty institution, and governed the most complex system of spiritual polity which has ever existed among men.

"We have already alluded to the French revolution, which had so recently preceded his election; but that blow was destined to be followed by various events of the deepest interest to the Roman Church—by controversies touching the ecclesiastical polity of that kingdom, and striking at the root of ecclesiastical influence in the education of the country, and by a fierce contest between the national spirit of the French revolution and the reviving influences of Christianity. The Pope ultimately sacrificed the Jesuits in France; but the eminent man who obtained that concession as the representative of King Louis Philippe at the Court of Rome, has since employed it to strengthen all the ties which once united the Cabinet of France to the Vatican. Whatever events may now be in store for Italy, the ascendancy acquired at Rome by M. Rossi is an auspicious omen of the services he may render by his adopted to his mother country.

"The revolutions of Spain and Portugal, the changes of dynasty and the civil wars which have devastated the Peninsula, shook the Roman Catholic Church in those states to its foundations, plundered it of its wealth, and, we trust we may add, purged it of some abuses and expiated some of its crimes. The closing years of the reign of Gregory XVI. witnessed a renewal of the relations which had subsisted for so many ages between the Sovereigns of the Peninsula and the Sovereign Pontiff; and the government of the Church has once more been re-established in the dominions of the Most Catholic and the Most Faithful Queens. In Belgium, the Catholic cause, adapting itself with singular pliancy to the political accidents of the age and to the social condition of the people, formed an alliance with the principles of national independence and civil freedom. A new State was added to the family of Europe, which owed its rise to the influence of an active and ardent priesthood. In Ireland a similar spirit has animated a large portion of the Romish clergy. But, upon the whole, the policy of Gregory XVI. has not been to foment by spiritual influence the intrigues of political agitators. During his reign the Court of Rome has laboured to repress rather than to incite them; and the Pope has more than once reminded the more zealous members of the priesthood under him, that they are before all things the ministers of a religion of peace.

"When, however, the principles or discipline of the Church of Rome have been invaded by the authority of temporal governments, or by the persecutions which have disgraced the reigns of some contemporary sovereigns, Gregory XVI. upheld with unflinching resolution the cause of which he was the natural defender. The great quarrel between the Vatican and the Court of Berlin, under the late King of Prussia, arising out of the suspension and captivity of the Archbishop of Cologne, was one of those occasions which would have shaken all Europe to its centre two or three centuries ago, and which even now astonished the world by a display of the firmness and authority with which the influence of Rome may resist even an absolute sovereign. That contest terminated with no diminution of the claims of the Church, and with a great increase of zeal on the part of the Roman Catholic population of Germany. But ere long a fresh cause of anxiety broke out in that country, in the shape of a new schism, more active and more formidable to Rome

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than any which has occurred since the days of Luther; but this great movement baffled the control of Rome, and its consequences may long be felt by Popes who have not yet entered the Sacred College.

"We might extend this summary of events, fraught with good or evil in no common measure to the Romish Church and to mankind, by numerous incidents which have marked the reign of the late Pontiff. The ancient Church of Africa has been reinstated in those regions which witnessed the ministry of St. Augustine and the death of St. Louis. The Chinese empire has been once more opened to the Propaganda of the Roman faith, as well as to the missionaries of the reformed Churches. In Switzerland, the disputes arising out of the presence of the religious orders of Rome and the property of the convents have recently reached the height of civil war, in which the aggression of the revolutionary party was signally punished under the walls of Lucerne. In Poland, the calamities of the Latin Church have been aggravated to actual persecution; and perhaps the most glorious moment in the life of Gregory XVI. was that in which, but a few months before his death, the Autocrat of Russia stood before him to render an account to that aged and defenceless pastor of the members of his Church who had suffered for conscience' sake. The eloquence and energy of the Pope on that occasion are not forgotten; and they have not been, we trust, without their reward.

"But we must pause in this rapid recapitulation of the Pontiff's reign. The world can hardly present us with a stranger picture than that of an Italian Camaldule drawn by accident or foreign intrigue from the retirement of his convent to play his part on the great stage of life, and to devote the last years of a protracted existence to the arduous duties of a policy which embraces the globe itself. Some other obscure monk will probably ascend the vacant throne. It is said that Austria and France have already agreed upon the object of their choice, and the deliberations of the Conclave will not be prolonged. Whoever he be, the task before him is one of extreme magnitude. His position is the most extravagant of contradictions. One hundred and thirty millions of Christians acknowledge him as their head; and the man who assumes this overwhelming dignity will probably be unable to maintain his authority for six months in an Italian principality without the assistance of an Austrian army!"—*Times.*

VISCOUNT DOWNE.

May 23. At his seat, Beningborough Hall, Yorkshire, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Henry Dawnay, sixth Viscount Dawnay of the county of Downe, in the peerage of Ireland (1680).

His Lordship was born Aug. 20, 1772, the second son of John fourth Viscount Downe, by Laura, only daughter and heir of William Burton, esq. of Luffenham, co. Rutland, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Pitt, esq. of Strathfieldsaye, and aunt to George first Lord Rivers.

He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. Nov. 3, 1796. He was presented to the rectories of Thormanby and Sessay, in the north riding of Yorkshire, by his elder brother Lord Downe in 1798, and to that of Ashwell in Rutlandshire, by the same patron, in 1803.

On the death of his brother Feb. 18, 1832, he succeeded to the Irish Peerage, the English barony of Dawnay then becoming extinct.

His Lordship married, June 6, 1811, Lydia, only daughter of John Heathcote, of Connington castle, co. Huntingdon, esq. by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. the Right Hon. William Henry now Viscount Downe; 2. the Hon. Lydia-Frances-Catharine; and 3. the Hon. Payan Dawnay, born in 1815.

The present Lord is M.P. for the county of Rutland. He was born in 1812, and married in 1843, Isabel, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

LORD RODNEY.

May 15. At his residence in Harley street, aged 61, the Right Hon. and Rev. Spencer fifth Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset (1782), and a Baronet (1764).

He was born on the 30th April 1785, the third son of George second Lord Rodney, by Anne, second daughter and coheir of the late Right Hon. Thomas Harley, uncle to the present Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

He was formerly a Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Oct. 10, 1811. He was presented to the rectory of Elmley, in Kent, in 1805, by All Souls' college, and resigned it in 1818.

He succeeded to the peerage, Oct. 30, 1843, on the death of his second brother Thomas-James the fourth Lord, who was a bachelor, as was the nobleman now deceased. It is now inherited by their nephew Robert-Dennett, only son of the late Hon. Robert Rodney, Capt. R.N., who

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died in 1826, by Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Thomas Dennett, esq. of Lock Ashurst, Sussex.

The present Lord was born in 1820, and was lately an officer in the Scots fusilier guards.

LORD WODEHOUSE.

May 29. At Kimberley Park, Norfolk, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. John second Baron Wodehouse (1797), and the eighth Baronet (1611), Lord-Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of that county, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, and Lord Steward of Norwich Cathedral.

He was born Jan. 11. 1771, the eldest son of John first Lord Wodehouse, by Sophia, only daughter and heir of Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey, co. Somerset; esq. brother to John fifth and last Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

He was first a candidate for the representation of the county of Norfolk in 1802, in opposition to Mr. Coke and Sir Jacob Astley (two Whigs), the latter of whom had been elected on the elevation of Lord Wodehouse (his father) to the peerage in 1797. On this occasion he was unsuccessful, the result of the poll being, for

Thos. Wm. Coke, esq. .	4317
Sir Jacob Astley . .	3612
Hon. John Wodehouse .	3517

Nor was he more fortunate in 1806, in opposition to the celebrated Mr. Windham. This election terminated as follows:

Thos. Wm. Coke, esq. .	4118
Rt. Hon. W. Windham .	3772
Hon. John Wodehouse .	3365

In 1821 (during the lifetime of his father), he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk.

He succeeded to the peerage on his father's decease, May 29, 1834. He presided over the magistracy of the county with general satisfaction; and, though a strong partisan of the Conservatives, was highly respected by all parties. His lordship's last public act was to give his proxy to the Ministers on the Corn Bill. From his indifferent health for the last two years, he had in a great degree abstained from taking an active part in public affairs.

His lordship married, November 18, 1796, Charlotte-Laura, only daughter and heir of John Norris, esq. of Witton Park, co. Norfolk (by Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Townshend, Dean of Windsor), and by that lady, who died on the 24th of June last year, he had issue six sons and five daughters: 1. Norris-John, who died in 1819, aged twenty-one; 2. Henry Wodehouse, esq. who died April 29, 1834, having married Anne, only daughter of Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, esq. of Letton, co. Norfolk, and leaving issue John-Gurdon now Lord Wodehouse, and Henry, a posthumous son; 3. The Hon. Sophia-Laura, married in 1825 to Raikes Currie, esq. M.P. for Northampton; 4. the Hon. Edward Thornton Wodehouse, Captain R.N. who took the additional name of Thornton on marrying, in 1838, Diana, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, of Falconer's Hall, Norfolk, and has issue; 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Laura; 6. the Hon. Henrietta-Laura, married in 1834 to John David Chambers, esq. barrister-at-law; 7. the Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, who married, in 1837, Fanny, only daughter of Alexander Holmes, esq., of Curragh, Kildare, and has issue; 8. the Hon. Caroline-Elizabeth-Laura, married in 1836 to John Whaites, esq.; 9. the Hon. Bertram Wodehouse, Cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards; 10. the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse, Rector of Litcham, Norfolk, who married in 1840, Emma-Hamilton, daughter of Reginald George Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald, and neice to the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, and has issue; and, 11. the Hon. Emma-Laura, who died in 1820. The present lord will attain his majority in January next.

On the 13th June the remains of the late lord were consigned to the mausoleum at Kimberley. The funeral was private, and chiefly confined to the members of the family.

ADM. THE HON. H. CURZON.

May 2. At his residence, in Derby, aged 81, the Hon. Henry Curzon, Admiral of the Red, and uncle to Lord Scarsdale.

He was the fifth and youngest son of Nathaniel first Baron Scarsdale, by Lady Caroline Colyear, eldest daughter of Charles second Earl of Portmore, K.T. and Juliana Duchess dowager of Leeds; and was born on the 24th May, 1765. He was a midshipman on board the Superb in the three general actions with Suffrein, in 1782, and Lieutenant of the Monarch in a fourth, in June, 1783. He was posted in 1789, and was Captain of the Pallas in Cornwallis's retreat. In 1800 he commanded the Indefatigable in the expedition to Ferrol, where he captured the French frigate Venus; was subsequently Captain of the Elizabeth, blockading the Tagus in 1808, and superintending the embarkation of Gen. Moore's army at Corunna. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1814, and Admiral in 1830. He was sixth in seniority on the list of Admirals.

He had never married.

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SIR JOHN S. SEBRIGHT, BART.

April 15. At Turnham Green, aged 79, Sir John Saunders Sebright, the seventh Bart. of Besford, co. Worcester, (1626) a Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire.

He was born in Sackville-street, St. James's, Westminster, May 23, 1767, the eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir John Sebright, the sixth Bart. M.P. for Bath, by Sarah, third daughter of Edward Knight, esq. of Wolverley, Worcestershire. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Feb. 23, 1794, and served the office of sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1797. He represented that county during eight successive Parliaments, from the general election in 1807 to that in 1835. During this period there was no contested election, until after the Reform act in 1832, when, as he had always been a stedfast Whig, he was returned at the head of the poll.

Sir John Sebright married Aug. 6, 1793, Hannah, daughter of Richard Crofts, of Harling in Norfolk, esq. and by that lady, who died Aug. 5, 1806, he had issue one son, now, Sir Thomas George Saunders Sebright, born in 1802; and eight daughters: viz. 1. Frederica-Anne; 2. Emily, married in 1822 to Frederick Franks, esq. and died the same year; 3. Caroline; 4. Frances-Elizabeth; 5. Sophia, who died unmarried in 1829; 6. Mary-Anne; 7. Octavia-Elinor; and 8. Gertrude, who died in 1820.

The remains of the late Baronet were removed for interment to Flamstead in Hertfordshire.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR H. ELPHINSTONE.

April 28. At Ore Place, near Hastings, aged 73, Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. and C.B., Colonel Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers.

He was the youngest of the eight sons of John Elphinstone, esq. Capt. R.N. subsequently Vice-Admiral and Lieut.-General in the Russian service, by Amelia, only daughter of John Warburton, esq. Somerset herald of arms. He was born on the 4th March, 1773, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in April 1793. He was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; and in 1801 served in Egypt in the army under the command of General Sir David Baird, in command of the Engineers. In 1806 he was intrusted with a mission to Portugal. He subsequently proceeded, under General Whitelock, with the expedition to Monte Video in the capacity of commanding engineer. In 1808, he embarked for Portugal with the Royal Engineers, of which corps he was honoured with the command. At the battle of Roleia he rendered especial service, and was severely wounded in that engagement; for which he was rewarded with the decoration of a medal. Sir Howard served in the Peninsula from 1812 to the conclusion of the war, and was commanding engineer at the passage of the Adour and the blockade of and *sortie* from Bayonne. For his services in Egypt he had received a medal, and a medal and two clasps for Roleia, Nivelle, and Nive. He was created a Baronet by patent dated May 25, 1816, and was nominated a Commander of the Bath. His commissions were dated as follow:—Second Lieutenant, April 24, 1793; First Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1796; Captain, July 1, 1800; brevet Major, Jan. 1, 1812; regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, July 21, 1813; regimental Colonel, Dec. 2. 1824; and Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837.

Sir Howard Elphinstone married on the 14th Feb. 1803, his cousin-german Frances, eldest daughter of John Warburton, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, by Miss Aldridge, sister to John Aldridge, esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance, and M.P. for Queenborough. By this lady he had issue one son, now Sir Howard Elphinstone, and three daughters, Frances, Harriet, and Louisa; the last was married in 1832, to Robert Anstruther of Thirdpark, co. Fife, a Major in the 73d Foot.

The present Baronet was born in 1804, and married in 1829, Elizabeth-Julia, youngest daughter of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, of Windmill Hill, co. Sussex, esq. by whom he has a son born in 1830. Sir Howard Elphinstone sits in the present Parliament as M.P. for Lewes.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, BART.

March 29. At Gibraltar, aged 29, Sir William Macgregor, Bart. (1828), Capt. 92d Highlanders.

He was the son and heir of Sir Patrick Macgregor, (the old and faithful medical attendant of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who expired in his arms,) by Bridget, daughter and heiress of James Glenny, esq. of Quebec. His father died in July 1828, only four months after his elevation to a baronetcy.

Sir William was appointed Ensign in the 18th Foot, March 20, 1835; Lieutenant March 27, 1839; Captain 92d Foot, since 1842.

He never recovered from the effects of a *coup de soleil*, received at the storming of Chingkeangfoo, having returned to China overland before his health was restored, on hearing his regiment, the 18th, was to be again actively employed.

He is succeeded in the title of Baronet by his next brother Charles, born in 1819.

GENERAL SIR MOORE DISNEY, K.C.B.

April 19. In Upper Brook-street, aged 80, General Sir Moore Disney, K.C.B.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Moore Disney, of Churchtown, Waterford. He entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards in 1783, and served with that regiment to the close of the American war. In 1793 he was ordered with his regiment to join the army in Flanders, and, after being engaged in most of the actions at that seat of war, he returned with the forces to England in May, 1795.

In Dec. 1805 he was appointed Brigadier-General on the home staff. In July 1806, he commanded a battalion of the guards in Sicily, and in August 1807 he was appointed Brigadier-General in that country. In Nov. 1808 he proceeded to join the army in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was present at the disastrous battle of Corunna, where he commanded a brigade of reserve. For his distinguished services during that unsuccessful campaign he obtained a medal. In the succeeding year, he accompanied the Walcheren expedition in the command of the first brigade of Guards. In 1810 he was ordered to Cadiz as second in command, and, in the next year, obtained the full command there. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 15th regiment of Foot in July, 1814, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, 17th April, 1783; Lieutenant and Captain, 3rd June, 1791; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th June, 1795; Colonel, 29th April, 1802; Major-General, 25th October, 1809; Lieutenant-General, 4th June, 1814; and General, 10th Jan. 1837.

Sir Moore Disney married Mary, widow of Ralph Sneyd, of Belmont, esq. and one of the daughters of the late George Cooke Yarborough, esq. of Streetthorpe, Yorkshire. She died on the 26th Jan. 1831.

GENERAL SIR HENRY BAYLY, G.C.H.

April 20. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, after a long and severe illness, General Sir Henry Bayly, Knt. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 8th Foot.

He was the second son of Colonel Nicholas Bayly, formerly M.P. for Anglesea, by Frances, sister-in-law of Hugh Dive, esq.

He entered the army as an Ensign on the 12th April, 1783, and was on half-pay of the 85th Foot from that year to 1790. He then exchanged into the Coldstream guards, and in April 1793 embarked for Flanders. He joined the first battalion at Tournay, and was severely wounded in his right hand at the battle of Lincelles; served at the battle of Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, whereupon he was immediately promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. He served during the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, and subsequently proceeded to the Helder, and was orderly officer to Sir Ralph Abercromby on the day of landing, and present at the action on the 10th of September following. While in Holland he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 5, 1799. In 1808 he went to Lisbon as private secretary to Mr. Villiers, who was appointed minister at the Court of Portugal; and in April, 1809, returned to England with despatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley and Mr. Villiers. In October, 1809, he was promoted to Colonel, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent; and on attaining the rank of Major-General in 1812, was appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness. In June, 1813, he was placed on the staff of the home district, as Major-General. In 1814 he was removed to the staff of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently joined that army in command of the brigade of Provisional Militia that had volunteered to serve abroad, one battalion of which was commanded by the Marquess of Buckingham, another by Sir W. W. Wynn, and a third by Colonel Bayly, brother of the late Sir Henry.

In March, 1816, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and he commanded the troops in Guernsey and Alderney till June, 1821. He received the rank of General in Nov. 1841, and was appointed Colonel of the 8th Foot (or King's Regiment) in the month of September of the same year.

He was created a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 1834, and was knighted by King William the Fourth, July 18, 1838.

GENERAL STRATFORD SAUNDERS.

April 2. At his seat, Golden Fort, co. Wicklow, aged 84, General Stratford Saunders.

He was the son of Morley Saunders, of Saunders Grove, esq. by Lady Martha Stratford, third daughter of John first Earl of Aldborough. He entered the army in Feb. 1778, having obtained an Ensigncy in the 64th regiment. In December of the year following he purchased his Lieutenancy in the 90th regiment, and proceeded with it to the West Indies,

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where he continued two years, when the regiment was ordered home, having out of one thousand men not a sufficient number to complete the establishment of the commissioned officers and drummers, the rest having fallen by the different attacks of the enemy, the effects of the climate, and in the great hurricane of the year 1782, in which Lieut. Saunders had his arm broke, and one of his legs dislocated, with the loss of the whole of his baggage, for which he received no compensation. The regiment during the above period was actively employed against the islands of Demerara, St. Eustacia, and St. Vincent. At the peace of 1783 Lieut. Saunders was placed on half-pay. When Ireland was threatened by an invasion from the French, he was employed in forming two regiments of volunteers, one raised by his uncle the Earl of Aldborough, and the other by his brother-in-law, Sir James Tynte, Bart. In 1790 he was appointed to the 61st regiment, which he accompanied to Gibraltar in 1793. In 1794 he proceeded to the West Indies, where he remained with the regiment in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucie nearly two years; during which time he was present in several engagements with the enemy, particularly those of the Vigie Gros Islet, Cul de Sac, and town of Carnagie. He returned to England with the regiment in the latter end of the year 1796.

In 1798 he obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, still remaining as 2nd Major in the 61st regiment; and proceeded with it, in that capacity, to the Cape of Hope, where he commanded an expedition against the rebellious Caffres. Soon after his return from that service, the regiment embarked on a secret expedition; and, on their arrival at Mocho, it was found their object was to dispossess the French of the strong situations they held on the coast of Coromandel, and on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt: for this purpose they joined the army from India, under General Baird, at the rendezvous at Cossire, and from thence proceeded through the desert, and down the Nile to Alexandria, where they joined the army under Lord Hutchinson; the successful termination of whose operations it is unnecessary here to mention.

The regiment, after a period of nearly two years' service in Egypt, proceeded to Malta in 1803; where the command of the regiment devolved on Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, who received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy the 7th of March, 1805, in which he continued through the campaign with Sir James Craig in Italy and Sicily. In the latter island he was left as senior officer while General Sir John Stuart was in Calabria. He was then appointed to the command of Scylla, on the straits between Calabria and Messina. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel. From Scylla he accompanied the 61st to Gibraltar; and in June, 1809, proceeded to Portugal, and in a separate command joined, by forced marches, Lord Wellington's army, five days previously to the battle of Talavera, where he had the honour of commanding the 61st regiment, which, by his Lordship's orders, was particularly mentioned for its gallantry on that occasion. Being soon after this memorable action attacked by a rheumatic complaint, he obtained leave to return to Lisbon, after which he had the honour of being appointed to Lord Wellington's staff, and from thence proceeded to England, when the rank of Major-General was given to him the 4th of June, 1811. He was promoted to that of Lieut.-General July 19, 1821; and to that of General, June 28, 1838.

Major-Gen. J. R. Lumley.

March 2. At Ferozepore, India, Major-General Sir James R. Lumley, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant-general of the army.

Sir J. R. Lumley was the senior officer in the Bengal army in actual employ, and had been so for many years. He commanded his regiment at the first siege of Bhurtpore upwards of forty years ago, and had just completed his fifty years in India at the time of his death. Justly may he be called the last of the old school. During the period of his service his absence from his duty was under two years.

Major-General Lumley was at the capture of the Isle of France; in the first, second, and third campaigns in Nepaul, in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816; and in 1817 and 1818 he served in the grand army with Lord Hastings. He was also at Maharajpore and Gwalior.

He was appointed Colonel of the 62d Bengal Native Infantry May 11, 1832; and attained the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837.

Lieut.-Col. Crosse.

Lately. At Ovals St. Crosse, Kington, Herefordshire, Lieut.-Colonel Joshua Crosse, late of the 36th Foot.

This officer served in the English militia, when the French landed in Ireland, under Gen. Humbert, and was engaged in repeated skirmishes with the rebels in that country, in 1798. He volunteered into the 36th regiment in 1799; accompanied

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it to Belleisle, to assist the Chouans under Georges Cadoudal, 1800; and was in garrison in Minorca, when he offered to resign his commission and serve as a cadet in the Egyptian army, under Sir John Moore. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in 1803; accompanied the regiment to Hanover, under Lord Cathcart, in 1805, the Duke of Wellington commanding the brigade (8th, 36th, 3d,); went to South America, in 1806, under Major-Gen. R. Crawfurd, was attached to the 38th regiment as Captain (having been promoted, 1st Dec. 1806, in the 5th garr. batt.) but remained with the 36th in the advance, until the campaign finished; commanded the skirmishing party which repulsed a body of cavalry, killing their commanding officer and several of his troopers; was wounded by a rifle shot, in the action of the 4th July, whilst covering the regiment; hit again in entering the town with the storming party, at Buenos Ayres, on the 5th July; was present at the capture of the two guns, under Gen. Burne, from the smallest of which he drove the last man, who held the drag-rope, the tumbril being abandoned at the same time; and took the commanding officer of artillery in single combat, after disarming him, at the outer castle-gate. He was replaced in the 36th regiment in 1807; volunteered to serve in Spain at the revolution, and, whilst at the Royal Military College, was selected and sent out to command the Guerillas. He offered his services to Gen. Campbell, Lieut.-Governor at Gibraltar, the night before the expedition sailed to Fuengirola; was in the advance at the attack of the castle, and wounded in the action next day, whilst commanding the picket. Having joined the regiment of foreigners, he headed an hundred of them, when they advanced from the line. In 1811 he volunteered his services at Tariffa, in company with a junior officer; collected the Guerillas of Aretin and neighbouring villages, and led them next night (composing the advance) to the attack and capture of Vejer-de-la-Frontera; and was present at the battle of Barrosa, where he saved the life of the General of division, Count Ruffin, second in command to the Duke of Belluno, when four fellows were about to stab him, whom he put to flight. He joined the regiment in Spain, in June 1811; was appointed, after the Salamanca campaign, Military Commandant of Santarem, and subsequently of Figueira, by the Duke of Wellington. A military order was decreed him by the Cortes, in 1811; and in 1818, his Catholic Majesty conferred upon him the Crowned Cross of St. Ferdinand, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lynedoch, and Sir Michael Alava. The King of France, in 1815, decorated him with the Order of the Lily.

Vice-Admiral Garrett.

April 15. At his residence near Gosport, after many years' severe illness, aged 72, Henry Garrett, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

He was the son of Daniel Garrett, esq. of Portsmouth, and first went to sea in 1787, in the Hebe frigate, under that distinguished officer the late Admiral Sir E. Thornborough. He was made a Lieutenant in 1793, and appointed to the Princess Royal, 98, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Goodall. During the occupation of Toulon, he served on shore with a party of seamen belonging to that ship. He commanded the Trial cutter as a Lieutenant, and during the two or three years he had her was very successful in capturing a French privateer of greater force, and assisting in the destruction of a French frigate and cutter off Havre. In 1798 he was made Commander in the Alecto fire-ship. In 1799 he had the Calypso. He got his post commission Sept. 16, 1799. In the year 1802 Captain Garrett commanded the Texel, 64, but was paid off at the peace of Amiens. In 1803 he commanded the Southampton district of Sea Fencibles; and for about three years he was in command of the Kent, Ville de Paris, and Royal Sovereign ships of the line. In 1808 he was appointed to the Victualling department at Deptford, and held it for twelve years. He was then transferred to the same department at Gosport, and also made Governor of Haslar Hospital, the two offices being combined; and he retained them until 1840, when he was promoted to be a retired flag officer.

He became a widower in 1812. His eldest son, acting Lieutenant of the Curlew, died at Bombay in 1819. His sister was the wife of the late Admiral Purvis.

Rear-Adm. R. T. Hancock.

March 5. At his residence in Weymouth, in his 82d year, Rear-Admiral Richard Turner Hancock.

He entered the navy in 1778, and was Midshipman of the Formidable in Rodney's action in 1782. He was made a Lieutenant in 1789. He served for eleven years as Senior Lieutenant, and held that rank in the Hussar, Capt. (afterwards Sir John) Beresford, in the action off the Chesapeake, when two English sail beat off a squadron of six of the enemy's ships. In 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and posted Sept. 25, 1806. He subsequently served as flag-Captain to

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Rear-Adm. the Hon. Michael de Courcy, on the South-American station, where he was in command of the Foudroyant at the period of the arrival of the Royal Family in the Brazils. Captain Hancock attracted the notice and esteem of the Regent, who offered him an order of knighthood; but a decoration not purchased by service before the enemy was modestly declined, and the Regent then presented Captain Hancock with his portrait set with diamonds in a valuable gold snuff-box. Rear-Adm. Hancock obtained his flag-rank at the last general promotion, made in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales, in Nov. 1841.

Of his family by his first wife, the daughter of Rear-Admiral Kinnier, one son, Lieut. James Kinnier Hancock, R.N. obtained his present rank in 1843, on the recommendation of his Captain, for services in China.

COMMANDER CAWLEY, R.N.

April 29. At Plymouth, in his 77th year, Commander John Cawley.

He was Midshipman of the Barfleur, and was slightly wounded in Lord Howe's action of the glorious 1st of June, 1794; subsequently Mate of the Providence in a voyage of discovery from 1794 to 1798; was made a Lieutenant in 1800; Lieutenant of the Dædalus, and commanded a gun-boat at the blockade of Batavia and destruction of the dockyard; in the Straits of Banca engaged a fleet of proas, sinking five and capturing one, and was severely injured by the explosion of the magazine; Lieutenant of the Couragieux at the capture of Linois' squadron, and of the Pomone at the capture of St. Sebastian in 1813, and commanded the Grecian cutter in the West Indies, and destroyed a pirate schooner mounting eight guns, and three gun-boats, in 1823. Having served and distinguished himself as a Lieutenant for a quarter of a century, he was made Commander in 1825, and in 1837 had a Greenwich out-pension of 65*l.* per annum conferred upon him.

SIR THOMAS SORELL.

March 24. At Venice, in his 70th year, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Sorell, K. H. British Consul-general for the Lombardo-Venetian states.

This distinguished officer and worthy man entered the army in 1795, by purchase, as an Ensign in the second Battalion of the 84th regiment, and having been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same corps, he embarked with the first battalion, and joined the second at the Cape of Good Hope, where the two battalions were consolidated. In 1798 a war with Tippoo Saib having become imminent, the 84th regiment proceeded from the Cape to India. Shortly after his arrival Lieut. Sorell was placed on the staff of an expedition which proceeded to the Red Sea to take possession of the island of Perim. His health having suffered severely by the hardships of the service, he returned to Europe on a sick certificate, and succeeded to a company in the year 1801, and in 1803 was placed on the Home staff as Major of Brigade. In 1805 he joined the expedition under General Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, as Assistant Adjutant-general, and was sent forward in a frigate on a special mission to St. Helena. Having returned from the Cape, he was promoted in 1807 to a majority in Bradshaw's Levy, and in 1808 he served as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir David Baird in Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He afterwards served till the peace as Assistant Quartermaster-general of the Eastern District of Great Britain; and in 1814 became Lieut.-Colonel by brevet. In 1820 he went to Ireland, and served as Military Secretary in that country under Sir David Baird and Sir Samuel Achmuty, and in 1827 he retired from the service, retaining his rank as Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

In 1830 Colonel Sorell was appointed to the Consular service in Spain, from whence he was ordered, at the commencement of the civil war in Portugal, to Oporto, and was present rather as a Political Agent than as Consul, during the whole of the blockade and siege of that city. His conduct was considered by Government as giving him a claim to special approbation, and he was created a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order. In 1834 he was appointed Consul-general for the Lombardo-Venetian states; and his departure from Oporto was accompanied by the grateful acknowledgments and regrets of all the British residents, (who presented him with a very handsome silver vase, as a testimonial of their gratitude and esteem) and every class of the population over whose interests and safety he had, in those days of peril and difficulty, constantly watched. In 1838 the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the royal military order of San Bento d'Avis, which Her Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to permit him to accept.

In 1836 Sir Thomas Sorell was instructed to move his residence from Milan to Trieste, where he was stationed during the last ten years; and his health, already much impaired by active service in three quarters of the globe, was seriously dete-

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riorated by the rapid and constant changes of temperature to which that seaport is subject; nor could the mineral waters, to which he had recourse, subdue the disease—congestion of blood to the heart and lungs. The complaint had become too confirmed for him to derive any benefit even from the climate of Venice, whither he obtained permission to transfer his residence, and where he arrived in Oct. 1845. At Christmas the malady returned with increased force, and resisted every effort of medical aid. His interment took place on the 27th, with such military honours, rendered by the Archduke Frederick in person, and by the Imperial staff, as are usually paid to a General Officer in the Austrian service; his memory receiving also every distinctive mark of respect, both from the Archduke Viceroy, and from all the imperial military and civil authorities, as well as from the English then at Venice.

EDWARD THOMAS FOLEY, ESQ.

March 30. At Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, aged 54, Edward Thomas Foley, esq. D.C.L.

He was cousin of Lord Foley, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Montrose. He was born Dec. 21, 1791, the elder son and heir of the Hon. Edward Foley, M.P. for co. of Worcester 1774-1803, (second son of the first Lord,) by his second wife and cousin Eliza-Maria Foley, daughter and heir of John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, co. Stafford, esq. He was a member of Brazenose college, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1812, and afterwards that of D.C.L.

Mr. Foley served as sheriff for Herefordshire in 1815. He was elected M.P. for Ludgershall in 1826-1830 and 1831; and for his native county at the general elections of 1832, 1835, and 1837. He retired from Parliament in 1841; the enfeebled state of his health rendering him incapable of enduring the fatigues attendant upon that honourable position.

Mr. Foley was a consistent supporter of constitutional principles. He opposed the removal of Roman Catholic Disabilities in 1829, and the Reform Bill in 1831. In private life he was sincerely respected and beloved, as a husband, from his devoted affection; as a brother, from his unexampled paternal affection; as a landlord, from his great consideration; and as a poor man's friend, from his unvarying benevolence.

Mr. Foley married, Aug. 16, 1832, Lady Emily Graham, fourth daughter of James third Duke of Montrose; and to her ladyship, who survives him, without issue, he has made an absolute bequest of his immense estates.

His funeral took place on the 7th April, when his mortal remains were interred in the family vault in Stoke Edith church-yard. It is calculated that 2000 persons were present. The procession moved from the mansion in the following order:—

Servants of the deceased.

Medical Attendants.

The Body, attended by the following Pall Bearers:

Rev. W. Dowding.	Rev. J. H. Mapleton.
Rev. T. Phillips.	Rev. T. Romney.
Rev. T. H. Bird.	Rev. J. P. Sill.
Rev. F. Merewether.	Rev. J. Hughes.
Rev. L. E. Brown.	Rev. R. J. Wright.
Rev. T. P. Phelps.	Rev. C. J. Bird.

Chief Mourners.

Sir H. Lambert, Bt.	Viscount Gage.
Earl Powis.	Lord W. Graham.
Hen. Lambert, esq.	Hon. Hen. Gage.
Viscount Clive.	Chas. Lambert, esq.
R. F. Onslow, esq.	Lord Foley.

Agents of the late Mr. Foley; C. A. Mason, esq., Mr. Roberts, — Barneby, esq.

Forty Tenants, two and two.

Tradesmen, &c. &c.

The service was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Onslow, a relative of Mr. Foley.

WILLIAM HENRY ASHHURST, ESQ.

June 3. At Waterstock, Oxfordshire, in his 68th year, William Henry Ashhurst, esq. a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament.

Mr Ashhurst was the eldest son of Sir William Henry Ashhurst, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by Grace, daughter of Robert Whalley, M.D. of Oxford.

He succeeded his father at Waterstock in 1807, and served the office of Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1810.

During fifteen years he represented the county in Parliament, and withdrew from the representation in the year 1830; though if he had chosen to continue in that public position, no one could have doubted of his triumphant return, in the election of that year. He was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and his calm and admirable discharge of that onerous office, with the manly and benevolent character of his countenance, will long be remembered. Forgotten the latter will not be, even after the generation who personally remember him have passed away, so long as the excellent portrait,

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painted for the County Hall, retains its colours. He was also President of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, to which office he was elected in 1837, and a Trustee of Dr. Radcliffe's Charity. He had been in failing health for some time; indeed an accident with which he met some months since, by a fall from his gig, must have been a severe shock to him. He was, however, able to preside at a Protectionist meeting last November in Oxford, and has since then occasionally joined the bench of magistrates. But symptoms of dropsy caused serious apprehensions to be entertained by his friends. The disease, as is often the case, increased rapidly at the last, and was suddenly fatal.

His death has thrown a gloom over the whole county; cheerful, generous, and good, he fulfilled the character of a thorough English country gentleman, combined with that of the higher character of a Christian; and he is followed to the grave by the tears and blessings of many, by the respect and regret of all.

G. R. M. WARD, ESQ.

May 23. At Kensington, aged 46, George Robert Michael Ward, esq. M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Deputy High Steward of that University.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Rev. Michael Ward, Rector of Stiffkey and Marston, in Norfolk, who died in 1841, (Vide Gent. Mag. March 1842, p. 334), and was educated at Winchester and Trinity college, Oxford. He obtained the distinction of being placed in the 2nd class, both in Classics and in Mathematics, after his examination for his degree of B. A. Hilary Term, 1822.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 19, 1822.

In 1840 he published a translation of the Statutes of Magdalen college, Oxford, as the first in a series of all the Collegiate Codes. This was followed, in 1841, by the publication of the Statutes of All Souls, with a long explanatory preface. In 1843 appeared a translation of the Foundation Statutes of Bishop Fox, for Corpus Christi college, Oxford, A.D. 1517, to which was prefixed a Memoir of the Bishop. This last publication was undertaken at the entire charge of James Heywood, esq. of Acresfield, near Manchester, and of Trinity college, Cambridge; and Mr. Ward was actively engaged in superintending the publication of other collegiate statutes in continuation of the same series, until within a very short time of his decease.

Mr. Ward's death occurred under very melancholy circumstances at the house of his brother, Dr. Ogier Ward, at Kensington. It is supposed that, to avoid seeing a physician, he endeavoured to climb from one balcony to another, and, in so doing, fell on some rails, the spikes of which entered his abdomen, and he died in about an hour afterwards. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of the injuries he received by falling from a window, being at the time of unsound mind."

PETER PURCELL, ESQ.

May 25. In Rutland-square, Dublin, Peter Purcell, esq.

He was son of the late Dr. Purcell, and has been thus noticed in one of the Dublin papers: "Ardently devoted to his business Mr. Purcell long absented himself from the arena of public life, but when he entered the lists he took the popular side and became a bold and enthusiastic assertor of popular rights and privileges. His political career was short, and may admit of comment; but on his retirement from the scene he commenced a course of practical utility, which has seldom if ever been equalled by any private individual in this country. His knowledge of husbandry, and of the vast consequence to the Irish people of general and extended employment, led him to turn his attention to the subject; and while the public mind was much distracted, in the year 1840, by the circulation of principles which he believed to be unsound and injurious, he published his memorable letters on the cultivation of the land, which led to the formation of an institution, with which his name has since been identified. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the improvement of Ireland, and of the social condition of her inhabitants, mainly depended on the cultivation of the land, and the employment of her rural population, he embodied his sentiments in an appeal which was responded to by all classes; and the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society now stands as a living record of the soundness of his views, and of the estimation in which they were held by the public. While others were distracting the public mind with abstract questions, Mr. Purcell stood forth to preach the arguments of reason and common sense, and to teach all classes of society that there was no short cut to national or individual prosperity; that in the application of labour to the cultivation of soil, and the introduction of new and acknowledged improvements in husbandry, lay the chief hope of elevating the prospects of this country, or ameliorating the condition of its suffering inhabitants."

Mr. Purcell is reported to have been

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exceedingly wealthy, having amassed a fortune amounting to something like 170,000*l.*

COUNT CASSINI.

Oct. 18, 1845. Aged 97, Jacques Dominic Cassini, Count Cassini, the distinguished astronomer.

From 1671 to 1793, that is, from the foundation of the Paris Observatory till the period of the Revolution, it was occupied by the four Cassinis in succession. The last of these, the Count Cassini, whose death we now record, was for some years director of the Observatory, member of the Academy of Sciences, and subsequently of the Institute. In 1789 he made a present to the National Assembly of the great map of France, in order to facilitate the operation of dividing it into departments, in doing which he assisted. He was, however, driven out of office by the National Convention, at the time when he was pressing upon them the re-construction of the Observatory and the introduction of modern instruments. In 1804 the imperial government gave him the cross of the legion of honour; and when the Institute was converted into the Royal Academy, he was named a member, in 1816.

His works were,—"A Voyage made by the order of the King, in 1768 and 1769, to prove the Marine Watches invented by M. Leroy;" "A Voyage made to California by the late Chappe d'Auteroche;" "On the Influence of the Vernal Equinox and the Summer Solstice on the Declination and Variation of the Magnetic Needle;" "Detail of the Operations in France, in 1787, for uniting the Observations of Paris and Greenwich;" "Memoirs towards composing a History of France and of the Observatory of Paris, followed by a Life of Cassini, the first of the name, written by himself." (The works of the predecessors of his family will be found enumerated in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.)

It has been remarked in the recent annual report of the Astronomical Society of London, that "Though the Count had retired from the pursuit of astronomy long before the formation of the Astronomical Society, and was not, therefore, one of our associates, it is, nevertheless, impossible to pass over in silence the extinction of this ancient hereditary race of astronomers. Though such an hereditary dynasty was not found very favourable to the interests of astronomy, as tending to perpetuate the ideas and methods of its founder in lieu of introducing acknowledged improvements from time to time, family groups of distinguished philosophers must always be objects of peculiar interest to the historical inquirer. Community of name and blood magnifies even the aggregate amounts of the successes of the Cassinis, the Bernouillis, the Lemonniers, the Maraldis, the Lalandes, and the Herschels."

REV. GEORGE NEWBY.

May 8. At Whickham, Durham, aged 67, the Rev. George Newby, Rector of that parish.

This worthy and excellent parish priest was a son of Mr. Newby, formerly master of Barningham school, in the county of York, and received his education, it is believed, at the College of St. Bees in Cumberland. He became master of the Grammar-school of Whitton-le-Wear, co. Durham, which he long conducted with great reputation and success; and held a small church preferment in connection therewith. About 1831, on the removal of the Rev. J. Cundill, Vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the same county and diocese, to the living of Coniscliffe, Mr. Newby succeeded him as Vicar of Stockton; and soon after took up his abode at Stockton Vicarage; to which, at his private expense, he added various fresh buildings, and considerably improved and repaired the old parsonage house. This preferment he held about fourteen years: and perhaps no previous Vicar of that town gained greater or more deserved respect than Mr. Newby. Though the value of his benefice was small, and his parochial duties onerous, his charity and beneficence to the poor were so extensive as to be quite proverbial; and it has been observed by those well acquainted with his habits, that his private purse was never closed to any object of merit, affliction, or poverty within the precincts of his parish. During his residence at Stockton, Trinity Church in that town was erected; Mr. Newby having been one of its most strenuous projectors.

Having gained the respect and affection of all classes at Stockton-upon-Tees—even of those whom many clergymen would have found a difficulty in conciliating—Mr. Newby had conferred upon him in 1844, by Bishop Maltby, the Rectory of Whickham, also in the county and diocese of Durham (a living of about double the value of Stockton vicarage); and on his collation thither, his parishioners of Stockton-upon-Tees presented him with plate, in testimony of their high sense of his able and meritorious discharge of his duties.

Mr. Newby was (in à Wood's sense) "a true son of the Church." Warm hearted, friendly, charitable to the poor, manly, firm, honest, upright and consci-

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entious in every action of his life, his general character for worth and integrity rendered him beloved by all who knew him, and caused him to be respected wherever his name was known.

He married Miss Crawford, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. One of his younger sons, the Rev. George Newby, Curate of Stockton (? A.M. of St. John's college, Cambridge), predeceased him unmarried; and his daughter became the wife of the Rev. H. Wardell, Rector of Winlaton, Durham. His two surviving sons, both unmarried, are, William Crawford Newby, esq. a solicitor at Stockton-upon-Tees, (late of the firm of Bayley and Newby, who dissolved partnership a few months ago); and the Rev. Mark Newby, who has Church preferment in the North.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 26. At Thorpe Green, aged 47, the Rev. *Edmund Robinson*, M.A. Curate of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire.

At Brighton, in his 32d year, the Rev. *Alfred Spalding*, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1844.

Lately. At an advanced age, the Rev. *Arthur Ardagh*, for twenty-nine years Rector of Moyglere, co. Meath.

April 1. At Dalston, Cumberland, aged 78, the Rev. *Walter Fletcher*, Vicar of Dalston and Lazonby, Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle and a Prebendary of York. He was originally from Derbyshire, and was tutor to the present Duke of Beaufort, Sir James Graham, Bart. and all the sons of the late Sir James Graham, of Netherby. He succeeded Archdeacon Paley in the vicarage of Dalston, in 1793, on the collation of Bishop Vernon, now Archbishop of York. Four years after, Mr. Fletcher married the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Grisdale, who survives him; and on the death of his father-in-law, in 1814, he succeeded to the vacant chancellorship of the diocese. He has left but one surviving daughter, the wife of Robert Hodgson, esq. of Salkeld-hall, recently high sheriff of the county. Mr. Fletcher was suddenly seized with his fatal illness when performing divine service on Sunday, March 29.

April 2. Aged 52, the Rev. *Francis Demainbray*, Rector of Barcheston, Warwickshire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, and was instituted to his living in 1839.

Aged 47, the Rev. *Jonathan Trebeck*, Vicar of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1833 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

April 3. At Stourton, Wilts, aged 38, the Rev. *Richard Peter Hoare*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was the third son of Peter Richard Hoare, esq. of Kelsey Park, Kent, by Arabella-Penelope-Eliza, second dau. and co-heir of James Greene, of Turton, co. Lanc. esq. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830; and was presented to the rectory of Stourton, by his uncle, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. in 1832. Mr. Hoare was unmarried.

April 4. At Atherstone, Warwickshire, aged 74, the Rev. *John Mitchel*, Rector of the united parishes of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey and St. Nicholas Olaves, in the City of London. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1797, and was presented to his living in 1817.

At Tollington Park, Islington, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Claude Meffre*, Chaplain to the French Hospital, Bath Street, London.

April 5. At his father's residence, Scarborough, aged 27, the Rev. *Richard Moorsom*, B.A. Vicar of Seaham, Durham. He was of University college, Oxford.

April 9. In London, aged 78, the Rev. *Henry 55th Count Reuss*, of the house of Kostritz, in Voigtland. The Count was the minister of the Moravian chapel at Bath, from the autumn of 1821, to the same time in 1826.

In Greville-street, Brunswick-square, aged 74, the Rev. *J. B. Wright*, late Curate of Tuddenham, near Ipswich.

April 14. At Kenninghall, Norfolk, aged 78, the Rev. *William Killett*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, and was presented to his living in 1820, by Dr. Sparke, then Bishop of Ely, the patron.

April 16. At the residence of his uncle the Rev. J. Shackley, York, aged 25, the Rev. *James Richardson*, B.A. nephew to the Rev. F. Richardson, and great-nephew to the Rev. James Richardson, Sub-Chanter of York cathedral.

At Cheltenham, aged 73, the Rev. *William Morgan Whalley*, Incumbent of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, to which he was presented in 1795 by the trustees.

April 19. At Exmouth, Devonshire, aged 42, the Rev. *Henry Davies Ward*, M.A. Vicar of Felmersham, Bucks. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1828, and was presented to his living by that society in 1827.

April 22. At Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Gregg*, Curate of St. Catharine's, Dublin.

The Rev. *John Pope*, M.A. late of St. John's college, Oxford, Minister of Barriefield church, Kingston, Upper Canada.

April 25. At Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, aged 43, the Rev. *Edward Bigland*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1835 by Mrs. Richardson.

At Malta, aged 26, the Rev. *Armitage Forbes*.

At Maclorligh rectory, the Rev. *Richard Jephson Rothe*, Rector of Kilmichael, co. Cork.

April 26. At Cornworthy vicarage, Devonshire, aged 97, the Rev. *Chas. Barter*, for seventeen years Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1775, it being in his own patronage. He was father of the Rev. R. S. Barter, Warden of Winchester college.

April 27. In Regent Street, Westminster, the Rev. *Richard Q. Shannon*, Rector of Clonmethan, co. Dublin, and a Prebendary of St. Patrick's.

April 29. At his residence, near Ballibay, Ireland, the Rev. *Hercules Langrishe*.

At Wexford, aged 54, the Rev. *James White*, Rector of Ballybrennan, in the diocese of Ferns, and formerly Chaplain to Bethel Chapel, Kingstown.

Suddenly, of paralysis, in the chapel of Berse Drelincourt, near Wrexham, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Perpetual Curate of the same, and of Minera, to which united chapelries he was collated in 1819 by Dr. Luxmoore, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

May 1. Aged 32, the Rev. *James Exley Adams*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. John Exley Adams, of Melbury Abbas, Dorsetshire.

At Brockhurst, near Gosport, aged 25, the Rev. *Frederick William Ryle*, M.A. Incumbent of Elson, and Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford.

May 2. At Ridlington, Rutlandshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Charles Swann*, Rector of that parish, and of Edmondthorpe, co. Leicester. He was presented to the former living in 1804 by Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. and to the latter in 1811, by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

May 6. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 53, the Rev. *Philemon Pownall Bastard*, late Rector of Hanworth, Middlesex, Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and to the Rt. Hon. Lord Tenterden. He was the last surviving son of the late Edmund Bastard, esq. of Sharpham, Devonshire.

At Discove, near Bruton, aged 69, the Rev. *John Goldesbrough*, B.D. Rector of Slymbridge, Glouc. and Perpetual Curate of Redlynch, Somerset. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, M.A. 1799; was presented to Slymbridge in 1813 by Magdalen college, Oxford, and to Redlynch in the same year, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.

May 7. At Kingsdown, Bristol, the Rev. *Thomas William West*, youngest son of the late Rev. Lewis R. West.

May 8. At Aston Cantlow, Warw. aged 78, the Rev. *Richard Simcoe Carles*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1809, the advowson being in his own patronage.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Christopher Mason*, Vicar of Bramfield, and Perpetual Curate of Brusyard, Suffolk. He was presented to the latter church in 1818 by the Earl of Stradbroke, and to the former in 1830 by the Lord Chancellor.

May 10. At Blaisdon, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *William Black*, Rector of that parish, and of Lillington, Dorsetshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A., 1794, was instituted to Blaisdon in 1798, and to Lillington a few years ago.

May 11. At Billingborough, Lincolnshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Latham*, Vicar of Billingborough and Sempringham. He was presented to the former church in 1803, by Earl Fortescue, and to the latter in 1826, by the same patron.

May 15. At Sandon, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. *George Hewitt*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Witten, Norfolk. He was presented to the latter living in 1791, by Dr. Horne then Bishop of Norwich, and of the former, in 1834, by the President and Fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge.

May 16. At Wimbish, Essex, aged 40, the Rev. *John Greensall*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and was presented to Wimbish in 1839, by H. M. Raymond, esq. He married in the same year Mary-Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Charles George, Rector of Wicken, Essex.

May 17. At St. Tudye, the Rev. *Charles Hodgson*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall. He was formerly a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and was presented to his living by that society in 1817.

May 18. At Buxton, aged 63, the Rev. *William Mallet Hoblyn*, Rector of Clipsham, Rutlandshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living in 1845.

At Dalton, near Ulverstone, Lancashire, aged 38, the Rev. *William Spence*, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832.

May 19. At Cockington, Devonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Roger Mallock*.

At St. Anne's, Enniscorthy, the Rev. *Charles Pendleton*, Rector of Fethard, co. Wexford.

May 20. At Mona Cliff, Isle of Man, aged 69, the Rev. *Rowland Egerton Warburton*, of Norley Bank, Frodsham, Cheshire, Rector of Davenham, in that

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county. He was uncle to Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. being the seventh son of Philip Egerton, esq. of Egerton and Oulton, by his cousin Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Haskyn Eyles Styles; and he took the additional surname of Egerton by royal sign-manual in 1813 on the death of his wife's uncle Sir Peter Warburton, the fifth and last Baronet, of Warburton and Arley: having married in 1803, Emma, daughter and heiress of James Croxton, esq. of Norley Bank, by Emma, daughter of Sir Peter Warburton, the fourth Bart. By this lady Mr. Warburton had issue Rowland Eyles Egerton Warburton, esq. now of Warburton and Arley, three other sons, and five daughters.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Joshua Hird*, D.D. Rector of Monxton and Vicar of Ellingham, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, D.D. 1811. He was presented to Monxton in 1803 by that society, and to Ellingham in 1811 by Eton college. His son, the Rev. Lewis Playters Hird, married in 1843 Sophia-Sidney, youngest daughter of Col. Peter Hawker, of Long Parish House.

May 21. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 30, the Rev. *Henry Vane Russell*, M.A. Vicar of Stottesden, Shropshire, in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland.

May 22. At Leamington, the Rev. *William Newcome*, of Hockwold Hall, Norfolk, and Vicar of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely. He was son of the late Most Rev. William Newcome, Lord Archbishop of Armagh; and was a member of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1802. He was presented to the vicarage of Sutton, in 1838, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

The Rev. *E. A. Owen*, M.A. Rector of Llanystymdwy, Carnarvonshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge. He was collated to his living by the Bishop of Bangor; and appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge in 1841.

May 24. At the parsonage, Charlton, aged 94, the Rev. *Oliver Carey*, late Archdeacon of Elphin, in Ireland.

Aged 69, the Rev. *Martin Hogge*, Rector of Southacre and of West Winch, Norfolk. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1802, was presented to Southacre in that year by A. Fountaine, esq. and to West Winch in 1823 by the Lord Chancellor.

May 25. At his residence in Islington, aged 68, the Rev. *Bryant Burgess*, M.A. Rector of the united parishes of St. Benet, Gracechurch, and St. Leonard, Eastcheap. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1821; and was instituted to his living in 1840.

The Rev. *John Hutton*, M.A. Vicar of Thorpe Arnold with Brentingby, and Rector of Wyfordby, Leicestershire. He was presented to the latter living in 1816 by Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. and to the former in 1841 by the Duke of Rutland, when he resigned the rectory of Knipton, also in his Grace's patronage, which he had held for a short time only.

May 27. At Norwich, aged 91, the Rev. *Charles Sutton*, D.D. Rector of Alburgh, and Vicar of Thornham-cum-Holme, Norfolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, B.D. 1794, D.D. 1806. He was instituted to Alburgh in 1793, and collated to Thornham, in 1795, by Dr. Manners Sutton, then Bishop of Norwich. He was formerly Perpetual Curate of St. George's Tombland, in Norwich, and Treasurer of the Clergymen's Widow's Fund.

May 28. Aged 42, the Rev. *Robert Shirley Bunbury*, M.A. of Swansea. He was the son of the Rev. H. Bunbury by Henrietta Eleonora, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley, aunt to the Archdeacon of Derby. He was incumbent of St. Thomas's church, St. Helen's, Lancashire, at the time of his marriage in May, 1845, to Milicent-Adela, third dau. of the late S. Tertius Galton, esq. of Leamington.

The Rev. *Charles Hickson*, B.A. Curate of Romsey, Hampshire. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and married in 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Webb, iron merchant, of Bristol.

May 30. Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, B.D., Vicar of Isleham, Cambridgshire, and Chaplain of Bromley college, Kent. He was collated to Isleham, a peculiar of the see of Rochester, in 1831, by the present Bishop.

May 31. At Brighton, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Symonds Joynes*, D.D. Rector of Gravesend. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, and was presented to the rectory of Gravesend in 18— by the Lord Chancellor.

June 1. At Shennington, Gloucestershire, aged 71, the Rev. *Robert Edward Hughes*, Rector of that parish, and of Alberton. To the former he was presented in 1801, by the late Earl of Jersey, and to the latter in 1836, by the present Earl.

At Callington, Devonshire, aged 85, the Rev. *John Sergeant*, Perpetual Curate of Egloskerry, and Curate of Callington. He was instituted to Egloskerry in 1826.

June 2. At Exeter, the Rev. *Gustavus Barton*, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Congleton, Cheshire.

June 5. The Rev. *Thomas Bissland*, M.A. Rector of Hartley Mauduit, and Curate of West Woldham, Huntingdonshire. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, and was formerly curate of St. Martin's church, Oxford, on quitting which, in March 1827, the parishioners and other friends in Oxford presented him with a piece of plate of the value of 50*l.*, "admiring his general benevolence and usefulness, and in token of respect and gratitude for his truly valuable ministerial services, particularly for his pious zeal and christian instruction in his evening lectures" (as inscribed thereon). He was subsequently minister of St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, and on quitting that cure in 1834 he received from the congregation a piece of plate, a valuable collection of books, and from the poorer members a Bible. He was in 1838 presented to the rectory of Hartley Mauduit by the Rev. E. Houstoun; and married, June 24, 1834, Rebecca Louisa, second daughter of John White, esq. of Selborne, Hants.

Oct. 1845, in his 50th year, the Rev. *Robert Lynam*, M.A. Curate of St. Giles's Without Cripplegate, leaving a widow and nine children, with scarcely any provision. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. By educational and literary occupation, combined with his clerical duties, he had supported his family with scrupulous integrity. He was known to the public as the author of a continuation of "Goldsmith's History of England," and as editor of the works of several standard authors, especially Addison, Paley, Johnson, Robertson, Rollin, and Skelton, with biographical and critical introductions. He was for seven years morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital, and during the last twelve years of his life had been Curate of St. Giles's Without Cripplegate, where he died. Many of the inhabitants of that parish testified their esteem for his character by a liberal donation to him in his lingering illness; voluntarily attended, in large numbers, at his funeral, the expenses of which they defrayed; and have since commenced a subscription for the relief of his widow and numerous orphans; which benevolent object has been aided by the kindness of the Bishop of London, Archdeacons Hale and Hollingworth, Dr. Gilly, Professor Scholefield, and the Corporation of the Literary Fund for the Relief of Authors and their Families, and we hope their example will be numerously followed.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 18. In Upper Seymour-st. Euston-sq. aged 75, Coningsby Francis Cort, esq. late of West Ham.

May 6. Aged 70, Mr. De Ville, plaster figure-maker, lamp-manufacturer, and phrenologist, in the Strand.

May 8. In Hertford-st. Mayfair, aged 59, Mary, widow of Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhampstead.

May 12. In St. James's place, Gansevoort Melville, esq. Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at this court.

May 15. Aged 80, James Browning, esq. of Connaught-terrace.

May 16. At Blackheath, aged 27, John Glaisher, esq. late of the Cambridge Observatory.

At Barnsbury Park, Islington, aged 75, Charles Chubb, esq. of St. Paul's Ch.-yd.

In Prince's-st. Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Tomkyns.

May 17. In Pall Mall, aged 63, the Hon. Elizabeth-Ann, wife of William Buchanan, esq. of Ardoch, co. Dumbarton, and eldest dau. of Alexander seventh Lord Elibank. She was married in 1803.

May 18. Fanny, wife of Frederick Mordaunt, esq. of Addison-road North, Notting Hill.

May 19. Aged 76, Frances, widow of Abraham Crofton, esq.

May 20. At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Thomas Bolding, esq. of Great Linford, Bucks.

Aged 62, Rebecca, wife of Peter Yzarn, esq. of Herne-hill.

At Walworth, aged 68, Richard Medley, esq. late of the Home Office.

May 21. In Myddelton-sq. Pentonville, aged 45, Thomas William Rose, esq.

At Oakley-street, Euston-sq. Frances Charlotte, wife of D. Fraser, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. J. Noyes, of Bishopstone, Wilts.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 88, George Browne, esq. formerly of Chamberlain's Wharf.

At Clapton, Emily-Augusta, wife of John Loxley, esq. and only dau. of the Rev. Robert Heath, M.A.

May 22. In consequence of a fall from his horse in St. James's Park, Francis Hildyard, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and seventh son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead.

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Aged 48, Richard Watson Bullock, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town.

Aged 66, Samuel Sketchley Robinson, esq. of Devonshire-road, Wandsworth-road.

Aged 27, Charlotte-Amelia, wife of John Baring, esq.

May 23. Eliza, widow of John Nicols, esq. of Blandford-pl. Regent's Park.

May 24. Aged 77, John Newland, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 20, 1795, and practised as an equity draftsman.

Aged 76, at Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath, Adam Young, esq.

In Park-street, Camden Town, aged 82, Charles Griffin, esq.

May 25. At Camden Town, aged 40, Mrs. Queene.

At Vauxhall, aged 97, Ann, widow of J. D. Humbert, esq. of St. Mary Axe.

At Southwick-cresct. aged 14 months, Frederick-Henry, youngest son of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P.

In Sandwich-st. Burton-cresc. aged 84, John Simmons, esq.

May 26. In Hyde Park-st. aged 78, Ellen, widow of Serjeant Clayton, barrister-at-law.

May 27. Aged 73, Thomas Pritchard, esq. of Albert-terr. Knightsbridge. Mr. Pritchard was an oil merchant and hop merchant in West Smithfield; and took a lively interest in the success of the Royal Humane Society, of which for many years he was one of the Committee of Managers.

May 28. At North Brixton, aged 27, John Frederick Bird, esq. third son of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Muswell Hill.

In Brook-st. Arthur William Thomas, esq. of Tullabrin, Kilkenny, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis Thomas.

At Clapham Park, aged 43, John Milner, esq. of the Stock Exchange. His death was occasioned by being severely burnt in his bed, having fallen asleep when reading.

At Newington-pl. aged 76, Emanuel Silva, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surrey.

May 30. At Camberwell, Mrs. Russell, eldest dau. of the late Clement Taylor, esq. of Linton Lodge, near Maidstone.

At Connaught-terr. Edgeware-road, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of John Hanbury, esq. of Tottenham.

At Dorset-pl. Clapham Road, Martin Forster, esq.

May 31. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Fitz, mother of Mrs. Crockford, of Seymour-place, Park-lane.

June 1. Aged 27, at the house of his father, in the Bedford New-road, Clapham, Stephen, eldest son of Stephen Wildman Cattley, esq.

At Turnham Green, aged 59, Mary-Anne, relict of Stephen Leach, esq.

June 2. At the house of her brother, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Smith, esq. of Harold's Park, Waltham Abbey.

In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, aged 21, Jane-Robina, second dau. of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd.

June 3. Aged 36, James Taylor Isherwood, youngest son of the late Mr. Nicholas Isherwood, of Ludgate Hill.

Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Kaye, esq. formerly of Wandsworth Common, and of New Bank-buildings.

June 4. In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 84, Patience-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Vidgen, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

June 5. In Wilton-crescent, after a short illness, brought on by her accouchement, in her 35th year, the Right Hon. Margaret-Harriet Countess of Romney, sister to the Duke of Buccleuch. She was the fourth dau. of the late Duke, by Lady Harriet Katharine Townshend, 4th daughter of Thomas 1st Viscount Sydney; was married in 1832 to Viscount Marsham, who succeeded his father last year as Earl of Romney; and has left seven young children to mourn her loss.

June 6. Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Thos. Pratt, D.C.L., Doctors' Commons.

In Clifton-place, West, Sussex sq. aged 64, Thomas Kinder, esq.

June 7. In Portland-pl. Clapham-road, Lavinia-Laura, youngest sister of John Mark, esq.

June 8. In George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 6, Alice-Barbara-Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mr. and Lady Maria Ponsonby, granddaughter of the Earl of Bessborough and Lord de Mauley.

June 10. At the house of her son-in-law Col. Goldie, C.B., aged 79, Caroline, relict of the Rev. Alexander Thistlethwayte, Rector of West Tytherley and Broughton, in Hampshire. She was the youngest dau. of General Barlow; was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1827.

At Chelsea, aged 60, Michael Burke, esq. formerly collector of Excise for Galway county, and a Magistrate. He was the third son of Michael Burke, esq. of Ballydugan, in that county, who died in 1838. His remains were interred near his father's, at Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, June 16.

At his father's house, Bryanston-sq. Alexander, only son of Alexander Erskine, esq. of Longhaven, North Britain.

June 12. Aged 89, Samuel Haynes, esq. of St. James's-st.

June 14. Aged 69, William Stephen

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Walton, esq. of Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, and of Woodside, near Croydon.

At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 85, Mary, relict of James Drew, esq. of Bristol.

The Hon. Miss Ellis, dau. of Lady Dover and sister of Viscount Clifden.

BEDS.—*May* 5. At Bedford, aged 84, C. Dumelow, esq.

May 21. At Luton, aged 91, Frances, widow of John Chase, esq.

May 23. Aged 70, Mary, wife of Stephen Thornton, esq. of Moggerhanger House.

June 5. At Tempsford Hall, the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Elliott, esq. aged 48, Harriet-Amelia, relict of James Wade, esq. of Shipmeadow, Suffolk.

BERKS.—*May* 14. At Sunning Hill, aged 94, Mrs. Churchill.

June 6. At Reading, Sarah, dau. of Henry Owen Hall, esq. formerly of Gracechurch-st.

June 11. At North Town, Maidenhead, aged 83, William Cannon, esq.

BUCKS.—*April* 18. Aged 50, Thomas Drake, M.D. eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, of Pulham.

May 15. At Little Missenden, Henrietta, widow of Sir Francis William Sykes, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Villebois, esq. of Gloucester-place, and Marham House, Norfolk; was married in 1821, and left a widow in 1843, having had issue the present Baronet and other children.

CAMBRIDGESH.—*May* 10. Aged 54, Katharine-Frances, widow of Swann Hurrell, esq. of Foxton, and youngest dau. of the late C. Finch, esq.

May 18. Aged 76, Mary, relict of J. S. Howlett, esq. of Cambridge.

May 19. At Cambridge, aged 68, Daniel Newnham, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*April* 23. At Leasowes Castle, Henrietta-Maria-Christina, youngest dau. of the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

May 16. Aged 31, Jonathan Robinson, esq. of Spring Bank, Stockport.

CORNWALL.—*May* 5. At Penzance, Sarah-Anne, wife of Capt. T. Vernon Anson, R.N. She was the second dau. of the late Richard Porter, esq. was married in 1843, and had issue a son, born in 1844.

DERBY.—*May* 11. At Derby, aged 68, John Herbert Blackburn, esq. formerly of Malton, Yorkshire.

DEVON.—*May* 9. At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 23, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Robert Creyke.

May 10. Suddenly, at Kingsnympton, aged 33, Joseph Francis Kilner, esq.

May 13. At Haslar, aged 46, Commander Thomas Metcalfe Currie, R.N. (1835).

In Exeter, aged 65, Mary, wife of Wm. Page Kingdon, esq.

May 15. At Bishopsteignton, in this co., aged 80, Alexander Gordon, esq.

At Torquay, aged 58, Mary, wife of the Ven. George T. Hodgson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Canon of Lichfield.

May 16. At her son's residence, Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 90, Joanna, relict of Richard Cornish, esq.

May 18. Aged 35, Lieut. John Phillips, of the Royal Marines, 4th son of Rear-Adm. Phillips, of Plymouth.

May 19. Aged 66, Rebecca, wife of Thomas Heathcock, esq. of the Hermitage, Sidmouth.

May 20. At Woodbury, aged 53, Jacobus Butter, esq. formerly a surgeon at Lympstone, and the only brother of Dr. Butter, of Plymouth.

May 23. At Barnstaple, aged 63, Thomas Roberts, esq. late merchant of Rio Janeiro.

May 24. At Haslar, Capt. William Jones, of her Majesty's ship Penelope, late Commodore on the coast of Africa.

May 29. At Topsham, Capt. Thomas Owen, late Dockmaster of the St. Katharine's Dock.

May 30. At the residence of his mother, at Southmolton, George Southcombe, esq. son of the late Rev. John Southcombe, Rector of Rose Ash.

June 2. At Teignmouth, aged 52, Henry Gurley, esq.

June 3. At Langleigh, near Ilfracombe, aged 17, Louisa-Sommers, youngest dau. of Capt. Down, Royal Navy.

DORSET.—*May* 2. At Wotton Fitzpaine, Betty, relict of Thomas Rose Drewe, esq. of the Grange, and aunt of the present Edward Simcoe Drewe, esq. late High Sheriff of this county. She was the dau. of Benj. Incledon, esq. of Pilton, Devonshire. Her husband died without issue in 1815.

May 22. Aged 22, William-Friend, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole.

June 4. At Bestwall-house, adjoining Wareham, Mrs. Hammond, widow of Harry Hammond, esq. for many years one of the aldermen of that borough.

DURHAM.—*May* 22. At Hurworth, near Darlington, aged 82, Miss Margaret Gilpin.

ESSEX.—*May* 30. At the rectory, Ashen, Margaret, youngest sister of the Rev. Edmund Squire.

May 31. At Leyton, aged 13, Mary-Emily, eldest dau. of W. T. Copeland, esq. M.P. and alderman of London.

June 12. Aged 64, Anne, the wife of Charles Thompson, esq. of Hornchurch.

June 14. At the residence of his brother-in-law, at Chingford, aged 50, Alex-

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ander Milroy, esq. merchant, late of Cornhill. He was the third son of the late Thomas Milroy, esq. of Cornhill.

June 15. At Broomfield, near Chelmsford, aged 70, Thomas Christy, esq.

At Walthamstow, Mrs. Henrietta Milburn, widow of William Milburn, esq. formerly of Pentonville and Bombay.

GLOUCESTER.—*May* 16. At Clifton, Lucy-Maria, wife of Edmund Elton, esq.

May 17. Suddenly, at Clifton, aged 74, Richard Nott, esq.

At Maisemore vicarage, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Tudball.

May 19. At Clifton, Jane-Randolph, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Bathwick, Bath, and Newton St. Loe.

At Ozleworth Park, aged 16, Eleanora-Isabella, youngest dau. of Lewis Clutterbuck, esq.

May 22. At Cheltenham, Miss Frances Gillman, only surviving sister of the late Dr. Gillman, of the Medical Board, Bengal.

May 24. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Thomas Pickford, esq. of Mayfield, near Manchester. He was head of the celebrated firm of Pickford and Co. carriers.

At Clifton, aged 42, Alice, wife of the Rev. John Murphy, Rector of Bantry.

At Clifton, aged 23, Clara, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Eardley Norton, Vicar of Arncliffe, Yorkshire.

May 25. At West Clifton, at the residence of her brother the Rev. W. S. Lewis, aged 19, Emily, third dau. of W. C. Lewis, esq. late of Kensington.

May 26. At Clifton, Catherine, wife of Edmund Thomas Waters, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 36, J. S. Kewley, esq. of Liverpool.

June 2. At Cirencester, aged 42, Emily, widow of the Rev. Thos. Gordon Westfaling Freston, late Rector of Daglingworth and Great Witcombe.

June 4. At Clifton, aged 65, Philip Protheroe, esq.

June 5. At Bristol, aged 50, George Smith, esq. of Berkeley, upwards of 30 years steward of the Earl Fitzhardinge.

June 6. At the residence of her son, Capt. Skinner, Royal Art. at Springfield, aged 76, Mrs. Longmore, widow of the Rev. Alex. Longmore, LL.B. Vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham, in Essex.

At Cheltenham, Julia-Mary, sixth dau. of the late Rev. Francis Baker, Rector of Wylye, Wilts.

HANTS.—*May* 7. At Southampton, Anna-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Charles Ward, esq. of Merrion-sq. Dublin, and Hollymount, Queen's Co.

May 16. At East Woodhay, aged 69, Thomas Child, esq.

May 20. At Wallington, Fareham, George Coape, esq. second surviving son of the late John Coape, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Lately. At Ventnor, I. W. aged 17, Mary, seventh dau. of Major-Gen. A. Aitchison.

At Alresford, Sarah-Neil, eldest surviving dau. of Malachi Fisher, esq.

At West Cowes, aged 80, Geo. Spain, esq.

June 1. At Wickham, Mary-South, relict of Admiral T. R. Shivers.

June 2. At Throop, near Christchurch, aged 76, Mary, relict of Cornelius Trim, esq. banker, of Southampton.

June 4. At Winchester, aged 28, Mary, only dau. of the late John Tosswill, esq. of the Neckinger, Bermondsey.

June 7. At Andover, aged 38, Fanny, wife of Harry Footner, esq. solicitor.

At Freelands, near Winchester, aged 73, Alethea, relict of Major George Groves, formerly of the 28th Foot, and niece of the late Sir Wm. Blackstone.

HERTS.—*May* 28. At New Barnes, near St. Alban's, aged 84, Joseph Timperon, esq.

KENT.—*April* 30. At Manor House, Newington next Sittingbourne, aged 64, Richard Ruck, esq.

May 4. At Folkstone, Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Jones, of East Wickham.

May 9. At the Black Friars, Canterbury, aged 84, R. Frend, esq.

May 16. At Leigh, aged 71, William Saint, esq.

May 17. At Charlton, near Woolwich, Major-Gen. Peter Fyers, C.B. Col. Commandant of the 7th battalion Royal Regt. of Art. He entered the corps in 1794.

May 20. At Herne Bay, aged 72, Agnes, wife of John Mickleburgh, esq. formerly of Margate.

May 22. At Dartford, aged 75, Sarah-Stainton, relict of John Hall, esq.

May 23. At Tunbridge Wells, Catherine-Alexandrina, wife of Dr. Nelson, late of Wimpole-st.

At Maidstone, aged 95, Miss Catherine Dubois.

May 25. At the parsonage, Alkham, near Dover, aged 68, Wm. Slater, esq.

June 4. At Taywell, Goudhurst, aged 55, James Frisby, esq. of Basinghall-st. London, Deputy Alderman of the ward of Bassishaw.

June 8. At Pembury, aged 39, Robert Gibbon, esq. M.D.

June 10. At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Day, formerly of Gloucester-pl. New-rd.

At the Royal Dock-yard, Chatham, Mathew Bowen Mends, esq. storekeeper of that yard.

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June 13. Aged 21, Frances Cramer Roberts, only dau. of the late Thomas Cramer Roberts, esq. of Branfold.

LANCASTER.—*May* 15. At Little Lever parsonage, near Bolton-le-Moors, aged 59, John Slade, esq.

May 20. At Ashfield, near Burnley, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Stansfield, esq. aged 76, Mrs. Birkbeck, widow of William Birkbeck, esq. of Settle.

At Liverpool, aged 20, Caroline, fifth dau. of J. C. Bristow, esq. of Ensemere Hill, Westmoreland.

May 25. In Everton road, Liverpool, aged 63, Samuel Boydell, esq. late of Marchwiel Hall, Denbighshire.

May 27. Aged 33, James Howard, second son of the late John Walton, esq. of Worsley, near Manchester.

At Southill, Liverpool, aged 80, William Smith, esq.

June 1. At Manchester, Thomas Darbishire, esq. barrister-at-law.

June 4. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Benj. Jowett, esq. Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*April* 23. At Hinckley, aged 73, James Harrold, needle-maker. He was an eccentric character. His talents as a musician and a poet (and we might add, as a comedian too,) rendered his name familiar to every one for many miles round Hinckley. For thirty or forty years he was the leader of the choir at the church; and he frequently cut no inconsiderable figure at musical festivals.

May 30. At Great Glenn, aged 32, Helen, wife of the Rev. John Haymes, and dau. of James Home Rigg, esq. of Tarvit and Downfield, Fifeshire.

LINCOLN.—*May* 31. At Spalding, aged 83, Ann, relict of Fairfax Johnson, esq. and younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Johnson, of Ayscough Free Hall, Spalding.

MIDDLESEX.—*May* 8. At Sunbury, aged 64, Mary, wife of John Mitchison, esq.

May 16. At Highgate, Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Belcher, esq. of Manchester.

May 17. At Feltham-hill, aged 65, James Oldbury, esq.

May 20. At Cross Deep, Twickenham, aged 35, George Barnard, esq. grandson of the late Sir Frederick Barnard, of Stable-yard, St. James's.

May 26. At Uxbridge, aged 65, Ralph Stevens, esq.

May 27. At Enfield, aged 88, Mrs. Weale.

May 29. Aged 54, Laurence Rowe, esq. of Brentford.

June 4. At Twickenham, aged 36, the Hon. Frances Tufnell, wife of Henry Tufnell, esq. M.P. and second dau. of Gen. Lord Strafford, G.C.B. She was married in 1844.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*May* 21. At Crinda, near Newport, W. Cousens, esq. M.D.

NORFOLK.—*May* 17. At the Grange, Langley, aged 94. Eleanor, relict of James Hardy, esq. of Hethersett.

May 22. Aged 89, Sarah, relict of Samuel Mayston, esq. of Norwich.

May 26. In the Close, Norwich, Caroline, wife of George Wharton, M.D. and youngest dau. of the late Geo. Lee, esq. of Dickleburgh.

June 1. At the Heath, East Dereham, Mary-Barry, second dau. of Barry Girling, esq.

June 6. At Martham House, aged 78, William Rising, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May* 2. At Brockhall, Susannah, wife of Thomas Reeve Thornton, esq.

May 25. At Daventry, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Edmond Burton, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April* 17. Aged 71, Mrs. Forster, of Newcastle. She was the niece of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell, being the daughter of their brother Mr. Scott, who was a highly-respectable coal-fitter in Newcastle. She was a great favourite and constant correspondent of her illustrious uncles, and was distinguished by her virtues and usefulness, and above all, the unostentatiousness of her life. Her body was interred in St. Nicholas's churchyard.

May 20. At Broome Park, aged 75, Eleanor, wife of William Burrell, esq. She was the eldest daughter of Matthew Forster, esq. of Bolton House; and was married in 1804.

June 5. At Eslington House, aged 16, Horatia-Frances, third dau. of the Hon. Henry T. Liddell, M.P.

NOTTS.—*May* 26. At Sherwood Hall, John Need, esq. senior magistrate of the co. of Nottingham, and late Lieut.-Col. of the Notts Militia.

OXFORD.—*May* 11. At Kettel Hall, Oxford, aged 59, Charles Wingfield, esq. surgeon. As a professional man his loss will be severely felt, especially by the poor, on whom he bestowed much careful and gratuitous attention; while in society his memory will long be cherished, as the cheerful and amiable companion—the considerate adviser—the kind and liberal friend. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Wingfield, of Bishop's Castle, and subsequently of Shrewsbury. He commenced his professional life as a pupil at the Gloucester Infirmary, and afterwards studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under the late Mr. Abernethy. He began to practise in Oxford in 1815, as partner of the late Mr. Tuckwell; and was

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elected one of the surgeons of the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1817.

May 29. At the residence of her aunt Mrs. Castell, Wilcot House, near Witney, Jane-Castell, only dau. of Mr. Crews Dudley, solicitor, Oxford.

May 31. At Summertown House, near Oxford, aged 63, James Nicholls, esq. of Summer Town, and of Bedford Row, London.

June 3. Aged 19, Mr. George Gibbs, Commoner of Exeter college, Oxford. He was drowned whilst bathing in the Isis, near Iffley.

SALOP.—*May* 2. Aged 10 months, Rose-Charlotte, and on the 24th, aged 3, Louisa-Maria, daus. of William H. Perry, esq. of Shrewsbury.

May 13. At Wem, Jonathan Nickson, esq.

June 13. At the Knowl Sands, near Bridgnorth, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of John Henry Cooper, esq. and dau. of the late Godfrey Sykes, esq. Solicitor to the Board of Stamps.

SOMERSET.—*May* 7. At Weston, near Bath, aged 78, Miss Jane Upton, dau. of the late J. Upton, esq. of Ingmire Hall, Westmoreland.

May 15. At Blagdon, near Taunton, Philip Schalch, esq. late of the Royal Art. third son of the late Captain Schalch, of the Royal Art,

May 19. At Bath, aged 53, Widgwood Gillum, esq. late of Winchester.

May 23. At Cleeve, near Yatton, aged 66, Thomas Johnson, sen. esq. of that place, and of Wine-street, Bristol.

At Roundhill Grange, Wincanton, aged 71, George Wyndham, esq. the fourth son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, who died in 1786, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Dursley Lodge, co. Southampton, Bart. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Dominicus, esq. and has left two surviving sons, George-Dominicus and Henry; and a daughter, married to the Rev. Frederick Gray, of Castle Cary, co. Somerset. His youngest son, Charles, was slain in Affghanistan in 1841, at the pass of Gundamuck.

May 23. Aged 57, Adonijah Harris, esq. of Dunsford-place, Bath.

June 2. Aged 79, Margaret Anne, wife of Daniel Cabanet, esq. of Somerset-pl. Bath.

SUFFOLK.—*April* 19. At Witnesham, near Ipswich, aged 23, Augustus Meadows, esq. solicitor, third son of the late D. R. Meadows, esq. of Burghersh House.

April 29. Sarah-Tryphena, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Glanville, Ipswich.

April 30. At Ixworth, aged 82, Ann, relict of B. L. Clayton, esq. formerly a surgeon at Norton.

May 2. At Whepstead Hall, aged 73, William Bigsby, esq.

May 5. At Hillington, aged 83, Mary, relict of James Miller, esq. of Bramerton.

May 15. At Eye, aged 71, Benjamin Cotton, esq. in the second year of his Mayoralty of that borough.

May 17. At Rushmere, aged 35, Eliza, wife of J. Wratislaw, esq.

May 23. At Barnham, aged 81, John Wade, esq. late of Gedgrave-hall.

Lionel Dove, gent. of Ulverston-hall, Debenham.

SURREY.—*March* 1. At Barnes, Richard Hall, esq. late of Sydney, New South Wales.

May 20. At Battersea, aged 83, Charlotte, relict of William Cruikshank, esq.

May 21. At her seat, Shrub-hill, Dorking, the Right Hon. Charlotte-Julia dowager Countess of Rothes. She was dau. of Col. John Campbell, of Dunoon, and was second wife of George William 12th Earl of Rothes, maternal grandfather of the present Earl. She was married to the Earl of Rothes in 1798, and left his widow in 1817, having had no family.

May 23. At Woolvers, near Reigate, Elizabeth, wife of William Folgate, esq.

May 24. At Richmond-park, in her 72d year, the Right Hon. Susan Countess Dowager of Dunmore. She was the third and only surviving dau. of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton, by Lady Harriet-Stewart, fifth dau. of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway, married, in 1803, to George fifth Earl of Dunmore, and left his widow in 1836, having had issue three sons, Alexander-Edward the late Earl, the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, late Comptroller of the Household to her Majesty, and the Hon. Henry Anthony Murray, Commander R.N.

May 30. At Epsom, aged 52, Hugh Montgomery Campbell, esq. of the Hollies, Staffordshire.

June 3. At Norwood, aged 18, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Thomas Hockley, esq.

June 5. At Addlestone, near Weybridge, John-Alexander, only child of Mr. Hamilton, of that place, and grandson of the late Rev. Andrew Hamilton, Rector of Knipton, Leic.

June 6. At Witley, aged 43, Anne, relict of Edward Leech, esq.

At Upper Tooting, Ellen, youngest dau. of John Melhuish, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March* 18. At Brighton, in his 90th year, William Skipsey, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red. He was in Keppel's action in 1778, and made a Lieut. on the 7th April that year; and was wounded in the action off Dogger Bank in 1781. He

received the Turkish gold medal for his services as commander of the Termagant sloop, during the Egyptian campaign in 1801. He was made Post Captain in 1802, and Rear-Admiral in 1837.

May 10. At the rectory, Slaugham, Janette-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Sergison, and dau. of the late Jeremiah Ives, esq.

May 13. At his brother's house, Freechase, aged 33, Dennison Gregson Dixon, esq. late of Athens.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 54, Anne, widow of Abel Moysey, esq., of Bromley, Kent.

May 22. Charlotte-Amelia, wife of John Baring, esq. of Oakwood, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Porcher, of Maiden Erlegh, Berks, and niece to the High Sheriff of Dorset.

May 23. At Hastings, Katharine Jervis Jervis, youngest dau. of the late Swynfen Jervis, esq.

May 27. At Brighton, Caroline-Charlotte, wife of the Hon. John Kennedy, of Bryanston-sq.

May 28. Aged 81, William Field, esq. of Devonshire-pl. Brighton.

At Brighton, aged 31, John Campbell, Capt. Royal Scots Grays, eld. son of Colin Campbell, esq. of Colgrain, Dumbartonsh.

At Bognor, aged 64, Miss Williams, daughter of the late Alexander Williams, esq. of Chichester.

May 31. At Oaklands, Midhurst, aged 6, Charles James, only child of the Rev. Charles Alcocke, M.A.

June 4. At Brighton, aged 63, Frederick Waller, esq., stationer, of Fleet-street. He was one of the stock-keepers of the Stationers' Company, and was much respected by a circle of friends.

WARWICK.—*May* 11. At the rectory, Witherley, Mabel, relict of the Rev. James Roberts.

May 26. At Leamington, aged 21, Wm. Rutson, esq. late of the 70th reg.

At Willoughby, near Dunchurch, aged 67, Mr. John Malin, for many years a Trustee of Willoughby Charity.

May 31. In the house of her son, at Kineton, aged 63, Jane-Elizabeth, widow of John Armitage Brown, esq. formerly of the Regent's Park, London.

June 1. At the Crescent, Birmingham, aged 67, Joseph Walker, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*Lately*. At High Gelbert, near Kirkby Stephen, aged 93, Mr. Robert Wharton, generally known by the name of "Old Robin of Gelbert." He was born at High Gelbert, and never slept in any other house but the one he was born in.

WILTS.—*May* 15. At Crudwell, aged 44, John Seager Buckland, esq.

June 6. At Marlborough, aged 14, Stanton-Eld, eldest son of the late Stanton Eld Chambers, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

WORCESTER.—*May* 7. Suddenly, Miss Rufford, only dau. of Philip Rufford, esq. of Heath House, Bellbroughton.

May 10. At Newland, near Malvern, aged 86, Thomas Cresswell, esq. formerly of Stratford-upon-Avon.

May 31. In the College Precincts, Worcester, aged 5 months, Henry, second son of the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue.

June 7. Aged 22, Augusta, second dau. of George J. A. Walker, esq. of Norton.

June 12. At Barbourn, aged 75, John Pearkes Lavender, esq. banker, of Worcester.

YORK.—*May* 17. At North Otterington, aged 43, Marian, wife of the Rev. F. A. Sturkey, and third dau. of the late Robert Collins, esq. of Ipswich.

May 18. At Thirkleby Park, Caroline-Agnes, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, bart.

May 25. Suddenly, at Ackworth Lodge, aged 24, Anna Maria, fifth dau. of the late Richard Wilson, esq.

Aged 76, Joseph Dresser, esq. of Topcliffe, near Thirsk.

June 5. At Doncaster, aged 22, Frances, wife of F. W. Fisher, esq. and only dau. of John Jackson, esq. of Louth, Lincolnshire.

June 8. At Wolfreton House, aged 78, Sarah, relict of William Hall, esq.

June 11. Aged 33, Emma, wife of F. F. Whitehead, esq. of Beech Hill, Saddleworth.

WALES.—*May* 12. At Swansea, aged 21, Margaretta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Jackson Price, esq.

May 14. At St. David's College, Lampeter, Clement-Gore, infant son of the Rev. Edward Harold Browne, M.A. Vice Principal of the College.

May 20. At Glasbury House, Radnorshire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Williams, relict of Thomas Williams, esq. of Velinnewidd, Breconshire, and dau. of the late Thomas Hughes, esq. of Glasbury House, and Glyn Hall, Denbigh.

SCOTLAND.—*April* 16. At Fort-William, Inverness-shire, aged 79, Miss Cameron Culchenna, sister of the late Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.

April 30. At Balmaclellan, co. Dumfries, aged 91, Mr. Robert Paterson, son of "Old Mortality," the hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord," a worthy, quiet character of the olden school, who remembered much of the early history of Galloway, and the agricultural changes which have so conspicuously improved the appearance of the country

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during the present and preceding centuries. Bred a tradesman, he pursued for long the even tenor of his way, and was much respected for honesty and punctuality. By industry and economy he bestowed on his sons a liberal education, which enabled them to shape their course creditably in society, and assist their father in his old age. His own parent—the hero of Sir Walter Scott in "The Tales of my Landlord,"—and whose vocation and appellation he inherited, he of course remembered well; but from innate modesty was shy of speaking of him in the company of strangers. Latterly, "Old Mortality," familiar from his youth upward with the chisel and mallet, devoted himself entirely to monumental masonry, some grave-yard, for the most part, his workshop. In this favourite vocation he frequently threaded the most inaccessible spots in Dumfries, Galloway, and Ayrshire, in the pursuit of his employment. It was from the deceased that Mr. Joseph Train received the mell and chisel used by "Old Mortality," and which, with his permission, Mr. Currie employed in giving some of his last touches to the fine figures, commemorative of himself, now deposited in the Dumfries Observatory.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the Chevalier de Soire, Knight of the Legion of Honour, French Consul.

May 22. Jemima-Louisa-Henies, fourth dau. of B. C. Urquhart, esq. of Meldrum and Byth, Aberdeenshire.

IRELAND.—*May* 31. At Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged 78, Francis Prendergast, esq. Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Lately. At Rathgar Villa, Dublin, aged 78, Adam O'Shea, esq. architect, late of the Ordnance Department, Limerick.

June 4. At Kilkenny, Sarah-Ann, widow of Major Charles Mosse, Royal Art.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan.* 22. At Royapooram, aged 44, Lieut. Terence C. Corley, 1st N. V. B., and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George.

March 9. At Mercara, East Indies, Mary Lucy, wife of R. D. Parker, esq., M.C.S., and dau. of the Rev. T. Bartlett.

March 14. At Nukteel, aged 27, Lieut.-George Willes Ommaney, 33rd Madras Native Inf.

March 21. At Adamancottah, Capt. J. W. Rumsey, of the 44th N.I., eldest son of the late Rev. J. Rumsey, of Trellick, Monmouthshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from MAY 23, to JUNE 20, 1846, (5 weeks.)

Males	2125	4156	Under 15	1769	4156
Females	2031		15 to 60	1562	
			60 and upwards	823	
			Age not specified	2	

Births for the above period.....6694

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, June 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
55 3	28 7	23 8	33 0	34 6	38 3

PRICE OF HOPS, June 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 4*d.*	to 3*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, June 22.
Mutton	2*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts ..... 2704 Calves 208
Veal	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 33,820 Pigs 280
Pork	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 4*s.* 10*d.*	

COAL MARKET, June 26.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	58	60	54	30, 13	fine	11	67	73	63	30, 20	fine
27	62	68	53	, 16	do.	12	70	77	64	, 25	do.
28	62	68	52	, 24	do. cloudy	13	70	77	60	, 17	do.
29	60	65	53	, 31	cloudy, fine	14	70	77	62	, 20	do.
30	64	66	60	, 31	fine	15	70	79	67	, 22	do.
31	69	74	60	, 19	do.	16	73	79	62	, 32	do.
J. 1	67	73	57	, 17	do.	17	71	78	63	, 35	do.
2	67	74	57	, 22	do.	18	73	89	62	, 21	do.
3	67	74	60	, 33	do.	19	67	77	63	, 12	cloudy, fair
4	68	78	62	, 23	do.	20	75	82	65	, 14	fine
5	69	77	62	, 19	do.	21	63	72	67	, 22	do.
6	73	80	65	, 12	do.	22	70	82	67	29, 97	hy.rn.thr.ltg.
7	73	80	79	, 02	fgy.fi. hy.sh.	23	63	67	57	, 62	rn. fr. lightg.
8	70	76	61	29, 87	cloudy. fine	24	62	66	55	, 43	cly. do.sl.shs.
9	67	73	60	, 83	do. do.	25	57	66	53	, 55	fr. cdy. lghtg.
10	65	68	62	, 96	do. do.						

The Thermometer has been 90° in the neighbourhood of London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	206½	95⅞	96⅞	97⅝	10⅛	——	——	266	22 pm.	20 15 pm.
29	——	95½	96⅞	97⅝	10⅛	94¼	——	265½	27 28 pm.	15 19 pm.
30	206½	95¼	96½	97½	10⅛	——	——	——	27 pm.	18 10 pm.
1	206½	95½	96⅝	97½	10⅛	——	——	——	——	17 13 pm.
2	——	95⅝	96⅝	97⅝	——	——	——	266	18 25 pm.	13 19 pm.
3	205½	95⅜	97	97⅜	10⅛	——	——	266	27 23 pm.	16 21 pm.
4	206½	95⅜	97	97⅜	10⅜	——	——	264	27 22 pm.	22 17 pm.
5	206½	95⅜	97	97⅜	10⅜	——	——	——	——	22 17 pm.
6	205¾	95½	——	97⅜	10⅛	——	——	——	——	16 22 pm.
8	——	95⅜	——	97½	10⅛	——	——	——	28 pm.	21 17 pm.
9	206½	95¼	——	97¼	10⅛	93⅝	——	——	——	21 16 pm.
10	205½	95½	——	97⅜	10⅛	——	——	——	——	21 15 pm.
11	——	95½	——	97	10⅛	——	——	——	20 27 pm.	17 12 pm.
12	——	95⅛	——	97	10⅛	——	——	——	20 27 pm.	16 pm.
13	——	95¼	——	97⅛	10⅛	——	——	——	20 pm.	15 11 pm.
15	——	95⅛	——	97	10⅛	93¼	——	——	20 pm.	11 15 pm.
16	206½	95¼	——	97	10⅛	94	——	——	26 20 pm.	11 pm.
17	——	95⅜	——	97⅛	10⅛	——	——	——	27 21 pm.	11 15 pm.
18	205½	95⅜	——	97⅛	10⅛	——	——	——	——	11 16 pm.
19	206½	95¼	——	97	10⅛	——	——	——	——	12 8 pm.
20	206½	95¼	——	97	——	——	——	——	26 pm.	8 pm.
22	——	95¼	——	97	10⅛	——	——	——	20 pm.	5 8 pm.
23	206½	95⅛	——	96⅞	10⅛	——	——	——	16 20 pm.	8 13 pm.
24	205½	95⅛	——	96⅞	10⅛	——	——	——	13 pm.	14 9 pm.
25	205½	95	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	18 23 pm.	9 13 pm.
26	205½	95	——	96¾	10⅛	——	——	——	——	9 13 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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Gent. Mag. Vol. XXVI. Aug. 1846

Nat' hō muliere brevi de tēpore pūo
Nūc est nūc nō est quasi flos qui crescit in arvo
Sic transit gloria mundi
Fuisse qsi nō essem
De utero
Translat ad tumulū Job 10

PAINTINGS ON THE SCREEN OF SPARHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are happy to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Repairs of St. John's Gate, received since our last Number:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. M. Traherne . .	1	0	0
John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. .	0	10	0
Mr. Battley, Reigate . .	0	5	0
Mr. Martin, Reigate . .	0	5	0

W. S. W. has been endeavouring to ascertain when and where *Andrea Ferara* the celebrated sword-maker flourished. From some notice of his blades by Meyrick, it seems that it was temp. Hen. VIII. He asks whether any reader can inform him when and where he lived or died, and whether there is any life of him published.

Laneham, in his description of the Festivities at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, exhibited before Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, describes one of the principal performers, a Captain Cox, of Coventry, as possessed of a curious library consisting of 62 romances and ballads. Of these 43 are ascertained to be still in existence, but the remaining 19 have hitherto eluded all search. W. R. inquires whether any of our Correspondents can state where they are to be found, either in print or MS. viz.—Frederick of Geneva—Lucrece and Euryalus—The Castle of Ladies — Garguantua — The Sackfull of News—Daniel's Dreams—The Book of Fortune—The Budget of Demands—The Book of Riddles—The Seven Sorrows of Women—The Chapman of a Pennyworth of Wit—Youth and Charity—Nugizee—Impatient Poverty—So woe is me begone, trolly lo—Over a Whinny Meg—Bonny Lass upon a Green—My bonny one gave me a beck—and Nostradamus of France.

Henry Bourne, the Newcastle Antiquary, who died 1733.—Any information respecting him or his family will be thankfully received by the Rev. E. H. Adamson, High Heworth, Gateshead.

H. P. would thank any of the Correspondents in the Gentleman's Magazine who could inform him whether the crest of the Mansell family (a cap of maintenance inflamed on the top proper) alludes to any particular event in their history.

It was our intention to have given in our present number some account of the sale of Mr. Upcott's collection of MSS. Though deferred, it shall not be neglected; as many of the documents which were dispersed on this occasion were of considerable importance, not from their mere curiosity as autographs, but from their historical value. We have reason to believe that many of them have found their way into the national stores at the British Museum; but of this we hope to give an accurate report in our next.

One who calls himself an Antiquary is certainly right in the orthography of that designation. Need he doubt it, when the institution incorporated by royal charter for the study of antiquities is called "The Society of Antiquaries?" But if he goes to the President of the "Archæological Association," he may still probably find himself called an *antiquarian*. Sir Walter Scott, though he made many mistakes in the course of his *semi*-antiquarian writings, still avoided this impropriety in the title of one of his best Novels.

We have to thank two Correspondents for a reference to the first edition of Hart's Ecclesiastical Records (see Mag. for July, p. 68). It was published, it seems, at Cambridge, in 1836, by subscription; which, probably, accounts for our never having seen it. It is very strange that after a lapse of ten years between the first and the second edition, and those ten years of unexampled attention to ecclesiastical antiquities, the author should not have been able to correct a few more of his many errors.

Archbishop Parker. We beg to direct attention to an advertisement of a meditated collection of the letters of this prelate, which appears in our advertising columns under the title of the Parker Society. Mr. Bruce, the editor of the projected work, will be very much obliged by the communication of any information respecting the archbishop.

Errata.

P. 91. The present Lord Downe is *not* M.P. for the county of Rutland. He retired from the representation of that county in the month of February in the present year.

P. 92. The Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Townshend was Dean of *Norwich* and not of Windsor.

P. 105, col. 2. The date of Mr. Burke's death was June 9.

P. 109, col. 1. *for* Cabanet *read* Cabanel.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life and Correspondence of John Foster. *By* J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.

"NO part of History," says a writer, who himself has left us some admirable specimens of his skill in this branch of writing, "is more instructive and delightful than the lives of great and worthy men; the shortness of them invites many readers, and there are such little and yet remarkable passages in them, too inconsiderable to be put in a general history of the age in which they lived, that all people are very desirous to know them. This makes Plutarch's Lives to be more generally read than any of all the books which the ancient Greeks or Romans writ." Thus far Bishop Burnet writes in his preface to the Life of Sir Matthew Hale; and then, after mentioning these circumstances, which, attending the biography of great and illustrious characters, make them belong rather to general than particular history, he adds, "But the lives of private men, though they seldom entertain the reader with such a variety of passages as the others do, yet certainly they offer him things that are more *imitable*, and do present wisdom and virtue to him, not only in a few ideas, which is often looked on as a piece of the invention or fancy of the writer, but in such plain and familiar instances as do both direct him better and persuade him more; and there are not such temptations to bias those who write them, so that we may generally depend more on the truth of such relations as are given in them."*

Of Mr. Foster, whose life is now brought before our readers, it may be sufficient to say, that, as a writer, he must be allowed to stand in the first rank of those who in the present age have been distinguished for originality of conception and elegance of language. We could without difficulty express the delight we have experienced, and the benefit we have received from repeated perusal of his "Essays;" but it will be more suitable and more satisfactory to show how they have been estimated by persons who must be acknowledged to be competent judges of literary merit, and who, though differing from each other widely in moral feeling, in religious sentiments, and intellectual habits and discipline, have all united in affording their testimony to the high merits of these writings. Sir James Mackintosh writes from India—"I have read with the greatest admiration the Essays of Mr. Foster, whom perhaps you know. He is one of the most profound and elegant writers that England has produced." The late Bishop Jebb wrote to his friend Mr. A. Knox—"I have been much struck, much gratified, and set not a little a thinking by a re-perusal of Foster's Essays. That man is surely of a very peculiar mental frame." Again,—"I am so pleased with Foster's Essays, that I have commissioned a friend to buy them for me." &c. Mr. Robert Hall, in a review of this work, has expatiated at greater length on the various powers and attain-

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* Preface to the Life of Sir Matthew Hale, by Bishop Burnet, p. iii. &c. Oxford Ed. 1806.—Rev.

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ments of the writer. He says, (for we must select a few words out of every page), "We are highly gratified when we meet with a writer who, to a vein of profound and original thought, together with just views of religion and morals, joins the talent of recommending his ideas, by the grace of imagination and the power of eloquence. A cast of thought, original and sublime, an unlimited command of imagery, a style varied, vigorous and bold, are some of the distinguishing features of these very singular Essays," &c.* After praise so great and discriminating, he who has been previously like ourselves acquainted with the work will not fail to recur to it with a desire like that of visiting the scenes already known, after hearing their beauties eulogized by persons of taste and judgment; and also by a hope of discovering fresh excellences which have escaped us in our previous perusals. Such an admiration, however, of a work cannot well exist without a desire to become acquainted with the history of the author; especially when the individual mind is so strongly stamped, as in this case, on every moral page, and has given its peculiar features to every verbal illustration. The biography itself, though well executed, has the fault, so prevalent at the present time, of being too extended; and, though there is no doubt but that many, not only personal friends, but those who belong to the same religious party, and who are justly proud of such a minister, will feel through all its length a source of undiminished interest, yet when a book like this is printed, it is given not to a party, but to the world; and if it runs into too great a length, it must be content to balance against the apathy or neglect of the many the admiration and attachment of the few.

John and Anne Foster, his parents, occupied, at the time of his birth, a small farm-house in the parish of Halifax, near Hebdenbridge. In addition to the labours of the farm they devoted part of their time to weaving. The father is described as a strong-minded man, addicted to reading and meditation, and so *prudential* that he did not marry till he was upwards of forty. In religion he was a Baptist. Both he and his wife lived to a very advanced age, though suffering much from bodily affliction. He died in the 88th year of his age, in 1814, and Mrs. Foster, surviving him about three years, died in December 1816. Their eldest son John was born September 1770. He is described as a thoughtful, silent, and old-fashioned child. He had no juvenile associates at home; his brother Thomas was four years younger than himself, and he had no sisters. He seems to have had much constitutional pensiveness and nervous irritability, of which some singular examples are given. By nature he was tender and humane, and he had a romantic admiration of natural scenery in its grandest and noblest forms. His behaviour to his parents was uniformly dutiful; he began early to assist them in weaving, and till his 14th year, worked at spinning wool to a thread by the hand-wheel; but his manipulations were not very correct, nor his workmanship satisfactory to his employer. All this time he was studying closely but irregularly. He would often shut himself up in a *barn* for a considerable time, and then come out and weave for two or three hours, working like a horse. English literature was, of course, all that he could indulge in, but the old man had the ambition of higher training for him, and when he was only four years old would lay his hand upon his head and say, "this

* See Life of Sir J. Mackintosh, vol. i. p. 371. Correspondence of Bishop Jebb, vol. i. p. 219. R. Hall's Reviews, p. 10.—Rev.

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head will one day learn Greek." Six days after the completion of his 17th year he became a member of the Baptist Church at Hebdenbridge, and he gave such satisfactory proofs of his abilities that he was set apart for the ministerial office by a special religious service. To gain classical instruction he became an inmate of Brearly Hall, where Dr. Fawcett directed the studies of a few theological candidates. Still a part of every day was spent in assisting his parents at their usual employments; during the rest of the time his application to study was so intense as to excite apprehensions for his health. Frequently whole nights were spent in reading and meditation. His scholastic exercises were marked by great labour, and accomplished very slowly. One very judicious method is mentioned which he adopted for improving himself in composition, that was, taking paragraphs from different writers and trying to remodel them, sentence by sentence, into as as many forms of expression as he possibly could. No doubt but this plan, so judiciously conceived, and carefully executed, was attended with the best effects, and, indeed, may be recommended to all, especially to those whose early reading is extensive and miscellaneous. "No one," a friend remarks, "was better qualified to write on decision of character. It was from early life the habitual characteristic of his mind; he formed his purposes and then proceeded to execute them, nothing wavering. He was always examining everything that came within the range of his observation; neither wind nor weather, night nor day, offered any obstacle; he accomplished his purpose." He now entered the Baptist college at Bristol. Dr. Caleb Evans, the president, was lately dead; Robert Hall had just removed to Cambridge, but his place was ably filled by Joseph Hughes, the founder and secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and so congenial were the minds of the tutor and pupil, that a friendship here began which ended only with life. It is supposed that Foster possessed greater originality of thought and affluence of imagination, while the other was probably superior in a more exact intellectual training, and had attained a greater maturity of religious character and sentiment. Robert Hall he did not see till afterwards. He says in a letter dated 1792 to Dr. Fawcett, "*Hall* is expected by his relations in Bristol next month. I shall be quite eager to see him. The opinion which the most sensible here entertain of his powers leads me to think that all the accounts you have heard rather fall below than exaggerate them." After leaving Bristol the first place in which Mr. Foster engaged as a preacher was Newcastle-on-Tyne, but he remained here only three months. His mode of life here was that of a recluse, his mental habits undisciplined, his application to study fitful and desultory, and his purpose as to the specific employment of his future life unfixed. He himself describes his habits as inveterately indolent, and at the age of twenty-two he says, "I have still to begin to live." He was now invited to preach to a Baptist society meeting in Swift's Alley, Dublin. "A dull sanctuary, in which I preached with but little interest, and they heard with less." In a little time he relinquished this ungrateful employment, visited Yorkshire for four months, and then returned to Dublin to make an unsuccessful experiment in a classical and mathematical school. He says, "During this second visit to Dublin my connection with violent democrats and my share in forming a society under the denomination of 'Sons of Brutus,' exposed me at one period to the imminent danger, or at least the expectation, of chains and a dungeon." Of his theological opinions at the time he says, "I have dis-

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carded the doctrine of *eternal* punishments (to this opinion he always adhered). I can avow no opinion on the peculiar points of Calvinism, for I have none, nor see the possibility of forming a satisfactory one. I am no Socinian, but I am, no doubt, between the orthodox and Arian doctrines, nor without some inclination to the latter. It is a subject for deliberation, perhaps long investigation, and I feel a sincerity which assures me that the issue, whatever it may be, must be *safe*." He returned once more to Yorkshire in February 1796, where he continued till his removal to Chichester, where he remained about two years and a half, applying himself with great earnestness to his ministerial duties; but his congregation he found wanting in religious feelings. Their numbers were reduced by death or removal, and soon after his departure the society became extinct. In 1799 he left Chichester, and resided for a time with Mr. Hughes at Battersea; and about this time he first met Miss Maria Snooke.

In 1801 he visited for the last time his friends and relations in Yorkshire. He found his father in a feeble state, though he lived many years after, his mother much declined, and his brother married. Not only had he no affection for the place of his nativity, but he says he had an intense antipathy to it, and felt no pleasure, with the exception of a wild solitary vale or two, in retreading the ancient vestiges. "Few local circumstances befriended the romantic feelings of my early youth; they did not therefore attach themselves to the place, but were enclosed within myself, and carried away." He now for the first time mentions his personal acquaintance with Hall.—"I was two or three times in Hall's company, and heard him preach once. I am any one's rival in admiring him. In some unaccountable manner every thing about him, all he does or says, is *instinct with power*. Jupiter seems to emanate in his attitude, gesture, look, and tone of voice. Even a common sentence, when he utters one, seems to tell how much more he can do. His intellect is peculiarly potential, and his imagination robes, without obscuring, the colossal form of his mind. He made a grand sermon on the fear of death, though I was told it was not his very best," &c. Of himself, about this period, he thus speaks—"I am endeavouring, wherever I am, to examine every object with the keenest investigation, conscious that this is the best of all methods for obtaining knowledge fresh and original. It was by this method that Dr. Johnson was empowered to display human character in his Rambler, and Thomson to describe nature in his Seasons. It is impossible to adapt many kinds of instruction with precision without that minute and uncommon knowledge which observation alone can supply." It is amusing to see him, in a letter to his parents, thus touching on the great questions of liberty and necessity, in the following casual manner,—"I have just been reading an author who mentions, with very great force of reasoning, *that no man could in any situation have acted differently from what he has done.** Though I do not see how to refute his arguments, I feel as if I

* Let us quote on this subject the words of a poet of high genius, and a scholar of fine attainments, and let us refer to one of the most attractive poems in our language:

"Of this be sure,
Where *freedom* is not, there no virtue is.
If there be none, this world is all a cheat,
And the divine stability of Heaven,
That assured seat of good men after death,
Is but a transient cloud, displayed so fair

ought to differ from his opinion. He refers to Jonathan Edwards as a powerful advocate of the same doctrine. He says such an expression as 'I will exert myself' is absurd. It is an expression which, notwithstanding, I am inclined to repeat, as I view the wide field of duty before me," &c.

To cherish virtuous hope; but at one word
Eludes the sense, and foils our honest faith,
Vanishing in a lie. If this be so,
Were it not better to be born a beast
Only to feel what is, and then to 'scape
The aguish fear that shakes the afflicted breast
With sore anxiety of what shall be.—
And all for nought? Since our most wicked act
Is not our sin, and our religious awe
Delusion, if that strong necessity
Chains up our will: but that the mind *is free*,
The mind herself, best judge of her own state,
Is feelingly convinced, nor to be moved
By subtle words, that may perplex the head
But ne'er persuade the heart. Vain argument
That, with false weapons of philosophy,
Fights against Hope, and Sense, and Nature's strength!"

See Lewesdon Hill, by W. Crowe, Public Orator of Oxford:—At the end of the volume where this beautiful poem is found, is a Latin poem called Romulus, 1803, in Iambic verse, written in good taste, and with very classical and correct versification and language; but it is curious, that in the last line of all a *false quantity* escaped the eye of one who was in general very accurate:—

"O magne Corse, tempus jam satis longum
Heros fuisti, quin *flas* abhinc divus."

The first syllable of "flas" is of course long.

We also take the present opportunity of mentioning that there is at p. 58 of this volume a copy of verses intended to have been spoken in the Theatre to the Duke of Portland, at his installation as Chancellor of the University of Oxford in the year 1793; but the verses were considered at that time to breathe too strongly of the spirit of liberty, and we believe some lines of Dr. Cyril Jackson were substituted in their room. We, however, in the present case, after giving them the humble meed of our praise as a noble composition, beg to remark that no one has observed that they are evidently shadowed from passages in Doctor King's Oratio in Theatro Sheldoniano. Let us please at once ourselves and our readers by selecting a passage from a poem that breathes the spirit of Tyrtreus:—

—— "for since that time
The imperious victor oft, unsatisfied
With bloody spoil and tyrannous conquest, dares
To challenge fame and honour, and too oft
The poet, bending low, to lawless power
Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea and brought
Streams clearest of the Aonian fount to wash
Bloodstained Ambition," &c.

"Semper quidem anteferendos *heroibus* istis, qui cum cæde hominum et eversione urbium maximè delectentur, et non modo hostibus, sed suis moliantur exitium, inde tamen nomen et gloriam quærunt: et sanè expectant postulantque, ut summâ observantiâ, etiam sumptuosè, ab omnibus colantur!"

See also in Lewesdon Hill, p. 20:—

—— "not such
As rise in causeless war, troubling the world
By their mad quarrel, and in fields of blood
Hailed victors, thence renown'd, and called on earth
Kings, heroes, demigods; but in high heaven
Thieves, ruffians, murderers," &c.

"Quam me pudet igitur turpis istius oratorum et poetarum assentationis, quæ in

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He seemed at this time as unsettled in his political opinions of patriotic duty, as he was unversed in metaphysical speculations; for he says, "My reflexions are sometimes very serious on the question of what *would be my duty in the event of a French army* appearing on our plains?" Did he mean on the question of joining them? He opens a view of his religious opinions about this time to his friend Mr. Hughes. "I hold, I believe, accurately the leading points of the Calvinistic faith; as the corruption of human nature, the necessity of a divine power to change it, irresistible grace, the influence of the spirit, the doctrine of the atonement, in its most

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heroicis istis ætatibus, et in omnibus ætatibus tales viros, immanitate naturæ insignes semideos fecit, et prædicavit, quos ego quidem, et mecum sentiunt boni omnes, vix usquam animum induxi, ut homines putarem!"—P. 17.

Here we have—

—— "too oft
The poet, bending low, to lawless power
Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea and brought
Streams clearest of the Aonian fount to wash
Bloodstained ambition," &c.

We possess some very learned annotations on Dr. King's Latinity in our copy of his Orations; but whether they were by Mr. Bowyer the printer, or by Dr. Squire of Cambridge, we do not know. That the former wrote such notes, see Encyclop. Brit. art. "Bowyer." It was by *Dr. Clarke's* advice that they were not printed. On Dr. Squire, see King's Anecdotes, p. 154. These venerable Orations produced also criticisms from other quarters, by Dr. Burton, and by Philoleutherus Londinensis, and in the Monthly Review for 1749. We could add much more on this subject, but a friendly voice says, Ἔπεχε, we shall therefore only observe that there was a *John King* also Public Orator of Oxford in the time of James the First, whose Latin Orations we possess, A.D. 1625, and we cannot refrain from remarking that the learned editor of T. Warton's Poems (Mr. Mant) has not observed a note appended to King's Vindication of himself (p. 16), in which he says,—"I can now honestly boast, that I have been libelled by the *worst* and *celebrated by the best poet in England.*" See the Triumph of Isis.

The passage Dr. King alludes to is at v. 110, and a fine passage it is:—

"See on yon sage how all attentive stand
To catch his darting eye and waving hand.
Hark! he begins with all a Tully's art
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart:
Skilled to pronounce what noblest thoughts inspire,
He blends the speaker's with the patriot's fire:
Bold to conceive, nor timorous to conceal,
What Britons dare to think he dare to tell.
'Tis his alike the eye and ear to charm;
To win with action, and with sense to warm.
Untaught in flowery periods to dispense
The lulling sounds of sweet impertinence,
In frowns and smiles he gains an equal prize,
Nor meanly fears to fall, nor creeps to rise.
Bids happier days to Albion be restored—
Bids ancient justice rear her radiant sword.
From me, as from my country, claims applause,
And makes an Oxford's a Britannia's cause!"

We may observe also that the line 198,—

"A Raleigh, Hampden, and a Somers shine."

was originally written,—

"Hampden and Hooker, Hyde and Somers shine."

In Whitehead's Epistle to Dr. Thompson, Dr. King is called Oxford's Flaccus, vide p. 91. Whitehead translated the Latin lines with which Dr. King's Apology concludes, vide p. 46.—Rev.

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extensive and emphatic sense, final perseverance, &c.—I am probably in the same parallel of latitude with respect to orthodoxy as the Reverend Dr. Watts, in the late maturity of his thoughts," &c. Again he says, "The greatest part of my views are, I believe, accurately Calvinistic. My opinion respecting future punishments * is an exception."†

A few sentences like the following will shew the mind of the writer better than anything we can give: he is writing to Mr. Hughes.

"Have you really begun your plan of *Adversaria?* The series of mine has reached some number between five and six hundred. Let me urge you not to neglect this. You luxuriate among happy sentences and images, which ought not to be let vanish, like fairy bowers, to be seen no more. Take one book for pointed, philosophic, or fanciful articles; another exclusively for the striking passages in your unwritten sermons. I could eagerly begin such a plan as this but for the ominous state of my eyes, which very often concurs, with other anticipations, and with the native tone of my heart, to wrap me in the saddest melancholy. I have a thousand times recollected a thought uttered by you in one of our rambles in a gloomy mood—'Say I shall be damned—how foolish then to think of these trifling introductory ills! but say, I shall be saved, obtain boundless felicity in a short time—how weak then to complain of these momentary pains."‡

In a letter written from Downend, about this time, Dec. 1801, he says, —"Here one recollects that prince of magicians—Coleridge, whose mind, too, is clearly more original and illimitable than Hall's. *Coleridge* is indeed sometimes less perspicuous and impressive by the *distance* at which his mental operations are carried on. *Hall* works his enginery *close by you*, so as to endanger your being caught and torn by some of the wheels, just as one has felt sometimes when environed by the noise and gigantic movements of a great mill. I am very sorry that by means of a short-hand writer, or by any other means, some of Hall's sermons cannot be secured and printed. It is probable that, on the whole, they would be equal to Saurin's—as to manly simplicity, much preferable; for I now dislike Saurin's ingenious arrangements. I read yesterday his sermon on the passions—the greatest I think I ever read or heard."

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* To any who might momentarily be led into a wish to believe the Roman doctrine of "purgatory," borrowed by them from the heathen mythology, we beg to suggest a remark which has forcibly struck us, though we have never remembered to have noticed it in any writer,—that this doctrine of purgatory, which may appear so consolatory to some, really brings with it necessarily this most dreadful consequence, that at the moment of death punishment to all necessarily begins, and that the instant the breath is out of the body it is plunged in the immediate torment of purgatorial fire. And this is the consoling doctrine of Saint Peter's church! Let us rather bow in humbleness, and say,

"Come Deo vuol che 'l debito si paghi,
Non attender la forma del martire,
Pensa la succession, pensa ch'a peggio
Oltre la gran sententia non po ire."

Dante, Il Purgatorio, c. x.—Rev.

† See also p. 126, Letter xxxiii. to Dr. Fawcett: he owns that *once* he had some degree of doubt touching the divinity of Christ.—Rev.

‡ We beg to point out a most judicious and excellent letter from Mr. Foster to Dr. Ryland, which occurs in this part of the narrative, (April 1801,) on the latter's sermon, "Art thou become like unto us?" He says, "With the exception of *Baxter*, and a few more, I am afraid that those who have expatiated most on *infernal* subjects have felt them the least." The rule laid down in the following passage strikes us as most judicious,—"The utmost space I would allot in my writings to *this part* of the revelations of our religion should not exceed the proportion which in the New Testament this part of truth bears to the whole of the sacred book, the grand fundamental spirit of which is love and mercy," &c.—Rev.

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His biographer informs us that Mr. Foster commenced before the age of twenty, probably with a view to authorship, the practice of committing to writing observations on natural objects, illustrative of human character, and reflections on morals and religion. He selected some of these under the title of "A Chinese Garden of Flowers and Weeds." They were continued through successive years, and contains, on the whole, eight hundred and ten articles, of which the editor has made a pretty copious selection, occupying about seventy or eighty pages; and, as the philosophy of a life appears to be condensed in them; as they are the faithful record of personal feelings, daily reminiscences, tranquil reflections, and conversational observations; and as they reflect the thoughtful, serious, and inquiring character of the author, perhaps more strongly and in a shorter compass than any other portion of the composition, we make some extracts from them, with this previous remark, that what we have omitted to select is not therefore necessarily inferior in value, but that, when the balance of merit is so nearly even, the choice becomes of less importance.

"207. *Casual* thoughts are sometimes of great value; one of these may prove the key to open to us a yet unknown apartment in the palace of Truth, or a yet unexplored track in the paradise of sentiment that environs it.

"218. I am not *observing*, I am only *seeing*; for the beam of my eye is not charged with thought.

"300. All pleasure must be *bought* at the price of pain: the difference between false pleasure and true is just this—for the *true*, the price is paid *before* you enjoy it—for the *false*, *after* you enjoy it.

"321. We are, as to the grand system and series of God's government, like a man, who, confined in a dark room, should observe, through a chink of the wall, some large animal passing by;—he sees but an extremely narrow stripe of the object at once as it moves by, and is utterly unable to form an idea of the size, proportions, or shape of it.

"330. Argument from *miracles* for the truth of the Christian doctrines.—Surely it is fair to believe that those who received from heaven superhuman power, received likewise superhuman wisdom. Having *rung the great bell of the universe*, the sermon to follow must be extraordinary.

"364. If a stranger on the road is anxious to have you for a companion, it is commonly a proof that his company is not worth having.

"379. No scheme so mortifying as that which employs large means to accomplish little ends. Let your system be, magnitude of end, with the utmost economy of means.

"383. Fancy *makes* vitality where it does not find it; but all things are *alive*. On this unfrequented walk even the dry leaf that is stirred by a slight breath of air across the path, seems for a moment to have its little life and its tiny purpose.

"402. How little of our knowledge of mankind is derived from *intentional* accurate observation. Most of it has, unsought, found its way into the mind from the continual presentations of the objects to our unthinking view. It is a knowledge of *sensation* more than *reflection*.

"455. Few have been sufficiently sensible of the importance of that economy in reading which selects, *almost exclusively*, the *very first* order of books. Why should a man, except for some *special* reason, read a very inferior book, at the very time that he might be reading one of the highest order? *

"464. Struck, in two instances, with the immense importance, to a man of sense, of obtaining a *conversational predominance*, in order to be of any use in

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* Mr. Gray was accustomed to say that he knew well from experience how much might be done for persons who would have recourse to great original writers only, who would read with a method, and would never fling away his time on middling or inferior authors. In this particular, indeed, no man ever gave more powerfully the precept and example. Mr. Gray knew that by this unremitted culture of the mind, conducted with judgment, it is not uncommon to find persons, when their understandings are matured, become members of society intrinsically more excellent, and publicly more distinguished, than those who were originally their superiors by nature, but who trusted to their parts alone, and were content with desultory application, &c. —Matthias's Observations on Mr. Gray's Writings, p. 87.—Rev.

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any company exceeding the smallest number. Example, *W. Frend.*

"491. How thoughtless often is a moralist's or a preacher's enumeration of what a firm or pious mind may *bear* with patience, or even complacency; as disease, pain, reduction of fortune, loss of friends, calumny, &c.; for he can easily add *words*. Alas! how oppressive is the steady *anticipation* only of any one of these evils.

"508. A man of ability, for the chief of his reading, should select such works as he feels beyond his own power to have produced. What can other books do for him but waste his time and augment his vanity?

"512. I asserted the strength of Burke's mind equal to that of Johnson's. Johnson's strength is more conspicuous, because it is barer. A very accomplished lady said,—'Johnson's sense seems to me much clearer, much more entirely disclosed.' 'Madam, it is the difference of two walks in a pleasure-ground, both equally good, and broad, and extended; but the one is before you plain and distinct, because it is not beset with the flowers and lilies which fringe and embower the other. I am inclined to prefer the latter.'

"517. How is it possible that the conversation of *that pair* can be interesting? Surely the great principle of continued interest in such a connexion cannot be to talk always in the same style of simple, direct personality, but to introduce personality into the subject:—to talk of topics so as to involve each other's feelings, without perpetually *talking directly* at *each other*.

"630. Shakespeare had perceptions of every kind; he could *think* any way. His mind might be compared to that monster the prophet saw in his vision, which had *eyes all over*.

"645. P. made some most interesting observations on the *moral effect* of the study of natural philosophy, including astronomy. He denied as a general fact the tendency of this last grand science to expand, sublime, or moralize the mind. He had talked with the famous Dr. Herschel. It was of course to suppose, *à priori*, that Herschel's studies would alternately intoxicate him with reverie, almost to delirium, and carry him irresistibly away towards the throne of the Divine Majesty. P. questioned him on the subject. Herschel told him that these effects took place in his mind in but a very small degree; much less probably than in the mind of a poet without any science at all. Neither a *habit of pious feeling*, nor any peculiar and transcendent emotions of piety, were at all the necessary consequence.

"650. Lord Chatham in his speeches did not *reason*: he struck as by intuition directly on the *results* of reasoning, as a cannon shot *strikes* the mark without your seeing its course through the air as it moves towards its object.

"652. I have observed, that most ladies who have had what is considered an education, have no idea of an education progressive through life. Having attained a certain measure of accomplishment, knowledge, manners, &c., they consider themselves as *made up*, and so take their station; they are pictures which, being quite finished, are now put in a frame—a *gilded* one if possible—and hung up in permanence of beauty!

"672. Represented strongly to a young lady the importance of *a taste for the sublime*, as a most faithful ally to all moral, all religious, all dignified plans of happiness.

"691. Surely the human mind, quenched as it is in a body, with all that body's sensations, is not a thing to be worked upon by the presentation of truth! How little, in general, it thinks or cares about the whole displayed firmament of truth, with all its constellations! No, the case of mankind is desperate, unless a continual miracle interpose.

"709. A very respectable widow, remarking on matrimonial quarrels, said, that the first quarrel that goes the length of any harsh or contemptuous language, is an unfortunate *epoch* in married life, for that the *delicate* respectfulness being thus *once* broken down, the same kind of language much more easily comes afterwards: there is a feeling of having *less to love* than before.

"715. It seems a thing to be regretted that so much of our Lord's *conversation*, consisting of momentous and infallible truth, should have been irretrievably lost. How much larger, and, if one may say so, how much more valuable, the New Testament would have been if all the instructions he uttered had been recorded. By what principle of preference were the conversations which the Evangelists record, preserved, rather than the others which are lost?

"729. Recollective remark on my fastidiousness, in respect of personalities of kindness. I know scarcely *any man* by whose taking my arm in walking along I should be cordially gratified, and *not very many women!*

"744. The eloquent Coleridge sometimes retires into a sublime mysticism of thought; he robes himself in moonlight,

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and moves among images of which we cannot be assured for a while whether they are substantial forms of sense or fantastic visions."

In consequence of the high testimony borne to Mr. Foster's character by Mr. Hall, he was invited to become the minister of a congregation at Frome, where he removed in 1804. The congregation was small; he lodged and boarded with a quiet, respectable family, and he writes, "I sleep in a small chamber, the very room in which Mrs. Rowe died." It was during his residence at Frome, that the "Essays," for which he gained justly so much reputation, were published. They appear to have originated in his conversations with the friend, who was afterwards Mrs. Foster. Those who, like ourselves, have not only been instructed by the wisdom, but pleased also with the force and energy of the language in these essays, will listen with curiosity to what the author says regarding their composition; nor will it be without its use, if it only teaches us that the composition which we consider sufficiently correct for our own private judgment, will appear deficient when we look at it with the eyes of the reader, and fixed in the unchangeable mould of the press.

"When I began this work and had proceeded a little way, I found I had a job in my hands, with a vengeance. To my astonishment and vexation, I found there was not a paragraph, and scarcely a sentence, that did not want mending, and sometimes that whole pages could not be mended, but must be burnt, and something new written in their stead. On the whole, I verily believe the revision and new-modelling of the job has cost quite as much mental exertion as the original writing of it," &c.

He submitted his manuscript to the judgment of his friend Mr. Hughes, making at the same time a very correct observation on the degree in which such assistance is advantageous. "I would make one remark once for all, viz. that when a man has written so much as to have formed his style, it will have a certain *homogeneity*, from which it will result that the substitution of different forms of expression will not always be an improvement, even when they are better in themselves, since they may not be of a piece."*

* This useful and judicious observation will be extended by the classical scholar to the subject of emendatory criticism on the text of the ancient writers, as well as to that on our own poets, as Shakspere and his contemporaries. Who cannot see that, with all his immense learning and sagacity, Bentley never could make the spirit of Horace his own, nor Warburton Shakspere's? and, as poetic talent is a rare gift, it is in the text of the *poets* that the most unfortunate and discordant alterations have been made, though highly ingenious and the product of great learning. Now we will let our critical canons, if it so please the reader, be pointed against ourselves; and observe that there is a passage in the very opening of Paradise Lost, in which we conceive an error of the text has remained from edition to edition unrectified, in which the introduction of a single letter has altered the sense and imagery.

"Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small *night foundered* skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor, in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while *night*
Invests the sea, and wished morn delays."

Here is a picture of a ship that has already *foundered* or sunk being moored to an island; while, *night* is twice mentioned in the same little passage;—an unnecessary and most ungraceful repetition. Who, therefore, we feel inclined to say, would hesitate to say that the true reading must be

——"Some small *nigh*-foundered skiff?"

As the skiff was *nearly* foundering, the pilot takes the advantage of mooring it for security to what he fancies an island, till the light of morning arrives. We pledge all our little reputation for criticism on this emendation.—Rev.

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Horne Tooke, to whom they were shown, said, "Let him simplify; there is a basis of good sense. If he is a young writer he will do." In four months a second edition was called for, and he devoted the autumn and winter to a careful revision of them. "Mending and botching up bad sentences, paragraphs, and pages. The book had at least four thousand faults, and two or three thousand I have felt it necessary to mend. A great many needless words, and some that were too fine,* have been sent about their business. Many long sentences are made shorter, and many useful arguments are made fuller and clearer," &c. They were revised and praised by Mr. Hall, though he also made some pointed and discriminative remarks on faults in the composition.

He now became a regular contributor to the Eclectic Review, and was so occupied that upwards of thirteen years elapsed before he again appeared before the public in his own name. In 1805 a morbid state of the thyroid gland made its appearance, affected his powers of preaching, and led for a time to the resignation of the pastoral office in 1806, and he now depended entirely on his literary exertions for his support. A picture of his secluded and solitary life at this time is given by him to a friend.

"This last six months I have lived a little way out of the town, in a house amid the fields, into which fields, however, I hardly ever go, because I can see them so well through my window—the window of an upper room. I hardly ever what can be called take a walk, except merely in the garden adjoining the house. The beauties of nature are brought so directly under my eyes and to my feet, that I am rarely prompted to go in quest of them, even as far as from your house to the left of Wick Lane; and, excepting my going to Bristol, I have hardly ever taken a good long walk for the last nine months. I almost decline all visiting, and have not dined from home, I believe, six times these last seven months. The family consists only of a worthy man and his worthy wife, with a little servant girl, and with them I pass away the time necessary for meals," &c.

This solitude, however, like other extreme things, was soon tobe dissolved by Hymen's hand: a house was taken at Bourton, in Upper John Street, where his intended bride resided. He was now thirty-seven, and his "dear friend" Miss Snooke six years younger. The spring came, and he confesses that never did the snowdrop, and other vernal flowers of hope, appear in his eyes with such an interest. When a philosopher is in love, it is generally in good earnest: still the web of life is chequered with good and evil. He had the anticipated happiness of Miss Maria Snooke's hand on the one side; on the other, the good man's mind was much preyed on "by the abominable vermin called *taxes*, a far more mischievous creature than the locusts of Egypt;" and, besides, he mentions that he had lost all attachment to this world as a locality, and shall never regain it. As Mr. Foster does not often give us information as to his literary pursuits, or favour us with his opinion concerning the merits of the different authors whose works he perused, we may as well here make a short quotation on this subject from a letter to his friend Mr. Fawcett.

"I have lately read, at the same time, Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and Baxter's account of his own Life and Times. The work of Gibbon excites my utmost admiration; not so much by the immense learning and industry which it displays, as by the commanding intellect, the keen sagacity, apparent in almost every page. The admiration of his ability extends even to his manner of shewing his hatred of

* Mr. Foster, however, never cleared his style from such words as tenebrious—impense—transited—and a few others. Mr. R. Hall, though in general as correct a writer as he is elegant, allows himself the use of such a barbarous word as *eulogium!* —Rev.

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Christianity, which is exquisitely subtle and acute, and adapted to do very great mischief, even where there is not the smallest avowal of hostility. It is to be deplored that a great part of the early history of the Christian Church was exactly such as a man like him could have wished. There is no doubt that, in his hands, fathers, councils, and the ancient contests and mutual persecutions of Christian parties take their worst form; but after every allowance for this historian's malignity, it is impossible not to contemplate with disgust and reprobation a great part of what the Christian world has been accustomed to revere. I have lately began to read the works of Charles Leslie; happening to see the odd volumes in the library of an acquaintance, I recollected the very strong manner in which Dr. Johnson once spoke of this writer. I intend to read a large portion of him with the most careful attention. From what I have seen thus far, I doubt if there be in our language a theological writer of greater talents in the field of argument. I am gratified in the extreme degree by his most decisive reasonings against the Deists. A great part of his works seems to be against the Deists, Socinians, and Jews. Some of them are in defence of the Established Church, which of course it is now very needless to read. He was very fierce against Dissenters," &c.*

He was very severe on Sir W. Forbes's Life of Beattie, in the Eclectic Review for 1807; but he was quite right when he said that the book was too big for the subject. Beattie was a man of genius, of learning, and of worth, and well deserved to be remembered; but two quartos filled with very commonplace letters were more than the public required, or the events of his life justified. We must extract one passage of the critique relating to the pecuniary assistance deemed necessary to Dr. Beattie, and to the pension consequently given to him.†

"Here is a man of moderate, economical, prudent habits; a deep student, a diligent lecturer, an useful writer, and an amiable man; who is in circumstances hardly affording, or securing the permanence of, the comforts of life; and there are a very great number of affluent, literary, titled, and most affectionate dear friends, and Sir William among them, who are *wishing*, and *wishing*, and *wishing* that some little matter could be done for him, while they are rolling, many of them, in luxury and splendour. That *his* delicacy would not have refused their generosity, is evident from the animated gratitude he expressed for Mrs. Montague's hint. And here again is a desolate widow of extraordinary worth and endowments, *who is actually known to, and visited by a great number of persons of distinction, and particularly the Duchess of Gordon, who yet lives dozens of years in a state next to absolute want (the niece of Mrs. Cockburn)*: and yet these persons knowing her is mentioned by Sir W. with the utmost complacency!! Now if a review can pass quietly over all this as all very good and pretty, or just only make some innocent, insipid remark upon it, that review deserves to perish," &c.

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* For the *strong manner* in which Johnson spoke of Leslie, see Boswell's Johnson, vol. viii. p. 287. *Henderson.* But, sir, what do you think of Leslie? *Johnson.* Charles Leslie I had forgotten. Leslie *was* a reasoner, and a reasoner who was not to be reasoned against."—Charles Leslie was a Protestant adherent to the Pretender, in 1714, and would have converted him from popery.—Rev.

† Some of the descriptive sketches and the moral reflections in the Minstrel are exquisitely beautiful; but there also was room for Gray's criticism, for there are some thoughts feebly expressed, and language wanting in poetic character and force, as, i. 37, "Thine Edwin *parts* not so." 52, "Such delicacy were right marvellous indeed." ii. 1, "The *assaults* of fortune's fickle *gale*." 25, "His harp lay *him beside*." 35, "Heroes, alas! are things of small concern." 42, "We fear on earth as other men have feared." These, surely are very prosaic expressions. Mr. Richardson, in his Literary Leaves, vol. ii. 161, mentions a poem by Beattie on a report of a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of *Churchill*, not to be found in the common editions; he says "containing some wretched criticism, and a spirit of vulgarity truly disgusting. He endeavours to persuade the world that the mind of Churchill was drivelling and dull, that he wrote nothing but coarse doggerel, and in fact was

"'By nature uninformed, and untaught by art.'"

We have never seen this; but we presume that it is to be found in the first edition of Beattie's Poems, printed at Aberdeen, 1761, which is of extreme rarity, many of the poems being *omitted* in the later editions.—Rev.

Of the Edinburgh Review, which he had lately purchased and was diligently reading, he thus speaks in 1807 :—

"It will not, however, be quite in vain to have read a large portion of this terrible Review; a work probably superior to everything of the kind for the last century—anything since Bayle's time. I read it with abhorrence of its tendency as to religion, but with admiration of everything else. It cannot fail to have a very great effect on the literary world by imperiously requiring a high style of intellectual performance, and setting the example. It is most wonderful how a parcel of *young* men have acquired such extensive and accurate knowledge, and such a firm, disciplined, and unjuvenile habit of thinking and composing. But I shall not be made believe that they have not an old fox or two among them. Yet they all admirably support the general level of able performance. The belles-lettres critics seem to be stocked with logic as well as principles of taste, and the scientific critics to be fraught with satire as well as definitions. Either their modesty or their pride keeps them almost clear of any direct attention to theology, but their incidental references are detestable and pernicious," &c.

Mr. Foster was asked by a friend to meet Coleridge; but an engagement prevented him. He writes,—

"No man can feel a more animated admiration of Mr. Coleridge than I have retained ever since the two or three times that I was a little while in his company; and, during his absence in the south and the east, I have very often thought with delight of the immense acquisitions which he would at length bring back to enrich the works which I trust the public will in due time receive from him, and to which it has an imperious claim. And still I trust he will feel the solemn duty of making his very best and continued efforts to *mend* as well as to delight mankind, now that he has attained the complete mastery and expansion of his admirable powers. . . . . He is able to take a station among the most elevated ranks either of the philosophers or the poets. . . . . Cottle says he is very greatly improved as to the religious part of the character of his mind, and that really he is even substantially *orthodox*, as well as a believer in Christianity in general," &c.*

Mr. Foster was married in May 1808; and soon after his health was improved, and the morbid affection in his throat diminished, so that he resumed his speaking in public, preaching once or twice every Sunday. In 1810 he was welcomed by the birth of a son, and in 1812 he made an excursion into North Wales with some friends. He says the delight with which he contemplated the magnificent scenery was ardent almost up to the degree of poetry. He ascended the imperial summit of Snowdon at midnight, and saw the rising of the sun from the summit. This excursion, he says, was undertaken more with a view to diversity of ideas, and laying

* Among the notes in this part of the volume is the following: "Wesley's moderation in sleep, and his rigid constancy in rising early, being mentioned in the company of Mr. Bradburn, who travelled with Wesley almost constantly for years, he said that Wesley generally slept several hours in the course of the day; that he had himself seen him sleep three hours together often enough. This was chiefly in his carriage, in which he accustomed himself to sleep on his journeys, and in which he slept as regularly, as easily, and as soundly, as if he had gone to bed. A zealous, ignorant Methodist, who considered Wesley as altogether an angel, was most indignant at hearing this said by Mr. S. who heard Bradburn say it, and exclaimed, 'Bradburn must be a liar!'" vol. i. p. 363. One step more, and this man would have been persuaded that Wesley would rise and preach after his death. Had this person looked into Wesley's diary, he would have found him mentioning occasionally his *daily sleeps*; but when he wrote his notes on the New Testament, he would write from five in the morning till nine in the evening, with the exception of meals, and an hour or two otherwise bestowed. "For more than fifty years he had risen at four o'clock, preached twice or thrice a day, and travelled between 4,000 or 5,000 miles every year, being found seldom or never a week together in the same place, yet he found leisure to be one of the most voluminous writers in the language." He lived to the age of 88. See Letters of Don Espriella for an interesting account of him, vol. iii. p. 9, &c.—Rev.

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in some stock of imagination, than from any calculation in the pleasure of beholding. In August 1815 he was at Bristol, and again heard Mr. Hall, whom he had so much and justly admired :—

"The grand attraction at Bristol was the preaching of Mr. Hall, who happened to be on a visit there, and who preached three Sundays. I contrived to hear him several times, and was glad to have the opportunity, as I had never heard him but twice or three times before. . . . The last sermon I heard him preach, which dwelt much on the topic of *living in vain*, made a more powerful impression on my mind than I think any one I ever heard; and this was not simply from its being the most eloquent sermon unquestionably that I ever heard, or probably ever shall hear, but for the solemn and alarming truth which it urged and pressed on the conscience with the power of a tempest. I suppose every intelligent person has the impression, in hearing him, that he surpasses every other preacher, probably in the whole world. In the largest congregation there is an inconceivable stillness and silence while he is preaching, partly indeed to his having a low weak voice, though he is a large, strongly-built man; but very much owing to that commanding power of his mind, which holds all other minds in captivity while within reach of his voice. He has no tricks of art or oratory, no studied gesticulations, no ranting, no pompous declamation. His eloquence is the mighty power of spirit throwing out a rapid series of thoughts, explanatory, argumentative, brilliant, pathetic, or sublime; sometimes all these together, and the whole manner is simple, natural, grave, sometimes cool, often emphatic and ardent. He seems always to have a complete dominion over the subject on which he is dwelling, and over the subjects on every side which he admits for illustration. He has the same pre-eminent powers in his ordinary conversation as in his preaching," &c.

Mr. Foster's father died in 1804, and Mrs. Foster survived her husband to the close of 1806. During his residence at Bourton, his family was increased by the birth of five children, of whom two died in infancy. His time he describes as being very much at his own disposal—no visiting, nor travelling, nor letter writing, nor business to transact. He rose early, lit his own fire, and spent a great part of the day in his *long garret*, walking backwards and forwards for hours, thinking and composing, a habit he learned early in his musing life. He says if all his musing walks, since he was twenty years old, could be computed together, it would not unlikely be a length that would go several times round the globe. In 1817 he left Bourton, and became once more a resident and stated preacher at Downend. Of Mr. Fox's "admirable fragment of a history," which had just appeared, he says—"We have read it twice, and some parts of it a third time; but I have entirely forgotten all it contains, except the death of Argyle, and a few more such interesting episodes. Did you notice this passage—the death of Argyle?* excepting some Chris-

* This is one of the most beautiful pictures in the pages of history, drawn with feeling, delicacy, and taste; the subject being most congenial to Mr. Fox's habits of thinking naturally gave rise to the reflections so impressively accompanying it. Familiar as it is to our ear, and known even to the position of every little word, we still do not grudge the labour of transcription, if we can impress thoroughly its beauty and tenderness on others. "Before he left the castle, he had his dinner at the usual hour, at which he discoursed not only calmly but even cheerfully, with Mr. Charteris and others. After dinner he retired, as was his custom, to his bed-chamber, where it is recorded that he slept quietly for about a quarter of an hour. While he was in bed, one of the members of the council came and intimated to the attendants a desire to speak with him; upon being told that the earl was asleep, and had left orders not to be disturbed, the messenger disbelieved the account, which he considered a device to avoid further questionings. To satisfy him, the door of the bed-chamber was half opened, and he then beheld enjoying a sweet and tranquil slumber the man who by the doom of him and his fellows was to die within the space of two short hours. Struck with the sight, he hurried out of the room, quitted the castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid

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tian martyrs, a nobler exit and character cannot be found in all the history of time," &c. He again returns to his favourite character as a preacher and writer, Robert Hall.*

"Now that I recollect, that excellence which you praised, and which he has in a very high degree, of making brief, strong sentences, completing the sense in each—is sometimes carried to a fault. He makes, in some places, a number of laconic propositions in succession, which are quite independent of one another, but which ought to have been contrived into a texture. Or, to go from the business of weaving to the more dignified one—fighting—he attacks with a number of single, separate, bold savages, whom he should have disciplined and combined into a phalanx. In this quality of writing we are all beaten hollow by the old workmen, such as Hooker and Jeremy Taylor; the latter is just now more in my memory. You shall find him preserve a strict connexion through a whole folio page; a sentence shall be a complete thought, but it shall, at the same time, be an integral and inseparable portion of—not an accumulation, but a combination, of—thoughts, which are assisting one another by a linked and consentaneous action, to prove or illustrate some one truth.† The figure is much less than sufficiently strict, if I say, that there is one long, identical rope, and that every thought, however richly dressed, is placed close behind its fellow, and giving a stout pull. From the little I have yet read, I am strongly inclined to think this said Jeremy is the most completely eloquent writer in our language. There is a most manly and graceful ease and freedom in his composition, which a strong intellect is working logically through every paragraph, while all manner of beautiful images continually fall in as by felicitous accident." &c.

After many years' interval, Mr. Foster again fell into the company of Coleridge. He says,—

himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself, and had every appearance of a man suffering the most excruciating torture. His friend, who had been apprised by the servant of the state he was in, and who naturally concluded he was ill, offered him some wine. He refused, saying, 'No! no! that will not help me! I have been in at Argyle, and saw him sleeping as pleasantly as ever man did, within an hour of eternity. But as for me'—The name of the person to whom this anecdote relates is not mentioned, and the truth of it may therefore fairly be considered as liable to that degree of doubt with which men of judgment receive any species of traditional history. *Woodrow*, however, whose veracity is above suspicion, says, that he had it from the most unquestionable authority. It is not in itself unlikely; and who is there who would not wish it true? What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophical mind, to see the oppressor in the zenith of his power envying his victim! What an acknowledgment of the superiority of virtue! What an affecting and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind which virtue only can confer! We know not who this man was; but when we reflect that the guilt which agonized him, was probably incurred for the sake of some vain title, or of lust of some increase of wealth, which he did not want, and possibly knew not how to enjoy, our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men whom the world calls wise in their generation." P. 208.—Rev.

* Mr. Foster's high opinion of Robert Hall seems to have increased with every additional opportunity of seeing him. He says, in 1808, "I have seen a great deal of the intellectual giant. His health is better than sometime past. His mind seems of an order fit, with respect to its intellectual powers, to go directly among a superior rank of intelligences in some other world, with very little requisite addition of force." Mr. Foster was too philosophic and thoughtful to use words at random—he was far above flattery; and yet, we confess, these words sound strangely to our ears, and highly as we estimate Mr. Hall, we yet know nothing in his works to justify such an exalted eulogy. At any rate, we think, before he joined the superior rank of intelligences, he would wish to leave the greater part of his "Liberty of the Press" behind; but on "The Sentiments proper to the Present Crisis," and "Modern Infidelity considered," praise too high can scarcely be bestowed, as well for the rectitude of the opinions, as for the elegance of the language. We found a few days since, in the manuscript Diary of Mr. T. Green, of Ipswich, the following entry:—"Hall on Modern Infidelity has borrowed so much from my pamphlet, even to phraseology, as demanded an acknowledgment."—He alludes to his pamphlet on Morals, quoted by Dr. Parr in the notes to the Spital Sermon.—Rev.

† This is a very just and discriminating piece of criticism, and accords closely with Mr. Coleridge's opinion on the same class of writers.—Rev.

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"I could not conveniently hear more than one of his lectures (on Shakspere), but it was a still higher luxury to hear him talk as much as would have been two or three lectures. I use the word *luxury*, however, not without some very considerable qualification of its usual meaning, since it may not seem exactly descriptive of a thing involving much severe labour, —and this one is forced often to undergo in the endeavour to understand him, his thinking is of so surpassingly original and abstracted a kind. This is the case often in the recital of facts, as that recital is continually mixed with some subtle speculation. It was perfectly wonderful, in looking back on a few hours of his conversation, to think what a quantity of perfectly original speculation he had uttered, in language incomparably rich in ornament and new combinations. In point of theological opinion, he is become, indeed he has now a number of years been, it is said, highly orthodox. He wages victorious war with the Socinians, if they are not, which I believe they now generally are, very careful to keep the peace in his company. His mind contains an astonishing mass of all sorts of knowledge, while in his power and manner of putting it to use, he displays more of what we mean by the term *genius* than any mortal I ever saw or ever expect to see. He is still living in a wandering, precarious, and comfortless way, perpetually forming projects which he has not the steady resolution to prosecute long enough to accomplish." &c.

Mr. Foster's pastoral labours, as far as preaching was concerned, were not successful in his second residence at Downend. His sermons, in short, were not sufficiently attractive, and he felt that he must resign his office. He dreaded attending the anniversary of a Bible society meeting at Kingswood. He was a man of simple habits, a lover of sense and truth, and being "serious in a serious cause," he said, "he utterly loathed and abominated the prevailing spirit and manner of these meetings, as exhibitions of vanity, cajolery, and ostentation." He published his Essay on Popular Ignorance in 1820, which was the enlargement of a sermon he had preached in the School Society. He says he was in no danger of incurring the charge of *radicalism*, for he exhibits the *people* as "odiously and loathsomely vile, and degraded, and depraved, debased, vicious, and untractable; in frightful sameness from one age to another; sunk in the most barbarous ignorance, with its appropriate depravities," &c. The treatise sold so well that in the autumn he was revising it for a second edition; "treating no page, sentence, or word, with the smallest ceremony, breaking, splitting, twisting, pruning, pulling up by the roots, and using other severities. But we must confess that this offering of his brain, nurtured and disciplined with so much care, is not, to our taste, nearly so attractive, nor do we think contains anything like the greatness and vigour, animation, and imagery of his earlier Essays. We know we speak against high authorities, but we cannot help that; we claim liberty of judgment on these matters. We know that Dr. Pye Smith calls it an eloquent production; we think it a great deal too long for the staple of the matter. We must ask pardon—we think it also a little dull; and perhaps these were the reasons why, to use the words of this gentleman, it is a "work which, popular and admired as it confessedly is, *has never met with the thousandth part of the attention which it deserves.*"* In 1821 he removed to Stapleton, within three miles of Bristol, and, after a little period, made an end of *lecturing;* but his pen was active, and he wrote an introduction to Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion. His domestic happiness at this time suffered a

* Mr. Foster mentions in a letter to a friend that he considers the advantageous peculiarity of his diction to consist in its *verity to the ideas*, its being composed of words and combinations directly fitted to the thoughts, disregarding any general model, and rejecting set and artificial formalities of phraseology. He detested the stately, formal, measured, *high bred* sort of style, like that of Robertson and Blair; and considered that of Dryden in his prose works as perhaps the best in our language: his notions as regards style and composition are, in our estimation, very just and correct.—Rev.

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severe trial, in the death of his only son by a rapid decline. The loss must have been great to his parents, for he is described as a boy of strong, clear understanding, though reserved disposition and religious feeling. In 1825 Mr. W. Anderson came to reside in Bristol, as tutor to the Baptist College, and Mr. Hall retired to spend his last years in the scene of his early ministry. This was a great accession to Mr. Forster's social enjoyments; and on the occasion afterwards of Mr. Hall's death, he spoke of his loss as "a sense of privation partaking of desolateness." As a preacher he said, his like will come no more. He declined from ill health preaching his funeral sermon, but wrote some observations on him as a preacher.

The ensuing six years, says his biographer, formed the saddest period of Mr. Foster's life. It began with the fatal illness of his wife; her health had been some time in a precarious state, but in the spring of 1832 the symptoms of decline assumed a decidedly alarming aspect. She died after much suffering in the early part of September. "It has been," said her husband, "an advantageous circumstance, that the period of her illness was appointed to fall on exactly the finest, brightest, and warmest part of the year, from May to September, during which, besides the nights being short, she greatly enjoyed the exhiliration of being drawn about the garden and vicinity in a Bath chair, admiring the flowers, and refreshed by the fine air and sunshine, which she had not enjoyed so much for years before. He describes her as his affectionate and valuable companion for nearly a quarter of a century, regarding her as the cause of not only the happiness he possessed, but of the mental improvement he made, her intellect being strong and correct; and for a refined perception and depth of reflective feeling, her husband declared he had never known her equal. In 1833 he made another excursion into North Wales. He calls it "a fine luxurious excursion, a gratifying adventure." Sorrow, however, came to meet him at the conclusion. His friends Mr. Hall and Mr. Anderson were gone, and their deaths were followed by that of Mr. Hughes. He was soon after deprived of his only brother, and of one of his few early associates. "As to companions and friends of early times," he writes, "they have almost all left the world." His brother he had not seen for more than thirty years, for during that time he had not visited his native county; and now the last link of connection with it was broken, all would be strange; few persons alive to remember him, and the very localities transposed; the woods he rambled in cut down, and the romantic glens and wild brooks he loved possessed by manufacturers, and swarming with a rising population. Mr. Foster closed his literary labours by an article on Polack's New Zealand in the Eclectic Review for 1839. In the summer of 1840 he visited his friends at Bourton, looking with a pensive interest and not a little painful emotion at the rooms he had frequented and the rural walks which he had trodden for so many years.

He was in London for the last time in the spring of 1836, at the house of Sir John Easthope, devoting much of his time to the various exhibitions and works of art in the British Museum and elsewhere. Mr. Foster's health had on the whole been so good that he says he had not kept his bed a single day for the long term of fifty years; but near the end of December he was attacked by bronchitis. From this, however, he appears slowly to have recovered, for in the September of 1842 he went to Bourton for the last time, staying about six weeks, and appearing somewhat invigorated; but in January of the next year, 1843, he had attacks of spitting of blood, a troublesome cough, and looked thinner and more languid. The

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last time of his appearing on any public occasion was in June 1843, at the meeting of the Bristol Baptist College, where he attended one examination. Towards September all the unfavourable symptoms were aggravated; on the 24th he took to his room, which he never left again. It appears that his lungs had been diseased for many years. He sat up for a few hours almost daily till the day before his death. On Saturday, Oct. 14, the day before his death, he complained of feeling some confusedness in his head, and was much oppressed in his breathing. And now we must, for a final scene, take, as is most fitting, the very words of his faithful and affectionate biographer:—

"He was obliged to desist that day from his usual practice of having some one read to him; and finding it very difficult to converse, he requested to be left quite alone during the afternoon and evening. This desire was complied with; some of his family going occasionally into his room, but not so as to disturb him till the usual hour of retiring to rest. They then particularly requested that some one might be allowed to sit up with him through the night; this however he steadily refused, though, in consequence of a long continued fit of coughing, he was in a state of greater exhaustion than usual. The kind old servant who attended upon him, from an apprehension lest she should disturb him, did not go at all into his room in the course of the night, as she had been in the habit of doing every night for the last fortnight. But towards four o'clock she went to the door of his room to listen, and being satisfied from the sound she heard that he was sleeping, retired without going in. At about six o'clock she went again to the door, and this time hearing no sound, she went in and found that he had expired. His arms were gently extended, and his countenance as tranquil as that of a person in a peaceful sleep. Death had taken place but a very short time, for only the forehead was cold. On the following Saturday his remains were laid in the grave, which, just seventeen years before, had been opened to receive those of his son, in the burial ground belonging to the chapel of Downend, where he formerly preached."

We have thus accompanied the narrative of Mr. Foster's useful and unambitious life to its conclusion; and very brief and unfinished as our sketch has been, it must, we think, have left an impression highly favourable to him, and such as will induce many to turn to the more copious and original biography. A few observations have been added at the end of the volume on his character, by the editor and by a friend; and we could almost wish they had been more minute. They describe his fondness for nature, and his delight in the various beauties which she pours forth for the delight of man.* He had great susceptibility to the skyey influences, as men of fine temperament and nervous susceptibility have, and he often remarked how much less any given quantity of time was worth in dreary, inclement weather. He used to say it depressed all his faculties, independently of the low temperature. Mr. Sheppard says, "Mr. Foster was a genuine lover of natural scenery, and his admiration dwelt much on its *separate* features, even more perhaps than on the varied whole and the combined effect. I have known him linger by a huge ancient tree in the park at Longleat, still reluctant to quit the spot, and as if half ready to take root near its giant trunk. A lady with whom he visited many beautiful spots in our neighbourhood, speaks of the difficulty with which he was persuaded to quit Alfred's Tower, at Stourhead, where the panoramic prospect rivetted him. In the same mood he would gaze untiringly on a waterfall, or the rushing of a rapid stream. Though he did not possess any scientific acquaintance with music, yet he was passionately

* "I have heard of a man who, upon his deathbed, being to take farewell of his son, and considering what course of life to recommend that might secure his innocence, at last enjoined him to spend his time *in making of verses, and in dressing a garden*; the old man thinking no temptation could compare to either of these employments," &c. Vide Fell's eloquent and admirable Life of Hammond, p. 271.—Rev.

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fond of those kinds which were solemn and mournful. He used to wonder that it was thought impossible for persons, technically speaking, without ear, to feel interest in that art, and he strongly asserted the power it could exercise over himself. The productions of the great painters he much admired; so that when he saw the specimens collected by Mr. Hart Davis, now at Mr. Miles's, he owned there was some advantage in being rich. For engravings and graphical works he had great partiality, and his library was so extensive and valuable as sometimes to make him reproach himself with the expense at which it had been procured. His civility and kindness to working people is prominently mentioned. He never would suffer a bargain to be driven with the poor. He has been known to go back to a shop and pay something more for what he thought had been sold to him too cheaply. "It isn't often we meet with persons that do that, Sir," was the remark of a young woman on his turning back and paying a shilling more for a lithograph which he had just bought. His charity was liberal, and conducted with the utmost delicacy and regard to the feelings of those he assisted. He was most anxious to prevent any expressions of gratitude from reaching him on such occasions. Once when he had transmitted quite unexpectedly a handsome donation to a person in a respectable station, but with limited means, he added "a most peremptory injunction that he might never be *mortified* by one syllable or hint in any way or tone of acknowledgment for so mere a trifle;" but he was quick in appreciating any proofs of recollection and kindness made to him by his friends. All kind letters and messages had a more than ordinary value in his estimation. His address was perfectly simple, his language plain and familiar, and his manner indicating habitual meditativeness. In large mixed companies, he was not very ready to converse, as what man of sense and modesty is; but in the presence of a few friends, the energy, the originality, and varied opulence of his mind were readily disclosed. In verbal wit he seldom indulged, nor was that faculty much allied to his other mental powers and habits. Some years ago, it is said, the Emperior Alexander's *piety* was a favourite theme at public meetings: a person who received the statement on this point, as Mr. Foster thought, too easily, remarked that really the Emperior must be a very *good man*. "Yes sir," he replied, gravely, but with a significant glance, "a *very* good man—very devout. No doubt he said grace before he swallowed Poland!" His disposition was meditative, and the turn of his mind grave, contemplative, and melancholy.* The subjects habitually occupying his mind were serious and important; the great duty of his calling he had ever before him; and what he has called the "moral authentic" of life was usefully and correctly balanced by him. His tendency to indulge in theories and questionings on the state after death, is a mental feature belonging to one like him who loved to sit in the shade, and, added to that, it is mentioned that he had always a disposition to listen to works of *supernatural* appearances, in which his belief was very decided; and there was manifestly an earnest longing, not unmixed with hope, that a ray of light might from this quarter gleam across the shaded frontier. The belief of the heightened and conscious existence of the soul in an *intermediate state* he held with great firmness, and would have

* "If I should live to the age of sixty, the radical character of my heart and my mind will probably be the same as now, but the possible modifications are infinite. One thing is certain, that *cheerfulness* is not among the possibilities, for that would be a radical change."—Rev.

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thought it an unfavourable indication in any one to maintain the contrary opinion. His style of preaching is described as distinct from what is called oratory, neither adorned with flowing eloquence nor graced by the elegance of gesture or voice, but simple, clear, and unambitious, illustrating his subject by varied associations and images, enforced by calm expostulation and appeals, interspersing "shrewd terms of half latent irony against irreligion and folly, almost moving a smile by unconscious approaches to the edge of wit, yet effectually quelling it by the unlooked-for gravity of the tone and purpose." If there are passages in his sermons where the literary style prevailed, they are intermixed with others of a different cast, and, in their mode of expression and appeal, plain, pointed, and colloquial. His conversational topics were, it appears, drawn more than could be wished towards matters of civil and *ecclesiastical* character, to political abuses, oppressions, the vices of a worldly people, and the inconsistencies of Christians; in fact, to those subjects that lay in the compass of party feeling. This is avowed and lamented by one of his friends, who wishes that he had expatiated on themes of a higher class, though he rejects any such censure on his conduct in these parts, as party spirit will desire, and vulgar theologists adopt.* Disliking, as we do, all controversial recrimination, and the bitterness of party disputation, we shall go no farther than mention that Mr. Foster's dislike to the Established Church was great indeed for a person of so calm and philosophical a character, and was often expressed in terms of corresponding force and meaning. But hard words are little correspondent to real philosophy; they at once tend to debase the cause of literature, and increase the warmth of religious difference; and he who is wise, and knows the value of peace and of time, will keep clear of "the subtleties of confident disputants, and the *desperate art of words*,"† being quite satisfied that the wilderness of controversy may so thicken by degrees as at last to close up for ever the latent roads to truth, while the flames intended for the sacred lamps will wildly swell out and burn up the altar and the temple, and even Charity herself. It will only be necessary to add, that though Mr. Foster is chiefly known to the world as an able and eloquent writer, he was also esteemed as one of the ablest ministers in the communion to which he belonged; surpassed only, but not obscured, by the splendour of Mr. Robert Hall, whose great abilities persons of all classes and persuasions seem equally to have delighted to honour.

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* Of Mr. Foster's most conscientious and disinterested nature and feelings no one could well doubt, without exposing himself to the charge of prejudice unjust and unkind; but we remember a curious passage which has often made us smile in the writings of a dissenter of a very different class, we mean Dr. Priestley. In his Sermons on Free Enquiry in Religion (p. 44), we read the following words:—"The most *equitable* thing would be to allow *Unitarians* the use of a church, when their proportion of *tythes* would be sufficient for the maintenance of a minister of their own persuasion." A modest and moderate request!!—Rev.

† We have borrowed this expression from the works of a writer, which neither the extraordinary learning, nor the logical application of it, nor the greatness of the subjects on which it is employed, have kept from passing away into the oblivious gulf of time. We allude to the work called "Critical Observations on Books Ancient and Modern, by Thomas Howes of Norwich." For the depth of his researches, and the difficulties and obscurities which he encountered in his various and profound investigations, Dr. S. Parr has distinguished him in his Enumeration of the Academical Worthies with the name of Τὸν Δηλῖον Κολυμβητῶν, that name which Socrates gave to the philosophic and subtle Heraclitus. See Diogenes Laertius, v. Heracliti, sect. 12, (p. 555, ed. Menagii), and Suidas, v. Δηλιον Κολυμβητον. See also Wyttenbach's learned Note to Plutarch. (Moralia, vol. vi. pars. 2, p. 721.)—Rev.

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ROODLOFT IN SPARHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

(With a Plate.)

Mr. Urban, *Yarmouth, July* 14.

BY way of "pendant" to the very curious figures from Newark church contained in your Magazine for the present month, I beg you to accept the accompanying drawings (see the plate), which I flatter myself will be regarded as of scarcely inferior interest. In one respect, however, I am aware that they must be allowed to be materially so—I mean in their neither forming any portion of the *Dance of Death*, so admirably illustrated by my late friend Mr. Douce, nor being in any way connected with it. We have here no mixture of living and dead, no play of imaginative fancy; but the whole is sober reality. The figures are all skeletons; and they tell, in language not to be misunderstood, a tale, which, while it comes home to the breast of every one, is peculiarly calculated to "teach the rustic moralist to die." But they have nothing of an ulterior mystic meaning, such as, in the phraseology of Pindar, "though plain to the initiated, stands with the many in need of an interpreter."

They occupy the two compartments that form the lower part of the south side of the roodloft screen in Sparham church in this county. Norfolk, as you are aware, is honourably distinguished by its many painted screens of this description. Mr. Hart, in his "Lecture upon its Antiquities," enumerates no fewer than fifty-four; and a letter, Mr. Urban, in your own Magazine for October, 1841, brief though it be, enters with much taste and knowledge into the subject. The objects represented on the screens, albeit of essentially the same character, exhibit no small variety. We have in many instances the Apostles; in others a number of Saints selected without any obvious reason; and, again, the Prophets, the Fathers of the church, and the Heavenly Hierarchy. But I know of no other instance like this at Sparham. Even here, however, the peculiarity is confined to the south side; the opposite one being of a more common character. The latter is divided into four compartments, which contain—a female figure, apparently a queen; a second female figure, with no symbol or badge to designate her; a bishop, holding his crosier in one hand, while the other is raised in the act of giving the benediction; and what seems intended for a king, with a sceptre and a scythe, the end of the staff of the latter sharpened, as if for the purpose of fixing it in the ground. Over the heads of the figures runs, or rather ran, the whole length of the screen, an inscription, stating by whom, and at whose expense, and in what year, it was erected and painted. Similar records are by no means of unfrequent occurrence; but it generally happens that, as at Sparham, they are so mutilated as no longer to be decipherable. Every portion of the screen above the painted panels has here been carried away; and even they are sadly injured. Their ornamented background is almost wholly effaced, and fragments only remain of the rich tracery; as is but too plainly shewn in the accompanying drawings. Of these, the first represents a skeleton just risen from his tomb, in which all his lower part remains hidden. His shroud, fastened over his head, hangs loosely behind his back: his left hand falls negligently by his side: with the right he points to a font: around him, on three separate labels, is written the 19th verse of the xth chapter of Job, as found in the Vulgate: "Fuissem quasi non essem, de utero translatus ad tumulum." In the other compartment, both the male and female figures, though equally skeletons, are richly attired, in evident mockery of human vanity: he, in a scarlet robe lined with blue; and she in a paler red gown, cuffed and trimmed with ermine. The scroll over his head is inscribed, "Natus homo muliere brevi de tempore parvo;" while that over hers corresponds and rhymes to it: "Nunc est, nunc non est, quasi flos qui crescit in arvo;" and, as if in allusion to her motto, she holds to him a nosegay, which he stretches out his left hand to take. Meanwhile, his right supports a staff surmounted with burning tow, and entwined with the inscription, "Sic transit gloria mundi;" the self-same words as, accompanied with a very similar illustration, are thrice repeated in the ears of the newly elected Pope during the solemn procession on

the day of his coronation; as noticed by Picart (*Cérémonies*, *I.* part ii. p. 53).

I will not trouble you, Mr. Urban, or your readers, by enlarging upon the subject, and shewing how the same ceremony was, with small alterations, practised upon the enthronization of the Greek Emperors. It may be more satisfactory if I rather subjoin to this account of the Sparham screen the few memoranda respecting the church which I brought away from a visit to it with Mr. Goddard Johnson and my daughter, in October, 1841, when the latter made the drawings. Blomefield, who is in general silent on every point regarding architecture, here so far differs from his usual custom, as to tell us that this church "is a regular pile, consisting of a nave with north and south aisles covered with lead, a tiled chancel, and at the west end of the nave a square embattled tower, with five bells." To this may be added that it is a rather spacious building of flint and rubble, and entered by a south porch. Internally, the nave is divided from the aisle on either side by four wide pointed arches, supported on short octangular columns. The windows, as well in the aisles as clerestory, are all of three lights, and of the late perpendicular style. The same is the case with the east window. Those in the chancel are only of two lights: the west window is of modern insertion. The roof of the nave is original; plain, but handsome. The font, which is ancient, is large, square, and supported on a central pillar: each side of the basin is marked with two very shallow, simple, pointed arches. In the windows there still remains much painted glass, almost altogether figures of saints, and many of them perfect; but the armorial bearings mentioned by Blomefield have disappeared. Of the benches several are old; and on the backs of two of them is some good open carving. The best is now enclosed in a pew opposite the pulpit. The design and execution of its workmanship are elegant: in the centre is an escutcheon charged with a staff ragulé, probably the armorial device of some family connected with the parish; but this is a point I have been unable to ascertain. I need hardly say that the Calais branch of the Wodehouses, who live near, bore three such, bendways, or. It is likewise worthy of remark, that, immediately on entering the chancel from the nave, there are two arches cut in the wall on either side, each sufficiently large to hold three persons, and both provided with stone benches. The last-mentioned circumstance seems to forbid the idea of their having been intended as tombs of the founders, or as Holy Sepulchres, which frequently occupy such a place on the north. Here I cannot but believe that all of them were originally seats; the northern appropriated to some resident men of large property in the parish or some civil authorities; the opposite ones to the clergy, who uniformly claimed to themselves the southern or right-hand side.

Upon this subject, should further information be desired, it will be found in the 3rd volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, in a letter from Mr. David Wells, containing "Observations on Stone Stalls in Churches," appended to the description of the Stalls in Chatham Church, p. 4. Mr. Wells almost doubts if the arches on the north side of a chancel were ever designed for seats. I am satisfied they were so; for we have other examples in Norfolk, and among them a very striking one in the church at Freethorpe.

The following tombstones alone remain, many having been recently destroyed on the repaving of the nave and aisles, where none are now left except the brass plates mentioned by Blomefield, page 261, including the effigy of Richard Dykke.

Within the Communion rails.—James Stoughton, clerk, 48 years rector of this parish and Foxley, died Ap. 5, 1840, æt. 73. Roger, eldest son of James Stoughton, May 15, 1837, æt. 30. James Hunt Hamant, gent. May 13, 1772, aged 55; and Hannah his wife, Dec. 14, 1782, aged 63.

In the Chancel.—Edward Atthill, M.A. youngest son of Anthony Atthill, gent. 15 years Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and 37 years rector of Sparham and Foxley, died 5 Oct. 1790, aged 65 years. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Neve, of North Tuddenham, wife of Thomas Cupper, rector of this parish, died Feb. 20, 1662—.Yours, &c.

DAWSON TURNER.

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ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. I.

THE present publishing season has been particularly fertile in collections of Original Letters. They have come upon us in such numbers and with such rapidity that we have been unable to keep pace with them in our Review. We are now about to make an effort to overtake them, by devoting a few articles specially to their consideration. In the present paper we have taken the collections sent forth by Mr. Halliwell and Sir Henry Ellis. We shall next give attention to Miss Wood,* and afterwards to Mr. Carlyle.† In reference to the first of these collections we have felt ourselves obliged to speak strongly in condemnation of the carelessness and inaccuracy which pervade it from beginning to end. The book comes forth with an air of assumption and pretence, and is puffed in many quarters with extraordinary diligence, but we would entreat its Editor to beware how he permits himself to be misled into again taking part in such a publication. He possesses a zeal which, if employed in an honourable service, would render him distinguished; but no zeal, nor any other good quality, can withstand the evil influence of several such books. If he would sink into a Ned Purdon, he will proceed; if he would hold a place amongst the labourers who do credit to literature, he must retrace his steps. No one will be more delighted than ourselves to forget that he has ever had share in such a worthless publication.

To the merit of Sir Henry Ellis's book we have already borne willing testimony in the Preface to our last Volume. Miss Wood's work is one of great and varied interest, and is illustrated with the most commendable industry and research; and Mr. Carlyle's is, in many respects, a model of editorial carefulness and zeal. But we shall have opportunities of stating our opinion more fully upon all these points.

Letters of the Kings of England, now first collected from the Originals in Royal Archives, and from other authentic sources, private as well as public. Edited, with an historical Introduction and Notes, by James Orchard Halliwell, *Esq. F.R.S. Hon. M.R.I.A. Hon. M.R.S.L. F.S.A. etc. 2 vols. Lond.* 1846.

NO one sets a higher value upon original letters, as helps and aids to an accurate knowledge of historical subjects, than we do. We admit them to be most useful, nay most valuable, and we are ready to hail every addition to our published stock of such documents with unfeigned gratification. But, as in all other things, so in the publication of letters, there are certain limits and distinctions which it is necessary to bear in mind, and in the observance or neglect of which is to be found the difference between a good book and a bad one. One editor or one society (as, for instance, the Camden Society) thinks that letters ought to be presented in the original spelling; another editor or another society (as, for instance, the Parker Society) thinks the spelling should be modernised. Both agree that the letters should be printed, and that they should be printed accurately; but editors and societies stand apart upon the point of adherence to or deviation from the original spelling. The advantage of modernisation is to be found in the greater easiness of perusal, and the consequent greater chance of popularity. "The general reader," as is here observed by Mr. Halliwell, "cannot reasonably be expected to possess sufficient zeal in the pursuit to conquer more than the most ordinary difficulties;" and therefore it is obvious that a book composed of letters printed in the original spelling is not likely to become so popular as one in which the

* Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, 3 vols. 8vo.
† Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, 3 vols. 8vo.

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spelling is modernised. This is a fact which no antiquary, nor any other person, can be ignorant of, or can dispute; and we are certain that Mr. Halliwell is quite mistaken when he says that "this fact our antiquaries seem for the most part to have been obstinately bent on either not admitting or overlooking, as one inconsistent with the gravity of their avocation." We are astonished that Mr. Halliwell should have been so long conversant amongst antiquaries without discovering that the adherence to original spelling is defended by arguments far more sensible than he here supposes. Its defence may be rested principally upon two points. First, that such is the ignorance, or the weakness, or the carelessness, of human editors, that every permitted departure from the exact original adds to the chances of error, and is sure to introduce blundering, confusion, and untruth.

And here let us pause a moment, and inquire what sort of a comment upon this argument is presented by the book now before us. Mr. Halliwell has modernised his orthography: have any mistakes crept into his book by reason of that modernisation, that is, in the very act of modernisation? No doubt of it. Hundreds. We will exhibit a few of them.

At p. 136, vol. ii., "I am *sore*," writes King James, "the world should see you do" a certain act. It should be *sorry*.

At p. 155, the same king writes to his favourite, Buckingham, "My sweet *hearty*," instead of "sweet*heart*."

In the same page he promises to act, in a particular matter, "as the *worthy* of the thing shall prove." This should of course be *worth*. All these mistakes have arisen from the incorrect modernisation of words terminating with the old final *e*.

In the next page, and also in p. 159, the word *countesses* presents an erroneous modernisation, so perfectly ridiculous, that it seems almost incredible that any editor could have sanctioned it. The original word is too gross for publication, even in James I.'s strange spelling.

At p. 169, the same process of modernisation converts a *waist-coat* into a *wash-coat;* and in the next page changes "*fewer* ships," into "*four* ships;" and at p. 181, a jewel in the form of the letter I, worn at court in honour of the sovereign, is modernised into *first;* and Prince Charles is advised to give, not his I, but his *first*, as a present to some Don.

These instances of erroneous modernisation occur within a few pages. We would undertake to produce *several hundred* such mistakes from the book before us. All these might have been avoided if there had not been any attempt at modernisation. Can any one deny, then, with Mr. Halliwell's book before him, that modernisation adds to the chances of unfaithfulness in publication?

Again, modernisation is opposed upon a second ground. A distinction is made between history and historical materials. The former is intended for the people, and cannot be written in a form too attractive. Its value increases in proportion as it smooths away difficulties and presents facts, incidents, opinions, characters—every thing relating to the past time—in a form which the people can understand, and from which they may receive instruction and delight. That is history; but historical materials cannot, it is contended, from their very nature, be converted into ready instruments of popular instruction. Previous study of a minute and laborious character is necessary in order to their being thoroughly understood. Every person, fact, and thing that is mentioned in them requires knowledge of some kind or other before the true bearing of what is stated can be discovered. Every document needs an historical dissertation to be written upon it before its uses can be made properly apparent; and, as far as popular instruction is concerned, history deduced from documents is a readier and a better teacher than documents, or other historical materials, with the necessary paraphernalia of notes and dissertations. History is the teacher of the people; historical materials are the teachers of the student and of the writer of history. If this be true, the great argument for modernisation becomes inapplicable.

And now again let us turn to Mr. Halliwell's book, and inquire what light it throws upon the second position of the defenders of unaltered publication. Mr. Halliwell assures us that he may confidently state that he has overcome

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every difficulty in the way of rendering the information contained in these letters accessible to all readers. Let us see. A plain man opens the book, he begins with Letter I.; he finds it called a letter from "Richard I. to Pope Clement." It relates to some evil tidings from Jerusalem, to the assumption of the cross by the king and his first-born son, to a journey of an Archbishop of Canterbury to Rome, and to a dispute with some troublesome monks who have set themselves in opposition to "the laws of honour" of the kingdom. There is not a single illustrative note. He is not told what is the probable time when it was written, what Pope Clement it was addressed to, what Archbishop of Canterbury had gone to Rome, what was the matter at Jerusalem, whether the bastard Falconbridge was the first-born son alluded to, what was the dispute between the monks and the archbishop, or how they had infringed the "laws of honour." No atom of assistance is given to him. If he reads, he may be puzzled, but scarcely instructed. But put the letter into the hands of an historical student: he perceives at once that the whole thing is a blunder, that the letter was not written by Richard I. but by Henry II. in the year 1188; that it was addressed to Clement III. and that it relates to that dispute between Archbishop Baldwin and the monks of Canterbury which is the subject of a treatise written by the chronicler Gervase of Canterbury. He turns to Gervase's treatise published in Twisden's Decem Scriptores, compares this letter with the many others which are there published on the same subject, and escapes from the puzzle and the snare which the editor had set before him.

And now, if our "plain man" proceeds to the second letter, what does he find? A strange-looking letter certainly, which commands that if any poor man escaped with his life from a wrecked ship he should have such of his goods as came to land. Very odd, he may think it, for the king to write such a letter; but no doubt it is all right, for it is not only vouched by the editor, but moreover a good Saxon Archbishop of Rouen, called Walker, has put his name to it; and the king styles himself Duke of Angiers, a place which every body has seen besieged at Covent Garden Theatre when Macready played King John. But transfer that letter to any one who is at all acquainted with the materials for English history, and he at once perceives that it is in no sense a letter, but a well-known legislative charter (Wilkins's Leges Anglo-Sax. p. 342, Hoveden, 386, b. edit. 1596, and Carte, Lingard, and other general historians); he knows its bearing upon the law of wreck, which is left here altogether unexplained; he is aware that *Walker* should be *Walter*, Archbishop of Rouen, one of the best known persons of the time. He perceives also that in the original the royal title no doubt ran thus, "*Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie*," which should not have been translated "Duke of Normandy, of Aquitaine, *and Angiers*," but Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and *Earl of Anjou*. Richard I. was never *Duke* of Anjou or Angiers, and Andegavia obviously means the province of *Anjou* and not the town of *Angiers*.

The third letter is greatly more to the taste of the "plain man." It is exactly such a paper as he might have heard at Sadler's Wells thundered out by a gentleman "in complete *tin*," in a melodrama entitled "The Lion's Heart;" but here it is in a book of royal letters "now first collected from the originals," vouched to be derived from "records in the Tower," to be "translated from the Anglo-Norman," and to have been addressed by "Richard I. to the Emperor of Germany, Henry V. when he was the emperor's prisoner, A.D. 1196." And all this is clenched in a long editorial note, in which credit is assumed for this letter being "now for the first time presented to the English reader;" and many sage reflections are made upon misfortunes in general, and especially upon those which befel Richard I. in the hands of "Henry the Fifth." Our "plain man" is delighted; but our presumed reader of another class perceives at once that the letter is a mere pretence, an invention, a rhodomontade, what Mr. Burchell calls "fudge," and that all the editor's assertions in respect to it are untrue. If written to any emperor it must have been to Henry VI. and not to Henry V. who died in 1125.

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Richard was released from captivity in 1194, and therefore could not have written such a letter in 1196. It appears from a communication addressed to the Athenæum (May 16, 1846) that the original does not exist in the Tower; and it is accurately remarked that in the time of Richard I. "Anglo-Norman was not used in either public or private letters." We may add, that the Duke of Austria, who is mentioned in it as then alive, died in 1195, and that the Marquis of Montserrat, who is named in it, is so called on the authority of a mistake of Sir Walter Scott's in The Talisman—Montserrat for Mont*ferrat*.

If we go on to the next letter, which is the only one assigned to King John, we find it no letter but a charter, a grant of lands to a man and his heirs; and the next letter, which is given to Henry III. and is dated 1235, makes mention of the Lord Henry our father and William de Valence our uncle,—clear proofs that it was written by Edward I. and not by Henry III., and should have been dated in 1291, and not in 1235.

These are the first five letters in the book; and we contend that they give no contradiction to the argument adduced as to the inapplicability of historical documents for the purpose of popular historical tuition. We allow that they do not decide the question; they chiefly exhibit the editorial incompetency of the persons into whose hands these letters have fallen. Mr. Halliwell has set the book before us as an exhibition of the way in which the public may be taught history, and has introduced it with a condemnation of the practice of antiquaries. The only effect of these five letters upon the public mind will be the production of bewilderment and untruth, and they no more prove that antiquaries are wrong than they do that Mr. Halliwell is entitled by superior editorial accuracy to read lectures to other people.

And now, leaving these questions respecting modernisation and the applicability of historical documents to the purposes of popular instruction to be further considered on some future occasion, let us regard this book more generally. It purports to contain a body of letters "*now first collected from the originals in royal archives, and from other authentic sources, private as well as public;*" and the editor gives a reference to the source whence every letter is said to be derived in a note at the bottom of the page. In the introduction the editor boasts of "the extensive ground over which *our inquiries have reached;*" and to shew how extensive it has been, he says, "We have merely to mention the following repositories of ancient MSS. from all of which our collection contains specimens." There follows a list of *twenty-eight* repositories, extending from the Vatican to Edinburgh; and it is liberally acknowledged that "during these inquiries we have been deeply indebted to several of the keepers or owners of these distinguished collections," and to various eminent persons, whose names are pompously enumerated. Now, all this is mere artifice. Some of these repositories may have been occasionally visited for the purposes of this work; but to pretend that the papers here published have been derived from the repositories to which they are assigned is an unworthy deception, and an untruth. It is pointed out in the letter to the Athenæum, to which we have before alluded, that documents said to have been obtained "from the records in the Tower" were derived from a French collection of *Lettres des Rois*, &c.; and that a letter of Edward I. to Robert Bruce (i. 22), of which the original is in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, is copied from the Archæological Journal. The very next document (i. 23) is said to be derived "from the Rolls of Parliament. See Strickland's Lives of the Queens, vol. ii. p. 263." We cannot find it on the Rolls of Parliament, but it is printed in Miss Strickland's book with this reference, "Rol. E. ii. 47." What that means we will not pretend to determine, or even to guess. From the same source are derived seven letters of Edward II. extending from p. 25 to p. 37, vol. i. These letters are referred to the Fœdera, a reference not quite in accordance with the titlepage and introduction; but it is as clear as day that the editor never looked at the Fœdera with reference to any one of them. He turned over into his pages, without inquiry or consideration, the ready-made translations

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which he found in a common book. The value of these translations may be estimated from the following examples. At p. 26, Hugh le Despenser is said to be thus spoken of by Edward II. :—

"We cannot in any way believe it of him, who, after our own person, is the man of all our realm who should most wish to do her honour, and has always shewn good sincerity to you."

It should run thus, "We believe for certain that, after our person, he is the man of our realm who would wish her the greatest honour; and this he has always shewn her, and that we testify to you in good truth."

Again, at p. 27,—

"And, dearest brother, at this time, the Honourable Father in God, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, has returned to us, having certified to us that his person was in peril from some of our banished enemies," &c.

Read, "And, very dear and well-beloved brother, whereas lately, at the time when the honourable father in God, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, was with you, we were certainly informed that certain of our enemies and banished men on that side the sea purposed to do him a bodily mischief if they had found an opportunity," &c.

In the same p. 27,—

"And now that we have sent by the honourable father the Bishop of Winchester our safe conduct to you, you will not come."

It should be, "And now you have sent to us by the honourable father the Bishop of Winchester with your letters of credence, that you will not come."

At p. 35, we read,—

"But these things are as nothing: it is the herding of our said wife and son with our traitors and mortal enemies that notoriously continues; insomuch, that the said traitor, the Mortimer, was carried in the train of our said son publicly to Paris, at the solemnity of the coronation of our very dear sister your wife, the Queen of France, at the Pentecost just passed."

And the same sense is repeated at p. 36. It should have been stated thus,—"Respecting which things nothing has yet been done, but the said adherence of our said wife and son with our said traitors and mortal enemies notoriously continues, insomuch that the said traitor, the Mortimer, carried in Paris the train of our said son publicly at the solemnity of the coronation of very dear sister, your consort, the queen of France, at the Pentecost last passed."

It is obvious that the person who made these translations was entirely ignorant of the genius and structure of the language of the originals. The meaning of a word or two was caught here and there, and the translator guessed at the remainder. All these seven letters bear out the same conclusion. The editor states in a note, "These letters have been translated by Dr. Lingard and Miss Strickland." (i. 27.) Dr. Lingard certainly translated parts of three of them, and, of course, accurately; but the translations now published are altogether those in Miss Strickland's book, even to their omissions, which are occasionally very extensive. It may be a light matter in the estimation of some people, what may be introduced into such publications as those of Miss Strickland, which are clever romances of the quasi-historical kind, distinguished by the ludicrous inaccuracy of all those parts of them which are derived from any language save our own; but that any one who professes research should have adopted Miss Strickland's translations without inquiry, or comparison with the printed copies in the Fœdera, and have put them forth in a body of letters "now first collected *from the originals in royal archives*," and so forth, is a little surprising.

In like manner documents really derived from the Fœdera are attributed to the original authorities; so also documents from Nicolas's Privy Council Books; so also many papers from Ellis's Letters, a book which is never mentioned; so also documents from the publications of the State Paper Commission, which are never mentioned; so also documents from Tyler's Henry V., Hardwicke's State Papers, from Evelyn's Correspondence, Nott's Surrey and Wyatt, and other similar collections.

The way in which this plunder peeps out is sometimes very curious. At p. 172, vol. i. is a document from "the archives of the Earl of Shrewsbury, *at Hatfield House*." The same

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paper is printed in Ellis's Letters, 1st Ser. i. 19, "from the archives of the Earl of Shrewsbury," which any one who had procured it from the original would have known are not deposited at Hatfield, which is the seat of the Marquess of *Salisbury*.

Under Richard III. are inserted four letters, said to be derived from "MSS. preserved in the archives of the city of York." Knowing one of them to be in MS. Harl. 433, and to be printed in Drake's York, we turned to that book and there found all the four, printed with many blunders, which, in spite of Mr. Davies's recent work, Mr. Halliwell has here preserved and added to; whilst "the archives of York" stand chronicled in the list of repositories to which the editor is indebted.

One of the strangest instances of this unjustifiable mode of taking advantage of other men's labours, and claiming credit for research that has been bestowed by other people, occurs in reference to the Letters of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, which are in the Library of the Vatican. These letters were published by Hearne in 1720, again in the Harleian Miscellany in 1745, again in the volume of Selections from the Harleian Miscellany in 1793, again, very carefully, from the originals by the Rev. W. Gunn, in The Pamphleteer in 1823, again by Miss Benger in 1827, and again in Miss Strickland's Life of Anne Boleyn in 1842; and many of them have been published separately in various other places. Besides these publications in England, they were also published at Paris, some twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, in a volume without date, but edited by the celebrated printer Crapelet, and entitled "*Lettres de Henri VIII. a Anne Boleyn, avec la traduction, precedées d'une Notice Historique sur Anne Boleyn.*" Crapelet's edition was printed from a transcript made from the originals by M. Méon, and is preceded by a very sensible *avertissement*, in which the history of the letters and of the edition is clearly stated. In the present work Mr. Halliwell puts himself in the place of M. Crapelet; translates Crapelet's *avertissement*, and reprints Crapelet's letters, and all this without the slightest mention of him, or allusion to his name. Mr. Halliwell further tells his readers that he is indebted, not to M. Crapelet's book, but to *M. Méon's copy*, for a more faithful transcript than has hitherto appeared in this country. He adds that he cannot refrain from stating that he has the satisfaction of placing these letters before the English public for the first time in a complete form. There is no comparison, in point of accuracy or completeness, between Mr. Halliwell's edition and those of several of his predecessors. Like all the rest of Mr. Halliwell's book, these letters are full of errors, misprints, and omissions (some of them most ridiculous), but the disingenuous use made of M. Crapelet's labours is the feature in the transaction which is the most essentially discreditable.

These instances are enough to prove that the pretence of research made with such lofty emphasis in the titlepage and introduction is all mere pretence; and that the materials for a great part of the book have been got up from ordinary sources, and are here published, not only without the grace and honesty of acknowledgment, but in a way which outrages all ordinary notions of right and wrong. In the second volume all idea of conformity with the titlepage is abandoned; and letters are reprinted from the commonest books in the language, Charles's Eikon, the Cabala, Strafford's Letters, &c. &c.

But this book, "now first collected from the originals," is not only a mere collection of letters "conveyed" from the works of other men, it is full to overflow of the most absurd and egregious blunders committed in the act of "conveyance." We will give a few specimens.

At p. 38, vol. i. is a formal receipt from Edward III. to the Abbot of Reading for certain jewels lent to him,—a very well-known document. It is enrolled upon the Rot. Aleman. 12 E. III.; there is a copy of it in MS. Cotton. Claud. E. III. fo. 2 b.; and it is printed in the Fœdera, ii. 1041, N. E.; in Coates's Hist. of Reading, App. No. viii.; in Leland's Collectanea, ii. 625, edit. 1774; and in other places. The copy here given has as many errors as lines. Richard de Maurdyn, a humble monk, is converted into an abbot of Reading; a chalice and paten are omitted in the inventory; some

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twenty words are left out in various parts of the document; *camahutis* is translated sardonyxes, instead of cameos; and the *teste* of the formal paper is altered in a way which makes it look less unlike a letter.

In the same way other papers are printed as, "Given under our signature," instead of our "signet" (i. 61); "Given under our seal," instead of our "siguet" (i. 56); and so forth.

At p. 70, vol. i. we have a letter of Prince Henry to the Council, which is printed in Ellis, 2nd Ser. i. 10, in Tyler's Hen. V. i. 70, and probably by Luders and many others. This letter is assigned to "Cotton. MSS. from the Anglo-Norman," but is most unquestionably printed from Tyler, whose translation is copied *verbatim*, with some fresh errors, one of which is curious. The prince describes himself as going into the *Commote of Edernyon*, in Merionethshire. The ignorant scribe copies the word *Commore*. No attempt is made at collation, and Mr. Halliwell, thinking that Edernyon is a person, and that he has found a new word for his glossary, annotates "Commore, i. e. place or dwelling. *Commoror*, Lat." We need not tell our readers what a Welsh *Commote* is.

Again, a paper occurs at p. 92, which is printed in Ellis, 1st Ser. i, and in Tyler, ii. 218. It is the letter in which the pretended Richard II. is styled "the Mammet of Scotland." The scribe copies "manrent," instead of "mammet;" and Mr. Halliwell notes "manrent, power!"

At p. 91, vol. i. is a letter from Henry V. to his Chancellor, which can be shewn by many evidences to have been copied from Tyler's Henry V. ii. 260. Tyler somehow omitted to state his authority, a thing very unusual with him; the present editor boldly assigns it to the great repository, "Cottonian MSS. original." It so happens that the letter is in the Fœdera, published from an original, then in the custody of the clerk of the Pells!

In the same page is one of several letters from the king to the City of London, which the editor tells us are "now for the first time published from the originals preserved in the archives of the City of London!" concluding with the following modernisation: "Because it is said the bearer of them [the king's letters] is by our enemies taken into Crotoir. We renew them here at Troyes, the Castle, the 17th day of September." Mr. Tyler, who published the letter in his Henry V. ii. 256, says the letter was written at Trie le Chastel, near Gisors, and gives the conclusion thus: "Because it is said the bearer of them is by our enemies taken into Crotey, we renouelle [renew] them here at Trye the Castle, the 12th day of September."

At p. 99 is a paper, entitled "Henry V. to the Duke of Gloucester." It commences, "Right trusty and well-beloved brother, right worshipful father in God, and trusty and well-beloved, forasmuch that we wot well," &c. Of course this was not addressed to any single duke, but to a body of persons. It is referred to the "Acts of Privy Council:" we cannot find it there. It is evident, upon reading it, that it is very incomplete, and is a mere jumbled abridgment. At p. 102 there is the same letter repeated. It is said this time to be addressed to the Chancellor, and is printed unabridged, but with many blunders, and with the same evident address to several persons, although even then it is inaccurate. The letter was addressed to the Council, of whom the Duke of Gloucester was president. It began thus: "Right trusty and well-beloved brother, right worshipful *and worshipful fathers* in God, and trusty and well-beloved, forasmuch *as* we wot well," &c. It is printed in the Fœdera, ix. 906.

The letter which stands between these two copies of the same letter is addressed to the *Viscomtes* of London, which Mr. Halliwell translates *Viscounts*, and explains in a note to mean, not sheriffs, but "Lord Mayor and Aldermen." (i. 100.)

Immediately after the second copy of the letter to the Council, is another of the letters to the citizens of London, which Mr. Halliwell rejoices at being the first to publish. It is dated 12th April, and makes mention of "our brother of Gloucester, and our bel uncle of Excester." Mr. Halliwell explains the word *bel* in a note, "fair." Fair! our fair uncle! A grim hero of Agincourt described as "our fair uncle"—is that possible? Did it never occur to Mr. Halliwell that *bel-uncle* is merely *uncle-in-law*? Mr. Tyler, who printed this letter in his Henry V. gives the date as the 12th July.

At vol. i. p. 234 is a letter from Henry VIII. to Wolsey. It is printed in Ellis's Letters, in the State Paper publications, and by Strype. All of them print, "cause why I am *so loth* to repair to London." Halliwell, "*sloth* to repair."

Vol. i. p. 244. Henry VIII. is made to write about *his nephew*, the bearer of a letter, dated 8th December. The letter is referred to two Cotton. MSS. but is really copied from the State Paper publication, II. part 3, p. 59, note and all, without the slightest allusion to that work. The letter is addressed to an unknown Irish chieftain, and the nephew is his nephew, not the king's; and the date of the letter 5th December. We have at this part of the book 20 pages copied from the State Paper publications, with all the notes, without any mention of the source whence they are derived.

Vol. ii. p. 261, *Belife* for *believe*; "I have good grounds to belife it," is printed *belife*, which is explained by the editor, "to let it remain!"

The many letters printed from the Strafford Correspondence have never been compared with the printed book, and are consequently full of mistakes, *ex. gr.* in one page, 291, vol. ii.

For, *a* former Parliament, read *the* former Parliament.

For, *should be* subordinate, read, be subordinate.

For, sea *of* discipline, read sea-discipline.

But we must have done. Faults of all conceivable kinds could be adduced without end. Text, references to authorities, glossary, notes, introductions, all teem with blunders totally destructive of authority; all give proof of every kind and variety of ignorance. If, as we understand from the correspondence in the Athenæum, the materials for the book were got together by some one whose name does not appear in it, it is sufficiently obvious that that person knows nothing of historical documents; but it is Mr. Halliwell's share in the publication that is the most disreputable. His carelessness and inaccuracy have long been painfully obvious to all persons who have examined any of his books. For some years we looked upon his errors indulgently, on account of his youth; but that has passed away. Lately the position in which he has stood has prevented ourselves, and we have no doubt has also prevented many other persons, from dwelling upon his obvious incompetency for many of the tasks he has undertaken. But, in the present instance, we feel that we should betray the interests of that particular walk in literature to which we have so long devoted ourselves, and become parties to the dissemination of most glaring historical untruth, if we were to pass unnoticed so peculiar an exhibition of editorial incompetency. The blundering in his additions, the shallowness of his remarks, and the total absence of every thing like proper editorial illustration, are as marvellous as that he should have condescended to play the part of a mask, and sell the authority that may attach to the many initials which he appends to his name, to an ignorant compilation and to a titlepage devoid of truth. Such things discredit literature and literary men, cast wide upon the world the seeds of almost ineradicable errors, and stamp lasting discredit upon every one concerned in them.

Original Letters illustrative of English History, including numerous Royal Letters, with Notes and Illustrations. By Sir Henry Ellis. *Third Series. Vols. I. and II. London.*

SIR HENRY ELLIS'S Third Series of Original Letters partakes greatly of the character of its predecessors. In type, general appearance, and mode of illustration, it is a strict continuation of his former volumes. It does not appear to us to be quite so interesting as they were, but that may arise from the mode which is here adopted of setting such letters before us having lost the novelty which it possessed when Sir Henry Ellis, some twenty years ago, first entered this field of literary labour. Of course we must not be understood as if we said that Sir Henry Ellis was the first to publish ancient original letters. Even in our own times Mr. Lodge preceded him by many years; but Sir Henry was the first editor of letters who endea-

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voured, by proper historical illustration, generally thrown into the form of an introduction to every letter, to explain its particular bearing, and, in case of necessity, who and what were the persons by and to whom it was addressed. In this way he made an approximation towards rendering his collections popular, and certainly rendered them more generally useful than any similar publications.

In the Preface to his present work we have some useful information respecting the languages and forms of ancient epistolary correspondence.

"Until the reign of Henry V. letters were written in Latin or French.* The earliest letter written in England now remaining, is probably that of Wuldher, Bishop of London, to Beretuald, or Birhtuald, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Latin, preserved in the Cottonian MS. Augustus ii. art. 18, desiring his advice as to the mode of proceeding at a council summoned at a place called Breguntford, for settling certain differences which had arisen between the king and the said council. Birhtuald was Archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 692 to 731. The letter is greatly injured, and altogether too difficult to be made out: a solitary record of early epistolary intercourse in the Saxon times. The editor knows of no other letter previous to the Norman conquest."

"Letters in Latin illustrative of English history are numerous from the 11th to the 15th century." (p. viii.)

"Letter-writing was resorted to in early times only on occasions of moment; even letters of familiarity frequently took the shape of legal instruments. Till a comparatively late period, too, vellum was the substance upon which they were written, and scribes were employed to endite them.

"Our earliest use of paper in epistolary correspondence cannot be carried further back than the reign of Edward I. during whose time, or in the latter part of his father's time, it seems to have been brought from the East by way of Italy." (p. ix.)

There exist in our manuscript libraries—

"Tracts such as in later times would be called 'Complete Letter Writers,' both in French and Latin. One of these in the former language once belonged to the library of St. Edmondsbury Abbey, and is preserved in the Harleian collection, No. 4971, of the time of Edward III. . . . . A similar volume of *formulæ* of the time of Richard II. will be found in the Harleian volume 3988, clearly designed for English use. . . . . Amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum there is another volume, No. 8167, which gives not only the forms, but exact instructions for the writing of Latin letters." (p. x.)

Before the time of Henry VIII. the letters here printed are of no great interest; but we would direct attention to the observations of the editor at p. 20, upon Witsand. He adduces some good proofs from records in favour of the opinion of Camden and Du Fresne, that Witsand, or, as it is now termed, Wissant, was the Portus Iccius of Cæsar, and before the annexation of Calais to the English dominions in the time of Edward III., was the general port of disembarkation from the continent to Dover.

The reign of Henry VIII. down to the year 1535 is illustrated by nearly 200 letters, of which not more than two or three have ever been printed before. So large a collection must of course contain many things of curiosity and interest. It is, indeed, numerous enough to bring before us in succession almost all the eminent men of that period. Ample illustrations of Wolsey's rise and fall, and of the progress of the Reformation, with some early glimpses of "Mistress Anne," give the book historical importance of the highest kind; but indeed there are few prominent persons or incidents of the reign of Henry VIII. whose history is not elucidated by these volumes.

The first letter of this reign sets before us the condition of the royal fleet, then cruising in the Channel under the command of Sir Edward Howard, and anxiously awaiting a French fleet which threatened to issue from Brest "upon the first wind." "Sir," writes the Admiral, "these be the gladdest tidings to me and all my captains, and all the residue of the army, that ever came to us. And I

* This may be the general fact; but there exist familiar English letters earlier than the time of Henry V. Mr. Hallam has printed in his Literary History, i. 71, a letter from the lady of Sir John Pelham, written in 1399. It was pointed out to him by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who recollected to have seen it in an old edition of Collins's Peerage. Later editions have omitted it.

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trust on God and Saint George that we shall have a fair day on them, and I pray God that we linger no longer." (i. 147.) Again, he trusts "in God and Saint George that ye shall shortly hear good tidings. And, howsoever the matter goeth, I will make a fray with them if wind and weather will serve, or ten days [come] to an end; therefore I pray you recommend me to the king's noble grace, and show him that he trust no tidings till [he] hear from me, for I shall be the first that shall know it if I live, and shall be the first that shall send him word. (i. 150.)

Poor fellow! the editor should have told his readers the sequel of the melancholy tale. The French remained quietly in Brest. Sir Edward blockaded the harbour for some days, and ultimately determined to attack them with "row-barges." He headed the expedition himself, and on the 25th April, just twenty days after he had written the letter we have quoted, suddenly entered the hostile harbour. A murderous fire from ships and batteries was instantly opened upon him; his companions fell away, but the admiral pushed on, and, with a mad and reckless bravery, boarded the galley of the French admiral. For an instant he seemed successful, but the enemy rallied. He and his little band of eighteen followers were furiously assailed. They retreated along the deck of the vessel which they had boarded towards their boat, which was moored alongside. One by one they fell. The survivors reached the side of the ship. The admiral stood over his boat, and was just about to enter it, when by some mischance it was set adrift. He saw that escape was impossible. He took the whistle, which was the badge of his office, from his neck and threw it into the sea. The next instant he was borne overboard by the enemies' pikes.

In the next letter we have Queen Katharine, just before the battle of Flodden, "praying God to send us as good luck against the Scots as the king hath in France;" and then follow two letters of Lord Thomas Howard, the elder brother and successor of Sir Edward Howard in his office of Lord Admiral, full of trouble and disappointment on account of the difficulties which overwhelmed the fleet on his brother's death. The next letter is from Sir Edmond Howard, and gives a pitiable account of his great debt and difficulties. He dared not go abroad, nor could he remain in safety at his own house.

"There is, he says, such writs of executions out against me . . . I may repent that ever I was nobleman's son born, leading the sorrowful life that I live; and if I were a poor man's son I might dig and delve for my living, and my children, and my wife's, for whom I take more thought than for myself; and so may I not do now, but to great reproach and shame to me and all my blood. . . . Sir, I am informed there shall be a voyage made into a new found land, with divers ships, and captains, and soldiers in them: and I am informed the voyage shall be honourable and profitable to the king's grace and all his realm. Sir, if your grace think my poor carcase anything meet to serve the king's grace in the said voyage, for the bitter passion of Christ be you my good lord therein, for now I do live as wretched a life as ever did gentleman being a true man, and nothing have I to live on, nor to find me, my wife, and my children, meat or drink." (i. 161.)

Such are the troubles which not all the blood of all the Howards can escape.

After a report of the battle of Flodden (i. 163), and a letter of Henry VIII., recommending the Grey Friars to the favour of Leo X. (i. 165), we find the University of Cambridge striving to secure the interest of the all-powerful favourite by an offer of their chancellorship, and Wolsey's reply, in which he declined the proffered honour. (i. 168.) We are then brought to the correspondence of Richard Pace, which conducts us through many stages of Wolsey's fortune. Some letters of Sir Richard Gresham dissipate "into air, thin air," various delightful speculations respecting the choice hangings with which the Cardinal adorned the state rooms at Hampton Court, and set before us how the great ecclesiastic availed himself of the services of the eminent merchant. From one of these letters it also appears how the Greshams obtained that freedom of commerce by which they were enabled to acquire princely fortunes for themselves, and to benefit their country with buildings more valuable than palaces. Sir Richard begs of Wolsey

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to procure a license for himself and two of his brethren to export and import as much merchandize "as the custom thereof shall be . . . £2400," which sum was to be paid by annual payments of 300 marks. "And whereas," he continues, "your grace owt [oweth] me two hundred and four score pounds, I am contented to give it your grace for the said license." Wolsey might well have rich hangings at Hampton Court.

A subsequent letter proves that the terra-cotta busts of the Roman Emperors at Hampton Court, traditionally said to have been a present from Leo X. to Wolsey, were the work of John de Maiano, a sculptor, who writes to Wolsey that they were completed, and begs for payment of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the balance due to him for them and some other similar works. (i. 249.)

The first glimpse we have of the coming religious changes is in 1521. Cambridge was the first of our universities in which Luther's works were studied. The infection spread thence to Oxford; and there, to the great grief of Archbishop Warham, "one or two cankered members induced no small number of young and uncircumspect fools to give ear unto them." (i. 240.) Both our great twins of learning being thus defiled, the authorities began to think it time to look about them. Archbishop Warham set himself to read certain *Lutherana damnatissima opera*, and joined with Wolsey in an order to sequester evil preachers. Oxford preachers are not easily silenced; but the trial was determined to be made, and one Dr. Rowham, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, was the first fruits of the anti-Lutheran persecution. (i. 248.) But the infection spread. The country as well as the city came to be tainted with it; and poor Dr. Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, in the midst of his arduous labours of shriving and housling the king, and making pilgrimage to our blessed lady of Walsingham, is compelled to turn his palace into a prison for erring Lutherans, and to write letters to Wolsey intreating him to take order for the punishment of the "infected persons in Oxford; for if sharpness be not now in this land, many one shall be right-bold to do ill." (i. 264.) Even the king entered the lists against the arch-heretic, "frere Marthen;" and we have here full accounts of what his holiness said and did upon the presentation of the royal controversial volume in full consistory. (i. 254—269.) Ere the "new title" of Defender of the Faith could be confirmed, the pope died suddenly. He was sporting at a place of his own called Manliano, six miles out of Rome, and on his return was met by the English ambassador, who thought he never saw him "more lusty." But he had taken cold; the next day he fell ill of a fever; and in a few days afterwards Leo X. the most illustrious of modern pontiffs, had departed—mysteriously, as his contemporaries thought—into the presence of Him whose earthly vicar he claimed to be. (i. 280.) This was in 1521. Four years afterwards we find Lee, who was subsequently Archbishop of York, warning the king that, on his journey through France, he had found that

"An Englishman, your subject, at the solicitation and instance of Luther, with whom he is, hath translated the New Testament into English, and within few days intendeth to arrive with the same imprinted in England. I need not to advertise your grace what infection and danger may ensue hereby, if it be not withstanded. This is the next [i.e. nearest] way to fullfill your realm with Lutherans. For all Luther's perverse opinions be grounded upon bare words of scripture, not well taken ne understanded, which your grace hath opened in sundry places of your royal book. All our fore-fathers, governors of the Church of England, have with all diligence forbid and eschewed publication of English Bibles, as appeareth in constitutions provincial of the Church of England. Now, Sir, as God hath endued your grace with Christian courage to set forth the standard against these Philistines, and to vanquish them, so I doubt not but that he will assist your grace to prosecute and perform the same; that is, to undertread them, that they shall not now again lift up their heads, which they endeavour now by means of English Bibles. They know what hurt such books hath done in your realm in times passed." (ii. 74.)

The royal Sampson, David, or Gideon, which ever of these slayers of the Philistines Lee may have had in his mind when addressing the new Defender of the Faith, needed but little encouragement to anti-Lutheran persecution. The next letter (ii. 77)

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shews the secresy with which the Lutheran publications were spread abroad,—"a marvellous sort of books found, which were hid under the earth, and otherwise secretly conveyed from place to place;" and introduces us to Master Garratt of Oxford, who was shortly afterwards called upon to bear testimony in Smithfield.

And now the old archbishop had recourse to a new device—one of Mrs. Partington's kind—for staying the incoming flood. Two editions of Tyndale's New Testament, of which we have got a glimpse through Lee, had been printed on the continent after many troubles and hindrances, and flight from place to place. Of course it had many blunders in it, and had been accompanied by a heavy outlay. The archbishop, perhaps through the intervention of Tunstall bishop of London, bought up the whole of both impressions, and destroyed them. He did his work completely, for, according to Sir Henry Ellis, whose note upon this subject deserves great attention, only a fragment of one edition, which is in the possession of Mr. Grenville, and one perfect copy and one imperfect copy of the other, can now be found. The perfect copy is at the Baptist college in Bristol, the other at St. Paul's. As the archbishop could not buy up the original, of course his craft had but a very temporary success; and his money enabled the editor and printer to set forth with good courage towards a more perfect edition. A letter from the Bishop of Norwich (ii. 92) proves that all the Bishops of the province of Canterbury were called upon to contribute towards the expense of the archbishop's little scheme for buying up the Reformation.

A few years bring on the carpet Mistress Anne, and the question of the divorce. We can only direct attention to the letters respecting the former, at ii. p. 131. Cromwell's rise, the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the arrival of Campeius (ii. 149), and the fall of Wolsey, all flit before us in these pages,—a glance, and they are gone. Sadler, Gardiner, Bonner, the statesmen of subsequent reigns, made their first entries into public life in the service of the magnificent cardinal, and appear here in the outset of their career. Bonner, polite and elegant although cruel, is in 1530 studying Italian whilst in attendance upon Wolsey in his disgrace, and begging Cromwell to lend him the Triumphs of Petrarch and the Courtier of Castiglione. (ii. 177.)

And now we come to a successful application of the researches of the editor to the disentanglement of a curious fact in literary history. Strype mentions (Mem. i. 92) that the king wrote "a book of his own cause," respecting the divorce, and he describes the way in which it was presented to the Pope and received by him. Sir Henry Ellis, if we understand him rightly, is desirous that we should infer the identity of this book and an octavo volume printed by Berthelet, entitled, "A Glasse of the Truthe." This may be so although we do not see any evidence of it, but we think he has shewn good ground for believing that "A Glasse of the Truthe" was unquestionably written by Henry VIII., and must hereafter be inserted amongst the works of that royal author. It appears from Herbert's Ames, i. 463, that this little book is in the form of a dialogue between a lawyer and a divine, and professes to declare "the pure truth alone" in reference to the divorce. There are copies in the British Museum and in the Bodleian. Sir Henry mentions one fact which is stated in it, but, being established to be the king's, it would have been interesting if he had given a fuller account of it. Perhaps he will oblige us and our readers by making our pages the medium of doing so.*

Two letters at p. 189 and 200 give fresh particulars respecting Tyndale. In the latter is an invitation to submit himself to the king's mercy, which brought tears into his eyes. "If it would stand," he said, "with the king's

* This book is alluded to, as if in the act of composition, in the 16th of Henry's love letters to Anne Boleyn, "I am ryght well comfortyd insomuche that my boke makyth substantially for my matter; in tokyng wheroff I have spente above 4 ours thys day, whyche causyd me now to wrytte the shorter letter to you at thys tyme, by cause off sume payne in my hed." So Mr. Gunn in his edition from the originals published in The Pamphleteer, vol. xxii. p. 123. Mr. Halliwell prints, "in *looking* whereof" (i. 319), instead of "in token whereof."

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most gracious pleasure to grant only a bare text of the scriptures to be put forth amongst his people . . . . be it of the translation of what person soever shall please his Majesty, I shall immediately make faithful promise never to write more, ne abide two days in these parts after the same, but immediately to repair into his realm, and there most humbly submit myself at the feet of his royal Majesty, offering my body to suffer what pain or torture, yea, what dothe [deathe?] his grace will, so this be obtained; and till that time I will abide th'asperance of all chances, whatsoever come, and endure my life in as much pains as it is able to bear and suffer."

At p. 207 is a further notice of Tyndale, whose works it seems were, even in his own day, esteemed rude and simple. These were the qualities which rendered them so effective. He nothing sought "any vain praise and commendation."

At p. 208 and p. 239 are two valuable introductions, in which the editor has been assisted by Mr. Way. The former is upon early treatises to teach the French language to English people; the latter, upon the introduction into Europe of Oriental porcelain: both are curious, and should be borne in mind by inquirers.

At p. 295 are various letters from Andrew Borde, "Merry Andrew," which would bear commenting upon if we had space; and at p. 308 an interesting letter of John Rastell, the printer and lawyer, who married Sir Thomas More's sister. The success of his double business does not seem to have been such as to give encouragement to any such combinations. "I get not now 40*s.* a year by the law: nor I printed not c. reame of paper this 2 year." (p. 311.)

The running comment we have given has sufficiently evidenced the value of this collection; and there are many important letters which we cannot even glance at. The explanatory introductions contain valuable information, and the book is throughout an honest book, made up of matter neither borrowed nor stolen, but collected together by the intelligent and hard-working pains and industry of the editor. It will sustain his previous reputation in this branch of literature, and be found a useful book by all classes of historical inquirers.

GENEALOGY PHYSICALLY CONSIDERED.

LORD STANLEY, in one of his recent magnificent speeches on the Corn Law question, made a statement somewhat remarkable in a genealogical point of view. His lordship stated in effect that the matrimonial alliances of the aristocracy (or landed and intellectual classes) with the commercial body, tended to strengthen and invigorate the families contracting such marriages. Now, I confess I feel proud that one of such transcendant talents, and such high, and deservedly high, distinction—a nobleman who is not only descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished houses in England, but has added fresh laurels to his already illustrious race—should have come to a conclusion so precisely the same as my humble self and many others, who think on such subjects; and this, although that conclusion be directly opposed to the now prevailing opinion: for such opinion, of course, presupposes a real and importantly real innate distinction of blood and caste between the aristocrat and the plebeian.

The prevailing opinion was put forth almost contemporarily in a newspaper of not the highest repute. That number of the newspaper in question contained two articles; one ridiculing the fears of the Protectionists; the other informing the rabble (somewhat inconsistently, I should say) that the only distinction between the peerage and themselves consisted in a difference of manners, fashion, etiquette, &c.; assuring them that by copying the manners of the aristocracy they would become their equals, and exhorting them to compel the aristocracy to mingle and associate with them, in order that the whole human race, I suppose, might be levelled (because,

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forsooth, all are "flesh and blood!"), and that the grand object of the present day—"the social advancement of the masses" (!!)—might be promoted to the fullest extent possible.

Now, waiving all discussion of the extent to which the writers of such exhortations wish to be levelled with their own inferiors (though I have always found those most anxious for "universal equality" the very first to trample on those beneath themselves), I shall pass to the purpose of this letter, which is to enlarge upon Lord Stanley's remark. I am aware that this is a very imperfect way of discussing the subject; but I do not intend more than to offer a few remarks, of the truth of which long observation has convinced me. A Mr. Alexander Walker is the man to undertake the subject thoroughly. It requires more than a mere power of observation; but I shall hope that some one who has the leisure and ability will undertake the thorough investigation of this most curious inquiry; for if my theories be correct, and it be proved that the prosperity of mankind rests on the marriages from which they spring, it is perfectly clear that hitherto we have paid much less consideration to the subject than it merits.

To make this investigation fairly, however, is scarcely within the ability of one entangled in the interests of the present generation. It must be one to whom the past and the present are alike; one who can look on the whole untrammelled with personal feelings, and regard the world as a scene in which he is no actor, but merely a spectator.

That an amazing diversity of mind as well as of body is inherent in the different classes of mankind, long observation has convinced me beyond all question. It is a wide and expansive field. To pry into the peculiarities of every class I therefore leave to my successors; for myself, I shall be satisfied with noting the principal distinctions between the two great divisions of "Aristocrat" and "Plebeian," in the general acceptation of those words.

That each possesses valuable properties, is certain; otherwise the union of the two would deteriorate rather than improve the breed: and I now state that, as a general rule, it will be found that intellectuality, capacity, talent, or whatever name be most appropriate, is always extant in the aristocracy, dormant or in action; and that energy, industry, and perseverance are the distinctive qualities of the sons of the earth, dormant or in action.* When these two great and important properties are brought in contact, they operate like flint and steel—like acid and alkali; and I will venture to assert that meritorious eminence was never attained without their union in blood. This proposition is no vain theory. What some of the following may prove, I cannot yet determine; but I am quite sure that this is an axiom, an unqualified fact. If there be any sceptics on the subject, I shall be glad to hear from them of any individual of meritorious eminence, of any age or nation, who it can be proved was without a stream of aristocratic blood in his veins.

I doubt not this will startle some of the friends of the "million;" but investigation will prove that I am right.

I shall now proceed to what I have observed more minutely; and as the following observations are not yet classed and arranged so well as I could wish, I must be pardoned for any repetitions, &c.

Nine generations is generally the extreme term that each branch of a family lasts, matching according to its contemporary position. This period includes its rise, zenith, and decline. Offshoots may plant fresh lines; but they will wither contemporarily with the parent stem unless invigorated by a strong stream of plebeian blood, or by the exertions attendant on pursuing the trades and professions.

I believe that the nature of the matches will determine the precise period of a family's existence.

Families run the same career as the animal and vegetable kingdom. They bud, flower, and die. Industry, energy, and perseverance beget wealth and position; these ally with ability, talent, and refinement. Distinction and eminence are the result or issue of such union; and prodigality, decay, annihilation, or insanity follows. There are

* Both energy and ability often lie dormant, when sunk in wealth.

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minute rules on the succession and issue in every case; *e. g.* literary eminence is followed by insanity or annihilation; cosmopolitical distinction by prodigality and decay. But in every case the ultimatum is beggary, ruin, or crime; and if perchance a straggler survives the destruction of his house and lives to perpetuate its name, he and his progeny just repeat the career of his ancestors, beginning with the industrial progenitor.

These facts disclose a great and valuable hint to family establishers, viz. that they should ally with other families when budding, rather than when flowering. Autumn and winter soon succeed the latter, and often entail miseries and misfortunes on all consanguineal alliances with whom relationship is not yet worn out; which seldom is so if the alliance be formed during the height of a family's prosperity.

The destinies of families are always traceable to the marriages of individuals. I say "marriages" exclusively, because where education, associations, or other causes, appear to operate, such education, &c. would not probably be at all injurious, but for the peculiar innate properties of the persons on whom it is brought to bear; which qualities arise from his peculiarity of origin.

Appropriate marriages (in a physical sense) may not only ensure prosperity, but perpetuity in families; and further, by skilful management of its alliances, preserve it remarkable for the same properties throughout. The Spelmans had the good tact to temper their blood by appropriate alliances so successfully, that they remained, themselves, a house distinguished for literary pre-eminence through several centuries. It is, however, extremely difficult to preserve a family in the same intellectual condition for many generations without the dangers of "breeding in and in," which often ends in insanity or imbecility. To secure this it may be safest to match every third generation with a family remarkable for the property sought after, filling up the intervening generations with industrial blood to a considerable extent. This is the surest safeguard from insanity, which, when it once enters a family, is like the dandelion or mare's-tail in a garden,—a nuisance very difficult to get rid of.

Every man is made up of his *seize quartiers;* and the variations between brother and brother arise from their inheriting from the same progenitors in different proportions. As a general rule, however, the issue inherit more from the mother than the father. Clever women always have clever children. Thus is it mankind generally resemble their paternal grandparent more than their father; because in matrimonial alliances there is an impulsive instinct for opposites to unite, and therefore the issue inheriting in most cases the greater proportion from his mother, his mother being opposite to his father, and his father inheriting more from his mother, who again would be opposite to his father, the issue resembles most the grandfather. Thus was Queen Elizabeth more like her grandfather Henry VII. than her father Henry VIII.; so was Henry VIII. more like his grandfather Edward IV. than his father Henry VII.; so was Charles II. more like James I. than Charles I.; so was Edward III. like Edward I.; and Edward II. like Henry III., &c.

This theory is equally extraordinary and correct. The reigning Queen is another instance, for I believe it is generally allowed she resembles George III. more than any of his Majesty's children: and in all these cases the secret cause is the same. Henry VIII. and Edward IV. both married their opposites; both were brought up to consider themselves kings; they were sated with royalty, and therefore sacrificed it by marrying their subjects. Where, through the planning of parents or others, marriages are not formed between opposites the rule does not hold: *e. g.* the case of Edward III.'s marriage with Philippa of Hainault, which produced an issue as glorious almost as the father of it, and averted the decay one generation further off; but, had Edward III. married a princess of his own position, his son would probably have shared the fate of Richard II. his grandson. It would be too great an occupation of your space, or I would illustrate my theory by shewing causes for the variations between all the issue of Edward III.

As a general rule, marriages between the most opposite complexions, families, tribes, and nations, strengthen

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the breed and invigorate it mentally and bodily. Cross marriages may tend to preserve families in the same peculiarities, but usually terminate in eccentricity, insanity, and imbecility. Bastards are almost always vigorous, both in mind and body, by reason of the strong diversity of class between their parents. Crosses should consist rather in difference of origin, (especially national,) tastes, habits, stature, and complexion, &c. Insanity is, of course, no cross with ability.

To attain great eminence in a variety of pursuits, a varied and at once highly intellectual *seize quartiers* is requisite. Such distinguished *propositi*, however, from their want of the blood which is nearest to mother earth, generally die issueless, or leave weakly offspring who do so. It is desirable however for the public service that intellectuality predominate in the *seize quartiers*, though for private interest the reverse holds.

In the fifth generation families are generally ascendant; and, until all the *seize quartiers* are gentle, decay seldom commences. No peculiarity in the blood is worn out entirely till the fifth generation from its original possessor; and thus are we "punished to the third and fourth generation" for the transgressions of our progenitors, *i. e.* so long as trace of his criminal propensities be left in us. In its fifth generation a family generally glorifies itself most on account of its pedigree. I never knew of a case where thirty-two *quartiers* were all proved gentle, which is a remarkable evidence that industrial blood is almost essential to existence.

Certain pursuits influence the destinies of families. No man of gentle blood succeeds in any profession or business in which none of his ancestors within the *sieze quartiers* flourished, unless, indeed, there be a combination of properties essential to the exercise of his pursuit which have existed separately among his various progenitors.

No man of pure aristocratic extraction succeeds in any ordinary trade or profession. He may prosper in literature or the sciences; but he would embrace authorship, the stage or swell mob, the turf or gaming house (just as the tastes of the majority of his progenitors have leaned before him, for intellectual pastimes, cosmopolitism, or field sports), before he would flourish in trade or business.

The issue of mariners and sea officers (no matter how eminent) are always weak, and frequently insane. Whether this is owing to the constant influence of the sea air, or their isolation in ships, and separation from the soil, I cannot determine; but they always are so. The children of medical men are always clever and healthy. An agricultural life tends to dignify both mind and body, though in excess it creates idiotcy and stupidity. It always, however, tends to moralise the inward man. Commercial pursuits sharpen the wits, and often promote good fellowship; but in excess foster every vicious and wicked propensity, and engender a monkey-like cunning. By commercial pursuits I allude to the whole set of professions which bring man in contact with his neighbour. Intellectual (scientific and literary) pursuits always elevate the inward man, cultivate his virtues, and prepare him for heaven. Such seldom leave any trace of themselves in this world beyond their works and their carcase; they consume the whole of their earthly frame in purifying themselves for that state in which, despising and shunning all propensities of their earthly nature, they become the next class of beings to the angels; for there cannot be any doubt that those whose whole life is passed in the cultivation of their mind are those who, without knowing it, treat this life as a mere antecedent to immortality.

Change of pursuits is as necessary in the generations as in the individual, to prevent monomanias; for the constant exercise of any one is sure to terminate in insanity or annihilation, after great eminence is once attained.

I might enter into further detail, but you probably have not space for it. I will just make one more remark before I close this letter, viz. that no one who argues for national peculiarities of character can by any system of logic argue against family peculiarities of character. Who ever knew of a Scotchman who was not proud, prudent, and brotherly? Is there on the face of the earth a nation which, within its own confines, has matched more amongst its own kinsfolk? Does

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an English or continental education drive parsimony out of a Scotchman?

Yours, &c. W. D. Bayley.

Mr. Urban, *Stamford Villas, Fulham, June* 10.

AMONG many documents which I some years since transcribed from the collection of ancient MSS. at Loseley House in Surrey, and which were not published by me in the volume known as "The Loseley Manuscripts," I have preserved an example of a nuncupative will, "*testamentum nuncupatum*," which the law authorities define to be a verbal declaration of the testator's mind before a sufficient number of witnesses, which, being reduced into writing either before or after the testator's death, is good to dispose of his personal estate, but not his lands. Some further limitations of the powers of a nuncupative will were made by a statute passed in the 29th year of the reign of Charles II. to which reference may be made. It was necessary, before the enactment of this statute, to put a nuncupative will in writing, and to prove it by witnesses in the Spiritual Court under the seal of the ordinary.*

The following is the form of a nuncupative will of which probate was taken in the 16th century:—

"In the name of God, amen, in the moneth of Auguste, in the year of our Lord God a thowsand fyve hundredth and fiftye, and in the fourth yere of the reyne of our Soveraine Lord Edwarde the Sixte, by the grace of God King of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendour of the Faithe, and of the Church of England and also of Irelande in earthe the supreame hed, Alice Swerdor, wydowe, of the parish of Harlowe in the countie of Essex, and dioces of London, being of perfit remembrance, made and declared her testamente and last will nuncupatyve in manner and form followinge; that is to say, the said Alice did geve and bequethe all her goodes movable and unmovable unto William Swerdor her sonne, whom she named, constituted, and made her sole executor of her said testamente and last will, the which last will she declared and spake ofte tymes in the presence of these witnesses, John Cramphorn and his wife, Thomas Benton, and .... Westwood, of the foresaid parish of Harlowe."

To the above is annexed probate as taken "coram Henrico Harry, Legum Doctore reverendi patris Nich'i London ep'i † vicario in spiritualibus generali," &c. The two instruments are attached together by a strip of parchment, under the official seal of the vicar-general.

Probably you may be disposed to afford to this testamentary document, of which I have never before seen an example, a place in your valuable miscellany.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

Mr. Urban, *B. S. June* 19.

TO the interesting account of the author of the Lounger's Common Place Book, with which you have been favoured by Mr. Tyson, June, p. 593, the following particulars may be added.

He was the son of "Arthur Newman, esq. of Ringwood, in the county of Southampton," to whom he dedicated "An Essay on the Principles and Manners of the Medical Profession, with some occasional remarks on the Use and Abuse of Medicine. By J. Whitaker Newman, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons. London, 1783. price 1*s.* 6*d.*" Before this he had published "An Inquiry into the Merit of Solvents for the Stone in the Human Bladder," which reached a second edition; and afterwards, according to Watt, in his Bibliotheca Britannica, "these two Tracts were published in 1789, under the title of 'Medical Essays, with additions.'"

In the dedication, preface, and body itself of the "Essay" above mentioned, passages often present themselves, which remind the reader of the peculiar style and manner which characterise the language of the Lounger's Common Place Book.

These pamphlets, together with the insertion of the name of J. Whitaker Newman in the List of Surgeons and Apothecaries at Ringwood, as recorded in the Medical Register for 1783, are sufficient to prove that he actually practised in this mixed branch of the medical profession, as his father had also done. The illness which compelled J. W. Newman to remove to

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* See Jacob, Law Dict.

† Nicholas Ridley, who suffered martyrdom for his adherence to the faith of the reformed Church.

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Dover may have prevented him from practising extensively, or long, and thus have occasioned the belief that he had never been in practice. It shews an unwillingness to relinquish altogether the profession, that he afterwards became an *extra-licentiate* of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Yours, &c. S. M.

Mr. Urban, 18*th July*, 1846.

YOUR insertion, in your last Number, of a rectification of a presumed error of the editor of the recent valuable collection of Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, encourages me to ask you to do the same service to literature in reference to a paper printed in the collection of Royal Letters edited by Mr. Halliwell. At p. 38 of vol. i. of that work, is a letter from "Edward III. to the Abbot of Reading," in the course of which there is mention of "*Richard de Maurdyn, abbot of the monastery of Reading.*" No such name occurs in any list of the abbots of Reading; and you may save future inquirers some trouble if you inform them that the designation of Richard de Maurdyn as abbot is a mistake, and that the whole paper is a very singular example of blundering.* The authority cited is, "MS. Cotton. Claudius, E. viii. fo. 2;" and the whole document there entered runs thus,—

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, Dux Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem, Noveritis nos recepisse per manus dilecti clerici nostri Edmundi de la Beche custodis Garderobe nostre, de dilecto nobis in Christo fratre Ricardo de Maurdyn, monacho abbatis de Redyngg, de jocalibus ipsius abbatis unum calicem cum patenâ auri puri, ponderis triginta septem solidorum et undecim denariorum, et precii viginti duarum librarum et quindecim solidorum; unum alium calicem cum patenâ auri puri, ponderis quatuor librarum decem solidorum et octo denariorum, et precii quinquaginta quatuor librarum et novem solidorum; et unum scrineum auri puri, ad modum parvi feretri, garnitum de saphiris, perlis orientalibus, camahutis, rubiis, balaisiis, et aliis diversis petrariis, pro reliquiis imponendis, ponderis viginti librarum et novem solidorum et octo denariorum, et precii, per estimationem, ducentarum librarum, quæ idem Abbas pro expedicione negociorum mutuavit. Que quidem calices, patenas, et scrineum, prefato Abbati restituere, vel precium inde eidem solvere, promittimus bona fide. Teste me ipso apud villam sancti Edmundi sexto die Junii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

In Mr. Halliwell's Royal Letters this document is rendered as follows:

Edward, by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, *and*(1) duke of Aquita*nia*(2), to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting, Know that we have received by the hands of our beloved clerk Edmund de la Beche, keeper of *the*(3) wardrobe, from our *dearly*(4) beloved brother in Christ Richard de Maurdyn, *abbot of the monastery*(5) of Reading, from the *jewelry*(6) of the said abbot, one chalice with a paten of pure gold(7), four pounds(8) in weight, and worth 54*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; and one casket of pure gold for *carrying*(9) reliques, in the form of a little shrine, garnished with sapphires, oriental pearls, *sardonyxes*(10), rubies, balaises, and various other stones, twenty pounds(11) in weight, and two hundred pounds in value(12), which the said abbot has lent us for the furtherance of our affairs, and which we promise faithfully to return, or to pay the value thereof to the said abbot. Witness *my hand*(13) at St. Edmund's(14), the *fifth*(15) day of June, in the twelfth year of our reign.

In which are the following mistakes:

1. Omit the *and*.
2. For Aquita*nia*, read Aquita*ine*.
3. For *the*, read *our*.
4. Omit the *dearly*.
5. For *Abbot of the monastery*, read *monk of the Abbot*.
6. For *jewelry*, read *jewels*.
7. After *gold*, insert the following words omitted, *of the weight of* 37*s.* 11*d.* *and of the value of* 22*l.* 15*s.*; *one other chalice, with a paten of pure gold.*
8. After *four pounds*, insert 10*s.* 8*d.* omitted.
9. For *carrying*, read *keeping, or preserving*.
10. For *sardonyxes*, read *cameos*.
11. After *twenty pounds*, insert 9*s.* 8*d.* omitted.
12. *By estimation*, omitted after *value*.
13. For *my hand*, read *myself*.
14. After *at*, insert *Bury*, omitted.
15. For *fifth*, read *sixth*.

This shews how very important it is to collate documents with the originals. I hope Mr. Halliwell's whole book is

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* We had printed our remarks upon this subject (see p. 142), before the receipt of our correspondent's letter.—Ed.

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not to be judged by this specimen; but I find strange mistakes and omissions in the Letters of Charles I. which he has printed from the King's Cabinet Opened. Ex. gr.

Vol. ii. p. 344. Letter dated 14th January, 1644, instead of 22nd January, 1644-5, and misplaced a whole year. A letter referred to in this letter, as written previously, is inserted afterwards at p. 359.

Ibid. p. 361. *Which I have seen*, omitted after *Digby's despatch.*

P. 363. 50,000 *crowns* instead of *pounds.*

P. 365. *At least by the sympathy that is betwixt us*, omitted after *a little more wit.*

P. 367. Read *England* instead of *Ireland* in the following passage: "I will take away all the penal laws against the Roman Catholics of Ireland."

P. 371. *As it is probable*, omitted after *stand out.*

P. 372. "Concerning Ireland ..... I desire nothing more than *a race* there," instead of, *a peace* there.

P. 373. Cotting*ham*, for Cotting*ton.*

P. 377. "*Thy* conversation pleas*ed* me," instead of, *my* conversation pleas*eth* me.

P. 379. "Of *that* I have been much pressed," instead of, Of *late*, &c.

P. 382. "We want not our follies," should have been printed, "We want not our *own* follies, *which is needless, and I am sure tedious to tell thee.*"

I am, &c. PHILALETHES.

MR. URBAN,

BY the assistance of my valued countryman and coadjutor in the Yorkshire field of genealogy, Mr. Paver, I am now enabled to throw fresh light upon the descent of the Thwaytes family from Saville, &c. and on the interest of the Nevilles and Claphams, through them, in the Royal Arms. *(See Pedigree, at back.)*

That the male issue of Anne Thwaytes (previously Saville) is extinct, I think there can be no moral doubt; and from the reciprocal adoption of the names Gresham and Katharine, by the issue of Sir Henry and William Thwaytes, I conceive their community in the Saville maternity is equally certain; though it must not be concealed that Sir Henry Thwaytes was twice married. That Frances Gresham and Katharine Clapham were uterine sisters, however, is strengthened by the probable age, &c. of the former, who was certainly unmarried at her father's death, and in all likelihood remained single till about 1540. Her not being mentioned in Lady Saville's will may be accounted for by her death; as the leaving an only child renders it likely she died soon after her marriage.—The "three marriages" of Sir Henry Neville are altogether new; but I feel very clear they are correct enough; which, if the case, and Sir Egerton Brydges is the originator (so far as I know) of the statement, that "*Elizabeth Gresham* was progenitrix of the Lords Braybrooke,"—the representation of Gresham is now vested in Sir J. H. D'Oyly, Bart. And if the extinction of the male Thwaytes's be allowed, and also the uterine sisterhood of Frances Gresham and Katharine Clapham (which is well proved in its nominal or speculative genealogy), the right to quarter the Royal Arms remains with the D'Oylys, Strangwayes, and Claphams.

I have had reason to surmise more than this: and I would even raise a question whether William Thwaytes was not the father, *de facto*, of *all* Lady Thwaytes's (Anne Saville's) children. I take Sir Henry Thwaytes to have been an old man; and his widow's marriage soon after with his young kinsman (who was probably attached to his household in his lifetime) renders the case slightly suspicious; a suspicion greatly strengthened by the obscure manner in which their marriages and issues are recorded (if recorded at all). In the authentic Strangwayes pedigrees, too, no one has ever ventured to say which husband was father of Isabel Thwaytes, wife of Sir Richard Strangwayes; though it is quite clear that her mother was the coheiress of Saville.

The genealogy in law is probably unprovable; and, therefore, so far as the regulations of the Heralds' College affect the case, the pedigree must stand as I send it.

Yours, &c. W. D'OYLY BAYLEY.

Why Sir H. Saville's illegitimate daughter was christened "Gresham," I cannot at all ascertain. It is not shewn, however, that *her* mother was Margaret Barkston.

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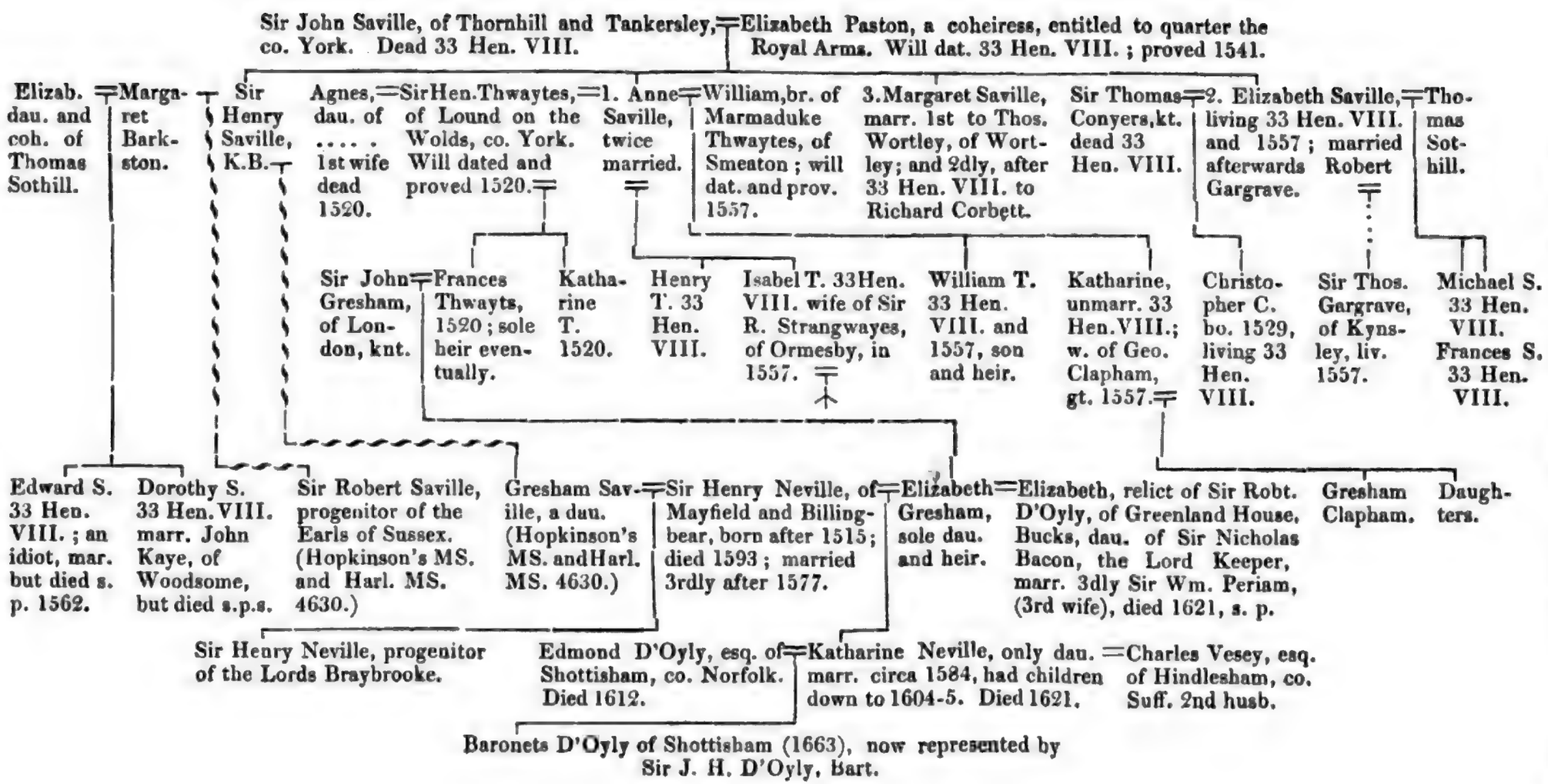

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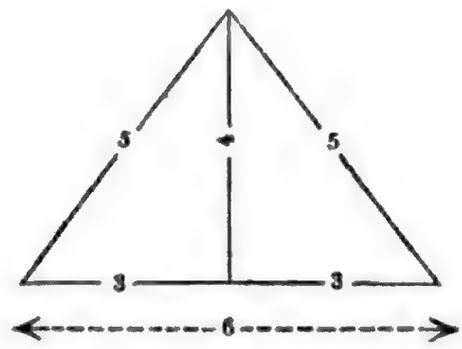
Mr. Urban, *Lichfield, July 2.*

YOUR correspondent H. M. G. having in this month's number of the Magazine (p. 42,) offered observations on the proportions of the second pyramid, I hope you will allow me to correct a mistake under which he labours in asserting that these proportions have not already been noticed. For the fact is, that not only have they been freely noticed in different quarters which I could name, but Mr. Cox, mathematical instrument maker, Barbican, some years ago manufactured certain drawing squares, which, on account of their proportions, were named and stamped Egyptian squares.

Having been led thus incidentally to record this fact, permit me to add, that in the year 1839 an inquiry into the proportions of Lichfield Cathedral induced me at my leisure to examine, amongst the accounts of different other mystical structures, Belzoni's account of the pyramids. Now Belzoni states the proportions of the second pyramid to be,—the base 684 feet, the apotome 568 feet, and the perpendicular height 456 feet. The shape of the top and sides must of course be taken into account. But, reducing the pyramid to a strictly mathematical figure, these measurements are a mathematical impossibility; whereas their very near approach to mathematical proportion is, amongst other facts, strong evidence in favour of the accuracy of Belzoni's measurement. For if the base be six hundred and eighty-four, and the perpendicular height four hundred and fifty-six feet, the side of a right-lined pyramid *must* be five hundred and seventy feet, or only two feet more than the number given by Belzoni. And the measure of the base, 684, divided by 114, is six; the measure of the side, 570, divided by the same number, is five; the measure of the perpendicular height, 456, divided by the same, is four; and the measure of the half-base, divided by 114, is three. Whereby the consecutive proportions of the height, side, and base, are four, five, six, and those of the right-angled triangle formed by the half-base, the perpendicular, and the side, are three, four, five, as the following figure may render yet more apparent.



Now, in consequence of their relation to Egyptian notions, it is not out of place very briefly to mention that certain Pythagorean theories had especial reference to these numbers, a fact which may be gathered from even a popular school-book, if I am right in calling any school-book popular, that is to say.

Thus, to curtail Lucian's account, this witty Greek writer, in his Sale of Philosophers, pictures Mercury as an auctioneer, and makes him announce on the occasion:—

Mercury. Come down here, Pythagoras, and shew yourself to the bidders. Now then, gentlemen, are any of you desirous of understanding the harmony of the universe?

Merchant. You call this man Pythagoras; may I put a few questions to him?

Mercury. Oh! certainly; by all means.

Merchant *to Pythagoras*. Pray, Sir, in what country did you study chiefly?

Pythagoras. In Egypt.

Merchant. Suppose I buy you, what do you profess yourself competent to teach me?

Pythagoras. I'll teach you arithmetic to begin with.

Merchant. Oh! I know that already.

Pythagoras. How do you count?

Merchant. One, two, three, four, to be sure.

Pythagoras. No, no, my friend; not to be sure, as you call it, since when you count four you count ten [one and two are three, and three are six, and four are ten]. And four, moreover, being *a perfect triangle*, is the number we swear by as a symbol of divine power. When you understand these things you shall be taught the mystery of the four elements, which are the instruments of that power; and then taught the sublime doctrine which shews God himself to be harmony and number.

Merchant *to Mercury*. Then, by the

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great god Four, that's very sublime and wonderful! I shall buy him.

MERCURY. I wish you joy of your bargain. Take him, and good luck to you, *ἀγαθη τὺχη*.

Thus, putting the joke of Lucian's account aside, it must be apparent that the numbers four and ten were eminently mystical in the school whence Pythagoras derived his notions about them, that is, in Egypt. And, with reference to the Egyptian pyramid under consideration, it may now be seen that the integer four expressing its height, its height and base are ten, and the two sides of a section of it together ten, while the height and half-base are seven; seven, as everybody knows, having been everywhere looked upon as a mystical number.

The essay which I began on Lichfield Cathedral having eventually swelled into what probably may never reach publication, "A General History of Religious Symbols and Mystical Numbers, exemplified by an Account of the Site, Position, and Proportions of Lichfield Cathedral and its Close in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries," I need scarcely add, that, so far from robbing your correspondent of his laurels, I shall have more than ordinary pleasure in reading his account of the "mystery" either of an Egyptian pyramid or of an English cathedral.

Yours, &c. LICHFELDENSIS.

P.S.—In Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, it is stated of Pythagoras that it is to him the world is indebted for the demonstration of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements about the square of the hypotenuse. But, inasmuch as even the best accounts of Pythagoras are confessedly written with more erudition than veracity, it is only reasonable to suppose that he acquired the knowledge of this demonstration in Egypt, and therefore had no just cause for being so "elated after making the discovery" as to forget his usual aversion to the sacrifice of animal life in consequence of it.

MR. URBAN, *July* 10.

YOUR correspondent WILTONENSIS (p. 24) is anxious to know some particulars respecting the origin of the House of Herbert. A like wish I have long entertained, and trust some one will be found to undertake the task of looking into the stores of information deposited in our national archives, as well as the information to be gained from the muniments in Berkeley Castle, Badminton, Wilton House, and other places where the family of Herbert have resided. I look forward with the hope of a different pedigree to any we have seen before of the Herberts, when Mr. Drummond takes it in hand for his magnificent work now in progress of publication. Your correspondent WILTONENSIS describes the common ancestor of the various lines of Herbert to be Thomas, ap Gwilim, ap Jenkin, of Llansaintfraid,* living in the reign of Richard the Second, who acquired the castle of Ragland, in Monmouthshire, by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir John Morley, Lord of Ragland. Now this possession of Ragland I do not think is by any means a correct account of the way it came into the Herbert family. I should like to know who Sir John Morley was, of what family he came, and how he became possessed of Ragland. I believe the case to be, that Maud was heiress of Llansaintfraid, and not of Ragland, because we find Sir John Bluet, Knt. Lord of Ragland, and his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, or Isabel, was called Lady of Ragland, and married, first, Sir James Berkeley, younger brother of Thomas Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, and secondly, she married Sir William ap Thomas, alias Herbert, a younger son of Thomas ap Gwilim, of Llansaintfraid, and the Lady of Ragland conveyed the estate to her second husband; and their son, William Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke, possessed Ragland, and was grandfather to the lady who married Sir Charles Somerset, and thus the estate passed into the Beaufort family, the present possessors. The possession of Ragland by the Berkeley family

* Llansaintfraid is situated near to Llanarth Court, in Monmouthshire, the seat of John Jones, esq. the head of the house of Herbert.

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could be proved, I have no doubt, by papers at Berkeley Castle.

Thomas ap Gwilim, of Llansaintfraid, was buried in the church of Llansaintfraid, on the 8th of July, 1438, which looks like it being his place of residence, and not Ragland. Thomas of Gwilim is said to have descended from a Peter Herbert, who, the British heralds assert, married Alice, daughter and sole heir of Blethin Broadspeare, Lord of Llanllowell, near Usk. The Inquisitiones post Mortem would probably set all things right, for I find Peter fitz Reginald is described in his inquisition, 20 Edw. II. No. 40, as possessing lands in Somerset and Dorset, and Matilda, his widow, then wife of Nicholas de Odecombe, seeks her dower. I am most anxious to have the question of the origin of the first of the name of Herbert who settled in England; Edmondson calls him Herbert fitz Peter, which Peter was a younger brother of Herbert, Count of Vermandois, descended from Charlemagne. Another point I wish cleared up is the reason the arms underwent a change at the time of the creation of Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; for Peter fitz Herbert bore, Gules, three lions rampant or, which was changed to the present bearing, Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent. The crest, a Moorish woman's head, seems to imply that some of the early members of the house took part in the Crusades; the wreath under the crest still retains the colours of the original arms, viz. or and gules. All these particulars I hope Mr. Drummond will have clearly made out when he publishes the history of the House of Herbert. Before I conclude, I cannot help hinting at the neglected state of the tombs of the Herberts, in Abergavenny Church; I wish some member of so illustrious a house would see to their restoration.

Yours, &c. St. Julian's.

SONNETS BY C. S.

I.

AFTER READING EUSEBIUS, B. V. C. 1.

Theirs was the living faith, heroic breast,
Who, when the rack no yielding cry had wrung,
To the fierce flame, or foul hyæna flung,
Still their Lord's name, meek sufferers! confest.
Oh, noble army of earth's holiest!
From whose free blood the Church to ripeness sprung,
Well may we read your story, conscience-stung,
Who, what ye earned, inherit—dangerous rest;
Well shrink ashamed, on whom the morning's chill
Or mid-day heat strikes like a martyr's pain,
If summoned some small duty to fulfill.
Gold, easy gift, without a muscle's strain,
Now wins a martyr's praise; and win it will,
In days when death is loss and life is gain.

II.

Although grown old in wondering, yet the sight
Of the young moon, lit from the sun anew,
Strikes as a fresh creation on my view,
Another splendour added to the night.

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Rounded to fulness now, and now less bright,
Shrinking as ocean shrinks from stranded crew
Whose sails flap idly since the tide withdrew,
The planet seems to ebb and flow with light.
To our own fortunes linked by some dark chain,
We, fellow voyagers, to bring her near,
And her dim features read, our vision strain;
Eager to know if on her spotted sphere,
With hill-top rough, and smooth with golden plain,
Dwell beings, like ourselves, of hope and fear.

III.

Well may I mourn, nor blush to own my woe,
Now death hath silenced that half-human note,
Marring, sweet bird! thy green and golden coat,
And neck, where rainbow hues would come and go.
Dear Poll! I never shall forget thee: no;
Charms beyond graceful shape and tuneful throat
Made me—a stoic deem'd—so strangely doat,
And still bid tears, as I behold thee, flow;
For thou wert fond, intelligent, and true,
And shamedst many of the lordly race,
Who reason boast, but friendship never knew.
Methinks thy being to some happy place
Will yet ascend, where love shall have its due;
For God is love, and wants not power or space.

IV.

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE AND ANNE BODLEY, OF WITHLEIGH, IN THE PARISH OF TIVERTON.

A farm lies mapp'd upon the green hill-side,
Once by a yeoman own'd of no mean name,
But from a worthy knight deriv'd,—the same
Who the Bodleian's learned store supplied.
Hither, when Blundell's school-gates open'd wide,
And I was free to go, none ever came
More welcome to the good man and his dame,
In summer or at merry Christmas-tide.
Dear scenes of cheerful toil! at morn's first glow
I follow'd the blithe mower to the vale,
And watch'd as sank the grass in lengthening row:
Tuneful the maiden fill'd her foaming pail;
And, when the silent fields were white with snow,
Echo would mock the quick beat of the flail.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Jacobites of 1715 *and* 1745. *By Mrs.* Thomson. *Vol. III.* 8*vo.*

MRS. THOMSON has in this volume brought to a close her Memoirs of the Jacobites * by biographies of Lord George Murray, the Duke of Perth, Flora Macdonald, the Earls of Kilmarnock and Balmerino, and Charles Ratcliffe. In portraying separately persons who were engaged as actors in one common cause, there must necessarily be some repetitions, and there are in this volume a good many that might have been avoided; but, in spite of all drawbacks, the book is useful and interesting, and entitles its author to take rank with the best of the lady historians by whose labours modern literature is distinguished.

In the biographies of Lord George Murray and the Duke of Perth we have a full account of the enterprise of Charles Edward, from the landing of the seven men of Moidart to the disasters of Culloden; the romantic adventures of the Pretender in the Highlands necessarily form the subject of the life of Flora Macdonald; the legal cruelties which followed upon the suppression of the Rebellion are detailed in the biographies of Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Charles Ratcliffe. These are all good useful points in English history, and Mrs. Thomson has spared no pains in their elucidation.

Lord George Murray's chief qualifications for his leadership of the Pretender's army were found in his acknowledged bravery, his acquaintance with the Highland character, and command over the inferior classes of that peculiar people; his practical cleverness and fertility of genius, combined with forethought, regularity, and carefulness; his power of enduring all kinds of hardship, and of teaching and enforcing the soldier-like duties of discipline and sobriety, not merely by precept but by example. All these excellent qualities were more than counterbalanced by many infirmities. He was obstinate to excess, could not brook an equal in authority, was indiscreet in the use both of tongue and pen, and, worst of all, could not maintain a drooping cause, but lost all hope when affairs went badly. Such a man could not be a hero, and ought not to have been permitted to assume the command of a desperate expedition like that of Charles Edward. It was from the first a forlorn hope, and should have been placed under the orders of a commander who never dreamt that any thing was unattainable; one who by his own daring recklessness could have infused into those around him an anticipation of good success even when the tide of fortune was at its lowest ebb. Of the character of Lord George Murray's amiable competitor for the command, the Duke of Perth, we possess but little information. That he was generous, accomplished, courageous, and well-tutored in the theory of war, is admitted; but it may be doubted whether he had either sufficient physical strength or acquaintance enough with practical warfare to have made a successful general. One thing is in his favour. If he had had the command, the Highlanders would not have retreated from Derby. (iii. 282.)

A mystery is thought to hang over the death of this amiable nobleman. He was wounded at Culloden, and for some time after the battle subsisted precariously amongst the mountains. After the lapse of a month or two, Charles Edward, standing on the summit of an eminence in the isle of Erri-fort, near Lewes, beheld two frigates sailing northwards. He thought they were French, and wished that they should be reconnoitred. His companions declared them to be English, and the boatmen refused to go out. The Pretender was right. In one of those ships, according to the report of two persons who were also in one of

* See Gent. Mag. Vol. XXV. N. S. p. 392.

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them, was the Duke of Perth. The ships reached Nantes safely; and shortly afterwards a rumour was spread abroad that the Duke of Perth had died on board of one of them at sea, and that his corpse had been committed to the deep, In the year following, the duke's brother died at Antwerp, soon after which event a monument was erected to the memory of them both, and the fact of the Duke's death at sea is clearly stated in the inscription. In opposition to this account there have been several claimants of the honours and estates of the Drummonds, who have alleged that the rumour of the duke's death was purposely set afloat in order to conceal his real retreat; that, after wandering about for a considerable period in the neighbourhood of his "bonny castle and his bonny lands," he crossed the border and found refuge under the protection of Nicholas Lambton, esq. at South Biddick, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring; that he took up his abode there with a John Armstrong, a collier, whose daughter he married in the year 1749, and, after being engaged in various occupations of humble life, died in 1782, leaving a numerous family. His eldest son passed through life as a pitman, disregarding his noble descent; but his eldest son (the duke's grandson) preferred his claim to the earldom of Perth, and, in proof of the story we have told, stated many corroborative circumstances of a very curious kind. Whether they were fictitious or not, we have no means of knowing. The proof seems to have satisfied an *ex parte* jury in Edinburgh, by whom the claimant was served heir to his deceased great-granduncle, Lord Edward Drummond, the duke's youngest brother.* Mrs. Thomson does not state this circumstance, nor does she tell us what became of the claim. She relies upon the tombstone account of the duke's death; but justly points out how remarkable it is that, if that event did take place at sea, the fact should not have been noticed by either of the duke's two presumed co-voyagers, to whom we have before alluded. They both left written papers upon the subject of the voyage, in which no mention is made of the duke's death. On the contrary, one of them states that "all the gentlemen who crossed to Nantes" proceeded afterwards to Paris. Such a statement, coupled with the fact that the same writer makes mention that the duke was aboard, makes silence as to his death very singular and suspicious.

The adventures of Flora Macdonald have been often told, but never, we believe, with so much minuteness, nor with such full information, as in the present volume. The narrative is susceptible of considerable improvement, by compression, which we hope Mrs. Thomson will have opportunities of effecting in future editions. Poorly as we think of the cause of the Pretender, and still more so of the wisdom of those who supported him in the field, we trust there never will come a time when the admirable example of generous and heroic self-devotion presented by this simple unaffected woman will fail to stir the hearts of all who become acquainted with it. Mrs. Thomson should have told us where the mortal relics of such a woman rest, and what inscription indicates her tomb. Society is so deeply interested in the preservation and exaltation of the memory of all persons who have overcome the selfishness of our nature, that, in reference to such persons, these particulars should never be omitted. The memoir of Flora Macdonald, although necessary to the completeness of the history, is so much out of keeping (to use the artist's phrase) with those of others of the Pretender's coadjutors, that Mrs. Thomson should take it out from the unworthy association and publish it separately, as an addition to the many examples and proofs of the bright and generous actions which woman can achieve.

The most important parts of the remaining lives are derived from the State Trials, with the addition of the gossip of the time extracted from Horace Walpole, and some letters communicated from private sources.

There are a good many mistakes scattered here and there throughout the volume, which will disappear, we hope, upon revision. One we beg to recommend to the attention of the Shakspere Society. It is said, at p. 411, that it may be remarked of Lord

* See Gent. Mag. CI. p. 74.

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Balmerino, "*as of Dr. Donne by Izaak Walton*, that nothing in life became him like the leaving it." Mrs. Thomson may complete the quotation when she verifies the reference.

"He died
As one that had been studied in his death
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd
As 'twere a careless trifle."

Words can scarcely describe more accurately the dauntless death of Balmerino. He ascended the scaffold dressed in his rebellious regimentals, and trod the boards "with the air of a general." He bowed calmly to the spectators, read the inscription on his coffin, examined his "pillow of rest," as he termed the block, read his speech with all the coolness in the world, settled the signal and gave the executioner his fee as if he had been performing some ordinary business of life. As he turned towards his friends, their looks probably intimated some surprise at his seeming unconcern. "I am afraid," he said, "that there are some here who may think my behaviour bold. Remember, sir," he added, addressing a gentleman near him, "what I tell you: it arises from a just confidence in God, and from a clear conscience." Memorable and beautiful words (iii. 464), which forcibly remind us of a passage from Dr. Johnson, quoted by Mrs. Thomson at p. 380, that being in rebellion, from a notion of another's right, is not connected with depravity.

Antonio Perez and Philip II. By M. Mignet. *Translated by* C. Cocks, *B.L. Post 8vo. pp. xii.* 330.

THE events on which this work is founded are too well known to every reader of Spanish history to require any fresh narration; they have, it is true, been overcharged by fanciful inferences or additions, and, by a natural consequence, some material parts have been contested, but there is now no reason to doubt their truth in the main, and the latest writers on the history of Spain, Dr. Dunham and Mr. Busk, have acknowledged their importance by relating them. They are interesting; first, as bringing to light a portion of "Secret History," for which some readers have an insatiable taste;* secondly, as involving the constitutional liberties of the kingdom of Aragon; and thirdly, as disclosing the practices of the Inquisition, in which respect the ex-secretary of that fearful tribunal, Llorente, has done much to illustrate them.

In addition to the common sources of information, M. Mignet has had access to many new materials, which he has combined very happily. They consist of, 1. A MS. belonging to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, containing a copy of all the matter relating to the trial (*proceso*) of Perez, from his first imprisonment to his torture and escape. "In this manuscript, numerous and positive testimonies leave not a shadow of doubt as to the amours of Perez with the Princess of Eboli, and the real causes of the murder of Escovedo. Its perusal suggested to me the first idea of this work."—2. A MS. of seventeen volumes of the Acts of the Inquisition of Spain, bequeathed by Llorente to the Royal Library of Paris, and containing all the pieces relative to the trial of Perez, and the other events. This, we presume, is the collection, from which Llorente offered to publish at large the trials of those who suffered for the reformed religion in Spain, but which proposal unfortunately he did not receive sufficient encouragement to execute. (See McCrie's Reformation in Spain, preface, p. v.) His printed work contains indeed an account of the trial of Perez, and of those which followed upon it; but an access to the Acts themselves is important to the investigator.—3. The correspondence of the Spanish, English, and French Ambassadors, in the State Paper Office; in the Royal Library at Paris, where many unpublished letters and MSS. of Perez are preserved; and in the archives of Simancas, from whence it appears, at page 36, that particulars were furnished by Don Manuel Garcia Gonzales, the present keeper.—4. A work of Don Salvador Bermudez de Castro, lately published at Madrid, under the title of *Antonio*

* "Notre curiosité n'est pas satisfaite si elle n'a pas pour objet des intrigues de cour ou des affaires d'état." (Pensées de Nicole, par M. Mersan, 1806, p. 32.)

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Perez, secretario de estado del rey Felipe II. which, though attractively written, and composed from some unquestionable documents, contains some details of pure invention, and the historical sources are not properly indicated; however, some information has been gained from it.—5. An Italian MS. narrative, entitled, *Relazione delle Cose di Spagna*, by Antonio Tiepolo, written in 1577, one year before the murder of Escovedo, and preserved in the Royal Library. It is valuable for the portraits it draws of prominent personages at the time.

The book has been already translated into Spanish and German; and the reader will observe with pleasure (p. ix.) a letter from the author, expressing himself glad that so able an English translator has undertaken it, which will give him the greater confidence in the translation.

The following character of Antonio Perez, from the narrative of Tiepolo, will serve as an appropriate introduction. It shews that he set out with great advantages as a statesman, but with the drawback of vices which ultimately spoiled them and ruined himself.

"Antonio Perez, secretary of state, is a pupil of Ruy Gomez. He is very discreet and amiable, and possesses much authority and learning. By his agreeable manners, he goes on tempering and disguising much of the disgust which people would feel at the king's slowness and sordid parsimony . . . . He is so clever and capable, that he must become the king's principal minister. He is thin, of delicate health, rather extravagant, and fond of his advantages and pleasures. He is tenacious of being thought much of, and people offering him presents." p. 10.

As a contrast to this character of a rising minister, or at least of one who appeared to be in the ascendant, let us take the description of a declining one, the more important, as some sturdy apologists have endeavoured to overthrow the general testimony of history, for the sake of the cause with which he was implicated.

"The Duke of Alva is accounted a dissembler, artful, and very experienced, but jealous and spiteful. The king shews him much good will, but employs him little. He has no authority,—no standing. Accordingly, there are few people who take any notice of him. In order to conceal his small share of favour and his ill-luck, he never leaves the king." p. 9.

In reading the last paragraph we are at once reminded of an expressive line in Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes—"And power too great to keep or to resign." And who does not see a just retribution, in the person, who abused his power so ferociously, being reduced to manœuvre in order to preserve its fragments? The third person who appears on this eventful stage is Escovedo, secretary to the celebrated Don Juan of Austria. Philip, whose calamity it was to be jealous both of a brother and a son, made use of the compliant treachery of Perez as a spy upon the former.

"At the same time, to become acquainted with all his brother's designs, and watch the intrigues of Escovedo, he authorized Perez, who was the confident of the one, and the friend of the other, to correspond with them . . . . to enter into their views, to appear to gain his favour for them, to speak even very freely of him in order to throw them off their guard, and afterwards to betray their secrets to him. Perez sought, or at the very least, accepted this odious part. He acted it, as he himself relates, with a shameless devotion to the king, and a studied perfidy towards Don Juan and Escovedo. He wrote letters to them, which were even submitted to the inspection of Philip, and in which he dfd not always speak respectfully of that prince; he afterwards communicated to Philip the bold despatches of Escovedo, and the effusions of Don Juan's restless ambition." pp. 16, 17.

It is surprising how a person of Philip's sagacity did not suspect, that Perez, who submitted to act as his tool, would use him in return as his own, which he did in making him an accomplice in the murder of Escovedo. Perhaps, however, Philip did suspect it, or at least discovered it by the event, as he abandoned him immediately. What a worthless pair they were, appears from their letters, in which they have the mutual effrontery to act villanously on principle. Perez says:

"But let your majesty use good precaution in reading these papers; for, if my artifice is discovered, I shall no longer be good for anything, and shall have to discontinue the game. Moreover, I know very well that, for my duty and conscience,

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I am doing, in all this, nothing but what I ought; and I need no other theology than my own to comprehend it." p. 17.

He was quite right in surmising that he would become useless if his artifice was discovered, for when the suspicion of the murder fell upon him, he became useless to Philip, or, as M. Mignet aptly observes, a worn-out tool. To this precious communication Philip answers in the same style:

"Trust, in everything, to my circumspection. My theology understands the thing just as yours does, and considers not only that you are doing your duty, but that you would have been remiss toward God and man had you not done so, in order to enlighten my understanding as completely as is necessary against human deceits and upon the things of this world, at which I am truly alarmed."

The idea of guarding against human deceits by treachery, scarcely requires a note of admiration to shew its character! But where, we may ask, did Philip and his minister acquire those principles, about which they are so well agreed? Was it in the language of the Decretals?—"Simulatio utilis est, et in tempore assumenda" (Pars 2. Caus. 2. Quæst. 2.); for one of the evils of such principles is, that they can be drawn out to any length by dishonest and crafty minds. And did Perez throw out the hint about his theology, to obtain a recognition of it from Philip, so as not to be entangled alone if he should be caught in his own net? At all events, it is some satisfaction to know that both of them reaped as they had sowed, in a fear of each other, which lasted till Philip's death.

The connection of the names of Perez and Philip with that of the Princess of Eboli, is too well known to the readers of Spanish history to need anything more than an allusion. Ranke, taking occasion to carp at Gregorio Leti, rejects the popular story in his account of the Spanish empire, originally appended to his History of the Popes.* He says, "Let the reader take into consideration that the princess was already in years, and had lost an eye;† that the wife of Perez, doubtless not devoid of Spanish jealousy, gave proof of enduring passion for her husband: after this, let him believe such late rumours if he has a mind to do so." The weight of Ranke's opinion has helped for the moment to discredit the story, and to whiten a stain on Philip's memory; but the acquittal has been pronounced too soon. M. Mignet has established the fact of the current history: "*the last reason*," he observes, alluding to the devoted affection of the wife of Perez, "*goes for nothing;*" and, unfortunately, he has too much ground for saying so, since we often see most devoted wives attached to worthless husbands, whose delinquencies they will not believe, or too amiably overlook. But abstract reasoning amounts to little in such a case; it is on facts that M. Mignet relies.

"As for the objection derived from the age and appearance of the Princess of Eboli, it has not much foundation either. All contemporary writers agree in praising her beauty. Born in 1540, she married Ruy Gomez at Alcala, in 1553, at the age of thirteen,‡ and was only thirty-eight years old at the present period. There was then nothing to prevent the intimacy which M. Ranke discredits, but which numerous testimonies place beyond all doubt." p. 35.

It is unpleasant to trace the probabilities of such acts, which, taken in themselves, would better have been buried in oblivion, but which, having unfortunately become matter of history, require to be established or refuted. The result of M. Mignet's inquiries proves that Ranke is decidedly wrong, and this throws an air of doubt over his other attempts at palliation; indeed, it shows that he is not to be quoted implicitly.§ The trial (*proceso*) proves that the intimacy was notorious; that the household of the princess murmured

* It is published uniformly with Mr. Kelly's translation, and the passage referred to occurs at p. 49, note *.

† M. Mignet says it was a cast in one eye.

‡ "Details given by Don Manuel Garcia Gonzales, the present archivist of Simancas." (Author's note.)

§ At p. 77, M. Mignet again corrects Ranke, who had said that Granvelle received the presidency of the council of *Castile*: he received that of *Italy*, and directed the foreign policy of Philip till his death in 1586.

at it, so that some of her near relations *wanted to kill Perez*. Ranke, it will be remembered, has argued from the absence of *Spanish jealousy*; he will, therefore, allow it its due weight when positively in evidence.

"This opinion was entertained by every body; it prevailed in Spain, where more than eight witnesses, of different grades in society, deposed in court, without acting in concert or in secret, that Escovedo had been killed for having wanted to defend the honour of Prince Ruy Gomez, whose servant he had been." p. 39.

But we have the authority of Perez himself, unless he be set aside as a liar; for D'Aubigné, in his Histoire Universelle, Amsterdam, 1626 (t. iii. p. 430), says, "About this time [1593], Madame introduced to the king her brother, a first secretary of Spain, named Antonio Perez '. . . As we learned from him, the king of Spain and Antonio Perez having become rivals in the affections of a lady," &c. (Note at p. 42.)

How Perez procured the assassination of Escovedo by Philip's authority, thus rendering his rival an accomplice in his crime, and how Philip cast off Perez on finding it necessary to disavow or defend him, are well-known matters of history. The fact, however, has acquired another kind of importance, from being adduced as an instance in the science of political ethics. Lieber, the American writer on that subject, when arguing that "the state or authority cannot require an immoral act or permit a crime," says, "Philip II. could not rightfully authorise any person to murder the Prince of Orange, still less offer a reward and protection against all future molestation; nor could Charles II. authorise the assassination of Cromwell. No king can order any person to murder another, as Philip ordered Perez to murder Escovedo, without process, on account of weighty reasons respecting himself (the king) and the crown, and well-proved facts." (Manual of Political Ethics, ed. London, 1839, chap. v. pp. 197, 198.) We have cited this passage at length, because at page 78 M. Mignet has actually quoted Philip's letter to the Prince of Parma, setting a price on the head of the Prince of Orange, avowedly "in order to endeavour to get rid of such a wretched pernicious man, already condemned, and whom his doings are daily condemning still more."

The escape of Perez into Aragon is the next subject of interest:

"The flight of Perez had caused general satisfaction. Even Philip's court-fool, named Uncle Martin, who, like his fellows, had the privilege of speaking freely to his master on every subject, and of shewing himself a wise man in seeming to play the fool, said to him, in open court, upon the subject of this escape: 'Sire, who is this Antonio Perez, whose escape and deliverance have filled every one with delight? He cannot then have been guilty: rejoice, therefore, like other people.' But far from taking his fool's good advice, Philip extended the severity of his persecutions to the innocent family of Perez." p. 136.

When Perez was in prison at Saragossa, in order, as he said, to shew the king *what pledges* he possessed for his acquittal,

"He sent to Philip the prior of Gotor, to whom he had shewn, in ecclesiastical confidence, all the papers he had in his possession; he had let him see those notes in the king's handwriting, which authorised him to correspond with Don Juan and Escovedo upon the most secret affairs of state, to alter their despatches in deciphering them." p. 149.

That part of the history which is connected with the Inquisition has been illustrated by Llorente, to whom this work is much indebted. But we must hastily follow Perez to England, where, after the publication of his *Relaciones*, in 1594,

"The vindictive monarch endeavoured again to rid himself of Perez, who was denouncing his perfidy and cruelty to all Europe. Two Irishmen received and accepted from Count de Fuentes, the governor of the Netherlands, the mission to kill him. Being seized in London with letters which implicated them, they were, upon their own confession, condemned to death; and their heads were fixed upon one of the city gates near Saint Paul's." p. 263.

It shews the ability and address of Perez that, wherever he went, notwithstanding the reasons there were to discredit him, he made his way to the highest favour. Though Elizabeth refused him an audience on his first arrival (Lingard, viii. 386), he obtained one at his departure for France,

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(Mignet, 264); but here again, as at the outset of his career, his advantages were spoiled by his vices; for, "by adopting tortuous courses," he injured and finally ruined his credit with the two governments of France and England (p. 265). Villeroy, Secretary of State to Henry IV., writing to Christophe de Harlay, Count de Beaumont, ambassador in England, says of Perez, "Never did I see so much vanity and imprudence, accompanied by so much presumption, in any person" (p. 311, 312). Who can wonder, then, that though he set out with fair weather, and with sufficient sea-room, he was wrecked for want of steersmanship? A story is told of the first Lord Melville saying to a person, who had deserved some reward, but who shewed a want of tact in his mode of application for it, "*I cannot give you prudence.*" Unfortunately, if it were a communicable quality, those who most need it would be least inclined to receive it, on account of their self-sufficiency. M. Mignet has summed up the history of Perez in saying, that, "having arrived at power too easily, he knew not how to maintain his position" (p. 328). The following character, which is drawn at fuller length, must close our extracts from this volume:

"In the desperate strife into which he was hurled by his excesses and misdeeds, he displayed such various intellectual resources, shewed such an energy of character, was so oppressed, so eloquent, and so pathetic, that he became the object of the most generous devotion, and obtained universal sympathy. Unfortunately, the same defects which had ruined him in Spain lost him his credit in England and in France, where, ever the same, he compromised even his disgrace, and died in poverty and neglect." p. 329.

Such was Antonio Perez. With eminent talents, with personal attractions, with that advancement given to him which others pass their lives in seeking, he has left behind him the name of a forger, an adulterer, and a murderer; nor is it any palliation to say, that these charges rest in an equal degree upon Philip. At first sight there appears a defect in retribution, when we see these assassins of Escovedo surviving him for years, and then dying in their beds; but, on a deeper inspection, their cases appear perfectly retributive. They lived in hatred and mistrust of each other. Perez blasted Philip's character wherever he went, while the sword or the dagger of Philip followed hard on every step of Perez. Miscreants, like cowards, "die many times before their death," and reputation, "our second life," is turned for them into infamy.

In laying down this work of M. Mignet's we may justly say that he has successfully treated an important episode in Spanish history, and placed it on a basis not likely to be shaken. After reading Ranke we had some doubts on the subject, but these pages have effectually dispelled them. The reader may consult Imhof's "Recherches Historiques et Genealogiques des Grands d'Espagne" (Amsterdam, 1707, 12mo) for the families who appear in this work; but the information to be gleaned is chiefly genealogical.*

The History of Civilization, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Revolution of 1640. *By* F. Guizot. *Post* 8*vo. Vol. I. pp. xxx.* 490.

THE lectures in which this work is comprised were delivered by M. Guizot, in the years 1828-30, at the Old Sorbonne, now the Faculty of Letters, of Paris, on alternate days with M.M. Cousin and Villemain. The first portion of them, entitled "Civilization of Europe," was published in English some years back, by the late enterprising Mr. Talboys of Oxford; but the lectures on the "Civilization of France," which form three-fourths of the entire work, are now given to the English public for the first time. These circumstances, for they are too fortuitous to be called an arrangement, have fallen out happily; as the lectures are partly known in this country already, and therefore many readers will be glad to possess the remainder, which is now brought within their reach.

A writer in the Edinburgh Review has observed of these lectures, that "there is a consistency, a coherence, a comprehensiveness, and what the Germans would term many-sidedness, in the manner of M. Guizot's fulfil-

* Our copy of Imhof formerly belonged to Southey, whose library was rich in works relating to Spain.

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ment of his task, that manifests him one to whom the whole subject is familiar." Without wishing to detract from this praise, we must yet observe, that there is sometimes a want of proportion; and the reader, if he is delighted at having some subjects profoundly treated, will regret to find others more slightly touched, for whatever M. Guizot treats slightly, is so much loss to the reader. That the civilization of *France* should occupy a larger space than that of *Europe*, may have been owing to arrangements which place the subject out of the province of criticism. That French civilization, however, should have been made the standard, is a trait of national partiality, against which it were in vain to protest. Nor are we aware that we should like a writer the less, for not endeavouring to elevate his country or his countrymen. In some minor points, as for instance when speaking occasionally of our William III. the feeling appears to have operated to a degree that requires this excuse.

But, quitting such topics, where we feel ourselves treading on sharp flints, let us turn to one that is more remote, and on which M. Guizot's views are particularly luminous,—the Crusades.

"Since the end of the seventh century, Christianity had been struggling against Mahommedanism: it had conquered it in Europe after being dangerously menaced; it had succeeded in confining it to Spain. Thence also it still strove constantly to expel it. The Crusades have been represented as a kind of accident, unforeseen, unheard of, born solely of the recitals of pilgrims on their return from Jerusalem, and of the preachings of Peter the Hermit. It was nothing of the kind. The Crusades were the continuation, the zenith, of the grand struggle which had been going on for four centuries between Christianity and Mahommedanism. The theatre of this struggle had been hitherto in Europe, it was now transported into Asia . . . . Mahommedanism was established in Spain, and had there conquered and founded a kingdom and principalities. The Christians did the same in Asia."—*Europe*, Lect. viii. pp. 151-2.

As the portion which relates to civilization in France is larger, it is of course more diffuse, and citations are not made so easily. We give, however, a passage on the barbarian invasion of Gaul by the Franks.

"The invasion of the barbarians, therefore, did not in any way kill what possessed life: at bottom, intellectual activity and liberty were in decay; every thing leads us to believe that they would have stopped of themselves; the barbarians stopped them more rudely and sooner. That, I believe, is all that can be imputed to them."—*France*, Lect. vi. p. 408.

We lay down this work with the decided opinion, that it is a store of materials to exercise the reader's mind, and to induce habits of observation and combination in the study of history. An interesting memoir of M. Guizot is prefixed, but we should have preferred a simpler style of biography.

Travels in Luristán and Arabistán. By the Baron de Bode. 2 *vols.*

THIS is a plain and pleasing narrative of an excursion made by the enterprising author when in Persia to the mountainous regions called Luristán, or the Land of the Lurs, extending from the Turkish boundary on the west, to the limits of Ispahan and Fars on the east. The inhabitants the author supposes to have sprung from an original stock—the old *Zend*. The low country, lying to the south of the chain, together with the town of Shúster, &c. is denominated Khuristán or Arabistán.

"Shúster," says the author, "is greatly fallen from its former importance. *Ahváz*, the winter capital of the Arsacidæ or Parthian kings, is a heap of ruins. The plough is levelling the only remaining mounds which point to Jonde-Shapúr; while Susá, the rival of Babylon and Ecbatana, the vernal residence of the King of Kings, hides its ancient ruins under thick grass and waving reeds. But, even prior to the dawn of profane history, before the sun of Nineveh and Babylon had risen in the East, *Elam*, as Scripture tells us, was already a nation; whilst in later days, under the name of *Elymais*, the same country attracted towards its rich temples the cupidity of the Greek and Parthian conquerors. With a view of rescuing from oblivion this once classical ground, the author has endeavoured to draw aside a corner of the veil which still covers this mysterious region."

Now all we can do is to enumerate the

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more memorable sites of ancient cities and dilapidated monuments of antiquity, which the author mentions as they occur. The first is "The supposed Tomb of Cyrus" and the "Takhte Soliman," or throne of the ancient kings of Persia, where they used to sit in public, near Musgab. The tomb of Cyrus, however, the author found impossible to enter, for it is supposed by the natives to contain the remains of the *Mother of King Soliman*, hence its name — *Meshedi-Madre-Soliman*, and no man is allowed to enter the interior of the sepulchre; though Sir R. K. Porter had found means to persuade the two old women who were then its guardians to let him into the shrine (*vide* Travels, i. 500). The next object was the ruins of Istakhr or Persepolis (p. 163), of which Hieron says, "They are the noblest monuments of the most flourishing era of the empire which has survived the lapse of ages. Pillars which belong to no known order of architecture; inscriptions in an alphabet which continues an enigma; fabulous animals which stand as guards at the entrance; the multiplicity of allegorical figures which decorate the walls,—all conspire to carry us back to ages of the most remote antiquity, over which the traditions of the East shed a doubtful light." Of the gardens of Shiraz, so famous in poetry, it is said (p. 176)—

"The season of the year was not favourable for their inspection, although the weather was particularly fine; but with a little imagination I could take for granted all that the natives had written in praise of these lovely abodes of the nightingale. I readily indeed allow that in spring these gardens must be beautiful. The pure brilliancy of the Persian sky, the brightness and transparency of its verdure, the delicious odours that are wafted through the air from the groves of fruit trees, rich in their vernal blossoms, and the rippling sounds of the crystal cascades, must enrapture the senses and steal away the hearts of all such as are susceptible of the charms of nature; and the beauty of these little oases is enhanced by the aridity of the rocks and plains that surround them."

We must not however always associate summer beauty with the Shiraz scenery.

"On 18th Jan. 1841, I left Shiraz before sunrise. The morning was excessively cold. The snow, which had fallen the day before, and had been swept off the terraced roofs of the houses, was heaped up in the streets and retarded our progress. The wind blew from the north-east, and, emerging out of the city gate, I found the plain of Shiraz, which the native poets compare to the garden of Paradise, bearing a great resemblance to the Siberian *tundra* in the depth of winter, &c."

We next come to the bas-reliefs in the valley of Shapúr, which are supposed to represent the triumph of Shapúr I. over the emperor Valerian, at Edessa; a plate of it is given in Sir W. Ouseley's Travels, i. p. 279. The present author, however, thinks the vanquished monarch appears rather too young a man for Valerian, who was about 70 years old. We have next the curious bas-reliefs and inscriptions in the valley of Tengi Saulík. (351.) Both the inscriptions and characters seem involved in great uncertainty, as may be seen by what the author and his friend M. E. Boré write on the subject. (p. 359, &c.) The readers of Vathek may be told that this is the valley where the Caliph Vathek, in his journey from Samarrah to Istakhr, first saw and became enamoured of his dear Nouronihar. We next come to the magnificent causeway over the Bakhtiyan mountains, (vol. ii. 9,) called *Taddehi*-Atabeg. The author says:—

"The grand scale on which the causeway before us was planned and executed might well harmonize with the great shadows that the Ardashics and Shapúrs cast before them, and serve as a counterpart to the massive granite dykes at Shúster, which made a Malcolm exclaim with joy that he had found at last one monument of ancient Persia which had for its object public utility."

This causeway is more fully described in the seventeenth chapter. In the caves of Shikafti-Salmùr, by the plain of Mál Amír, are some curious antique sculptures, of which a plate is given (p. 31); but like other Persian bas-reliefs the subject seems almost to defy conjecture. (See p. 26.) It was in these mountains that the Zend race were settled from time immemorial, before the country was overrun by Arab and Tatar hordes. An interesting account of Shúster will be found (p. 149, &c.) and a story of an Englishman (Inglis) destroying the sugar canes is

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worth reading (p. 154), and an entertaining account of the Sabi, or Christians of St. John, (171, &c.) and the cause of their aversion to the colour of *blue*. At p. 188 we find a plate and description of the tomb of the Prophet Daniel at Susá.

This tour consisted of about 1200 English miles, performed in 67 days, and no can deny that the route was well chosen and full of interest. At the end of the second volume are two dissertations by the author on the March of Timor from Shúster to Kaled-Sepid, and on the probable course pursued by Alexander from Susá to Persepolis. The latter should be read with the attention demanded by its careful examination of the ancient historians, and comparison with the present sites and towns, and the natural features of the country.

The Palace of Fantasy; or the Bard's Imagery. By S. S. Hardy.

THE author says, "that the periodical press has favourably noticed his former productions, which has emboldened him to venture a second time, under the hope of deserving a like approbation." Now, we will give him good and honest advice, which is—not to estimate the worth of his own poetry by the opinions of the periodical press, which are of little value, often interested, often capricious, often ignorant. Let him take a better and safer criterion, by which he himself may judge them—the works of our great poets of established fame. Nor let him think that we are swayed by any unworthy motives or unkind feelings, if we tell him, as we do, that he has much to learn, and a severe servitude to undergo before he can satisfy the demands which the Muses will make on those who enter into their service. Eminence in art must be the result of a life of labour. Who can start up at once, by the force of native genius, a finished sculptor or painter? Why, then, is the meed of poetry to be more cheaply earned? Poetical genius may be given by nature, or rather the seeds of poetical genius: all else must be achieved by unremitted toil and anxious thought, and days and nights of study and meditation. Mr. Hardy fails in the *artistical* branch, or, in other words, in the art of composition, both as regards clearness of construction and correctness of metre. The best thing we think he could do, would be to ask a friend, in whose taste and judgment he relies, to go carefully through the whole poem, marking each expression he objects to, and giving the reasons. Ex. gr. p. 4—

"And yet his bearing shewed no post, in sooth,
stood higher."

The construction requires "*that* no post stood higher,"—why is "*in sooth*" introduced?—"stood higher," does this mean stood higher in his *own esteem?* if so, it should be so expressed; but the whole line is flat and bad. A line or two before—

"And Mercury like to as glanced he round."

We suppose, "like to Mercury;" but why not say so at once?

P. 6.

"That you no outbreak wilful have recourse."

What does this mean—"that you have recourse *to* no wilful outbreak?" As it is, it is without grammar and meaning.

Again, p. 8.

"And yet withal a page-like look and air
Shewed gracefully, 'neath plumed cap did wear."

One cannot say, "he *wore* a page-like look and air."

P. 10.

"That shrunk, frail, pigmy man, lost in its greatness dumb."

What is *lost dumb?*

P. 11.

"With fair *Sicilian* maids, made an *Arcadian* scene."

How can maids in Sicily, make a scene in Arcadia? What would be thought of

"With fair *Italian* maids, who made an *English* scene."

P. 13.

"That *legion* far yclept Mount Helicon."

We suppose *region* is meant.

P. 16. "Thalian sock." The second syllable in Thalia is long.

P. 19.

"Like that of Herculanean hidden found."

We presume Herculaneum was meant.

"——Till Fiction's *ideal* dream starts into life anew."

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"Idea" in English is never used with the middle syllable short.

P. 20.

"That ye *ymoltes* will hang on his words I weet."

This line must altogether be consigned to the flames.

But we must break off, for our task is ungrateful to ourselves, and, we have no doubt, disagreeable to the author, who probably thinks that we are envious, spiteful critics, eager only to seek after flaws and specks on an otherwise perfect surface. We assure him honestly to the contrary. We tell him fairly, that he is not amongst masters of English composition, either in the syntax or in the metre. Let him refrain from writing, let him dismiss from his thoughts the praises of the periodical press, and devote his whole mind to the study of Spenser, Dryden, and Pope. It may seem *unkind*, but we are sure it is not *unwise*, to tell him his whole poem abounds in every page with blemishes like those we have noticed. We say this not to make him relinquish the practice of his art or despair of success, but to induce him to take the right path, and the only one which will not end in disappointment. Among the modern writers, we advise him to study the poems of Mr. Samuel Rogers, which are unexcelled for clearness of construction, propriety of expression, and delicacy of language and thought; and by continually keeping his eye only on the best models, he will gradually imbibe the spirit in which they are formed, and will learn to reject and dislike the incorrectness of inferior writers.

The Annals of Horticulture; a Year Book of Information.

THE object of this work is to give practical information founded on scientific principles: to enable a person to select plants proper for his garden, whether useful or ornamental, whether for taste or odour, and to cultivate them to the best advantage. As the most convenient way of communicating this knowledge, the arrangement is made in divisions according to the month of the year. Most of the plants and flowers that have been lately introduced, and to be commended for their beauty or utility, are mentioned, as are also the new varieties of well-known species, as of the rhododendron, rose, fuchsia, &c. As far as our knowledge extends, the work is, generally speaking, to be relied on for its accuracy, and may be safely taken as a practical guide and instructor; but we wish to inculcate on the writer of this, as on those of other works, that when they mention that such and such plants will bear the climate of our open borders or lawns, they should be somewhat more particular in specifying to what part of England they allude. A writer would be said to be much wanting in precision, if he were to say of a plant that it would bear the climate of *Europe;* and really the language which speaks of the *climate of England*, is scarcely less vague and undetermined. But this matter is of much importance: most scarce and curious and exotic plants are brought up in the neighbourhood of London, and procured from it. Now, for common purposes it would perhaps be sufficient to divide England into three zones or latitudes,—the north, midland, and south-western; and it would be easy to add some mark or figure to the plants by which their relative suitableness for the climate might be at once ascertained, subject of course to local exceptions, but which local exceptions, after some inquiry, could all be known. As a *general* rule, we would not grow the magnolia grandiflora in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, &c.; but, going a little to the west, these plants are to be seen very fine in Worcestershire. Again, the same plant as a *standard* cannot be said to succeed, except in the counties south of London, or rather south-west; and we may remark that there are two in Lord Palmerston's gardens at Broadlands, which will serve to shew that even that soft and southern climate is not so favourable to them as the south of Devonshire. Elevation also, as well as latitude, should be attended to, as may be seen in the gardens of High-Clere. However, we do not wish to intrude more observations of this nature in this place, and shall only further remark, that if an observing and scientific gardener took a tour through England and Scotland, noting

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down both the plants and the degree of health and growth they attain, and power of flowering in the various counties and localities of the country, he might, in publishing the result of his observations, produce a work of great value in little size. Among the valuable articles in this volume we may be permitted to point out—

P. 67. The Review of Camperton's Vegetable Physiology; with the Account of the Vitality of Seeds.

P. 109, &c. On the Spikenard of Scripture.

P. 140. On the Edible Fungi of Australia.

P. 158. On the Cultivation of the Peach.

P. 186. On Waste-land Planting.

P. 210. On the Effect of Rapid, Slow, and Medium Growth on Plants and Fruits.

P. 217. Review of Jones's Natural History of Animals.

P. 250, &c. On the Cultivation of Roses.

P. 372. On Change of Herbage on Pitting Moss (a very curious subject).

P. 407. On the Cowslip and Primrose, as species or varieties.

P. 556. On Dr. Lindley's *water experiments* on Plants.

These, among others, are all subjects recommended by their curiosity and importance, and are ably treated; but the very copious index attached to the volume will be of more service than anything we can effect by our casual observations, and therefore we take our leave of a volume that has much gratified us by the variety and excellence of its materials, and that we can safely recommend to all our readers who are fortunate enough either to have gardens in the country or glass-cases in London; for the sentence of the observing old poet is still true,

Naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurrit.

Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XXXI. part II. 4to.

THE concluding portion of the thirty-first volume of the Archæologia having been laid on the table of the Society according to custom, on their anniversary meeting on St. George's Day, we are enabled to resume our notices of the transactions therein recorded.

13. *Account of a Bilingual Inscription, taken from a vase at St. Mark, at Venice. By* T. J. Pettigrew, *Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.*

This inscription is written in two characters, the arrow-headed, or Persepolitan, and the Egyptian hieroglyphic. It is taken from a rubbing by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, of a vase deposited in the treasury of St. Mark, at Venice. The inscription gives the name of Artaxerxes, phonetically read Ard-kho-scha. It is of considerable importance, for it not only furnishes a key to the arrow-headed character, but it demonstrates the connexion between Egypt and its Persian conquerors.

14. *On some Roman Vestigia found at Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland: in a letter from Capt.* W. H. Smyth, *R.N. &c.*

This is a very scientific and instructive essay, embracing some curious notices of the mixed metals employed by the Romans in the manufacture of their tools, weapons, and personal ornaments.

"Kirkby Thore is eligibly situated near the junction of the river Eden (Ituna of Ptolemy) and the Troutbeck; it is held to have derived its name from a temple dedicated to Thor. Camden supposes it to be the ancient Gallagum; but Horsley shows good cause for believing it to have been Brovonacæ. The Roman station occupied an elevation called the *Burwens*, a spot near the Eden, and on the north bank of the Troutbeck, a post which, on examination, affords evidence of the sagacity of the Roman choice, since it fully commanded a trajectus, or ferry, at this important point. An inclosed spot about 500 feet square seems to have been the prætorium or citadel."

Adjacent to this was a *vicus*, or small village, for the camp followers: here many relics of altars, pavements, inscriptions, mill stones, Samian vessels, &c. have been found. On removing the foundations of the old bridge at Kirkby Thore, in order to construct a new one, some very remarkable articles were found firmly imbedded in the mass of concrete composing the ancient structure: coins,

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idols, implements, fibulæ, amulets, rings, brooches, were obtained in surprising quantities. Of the coins, the most remarkable were those of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. Of the penates and personal ornaments, some specimens are engraved. One is an enamelled brooch, being a rude representation of a figure on horseback.

Captain Smyth records the result of some experiments made in the laboratory of the Museum of Economic Geology, on the mixed metal of which these Roman ornaments are formed; the result appears to be that they are composed of copper and zinc, with a small quantity of tin, and there were traces, perhaps accidental, of antimony and manganese. We remember that the ancient mirrors found in the Deveril Street burial ground, near the New Kent Road, one of which is represented in the Archæologia,* and was presented to the British Museum, when fractured, had the white and brilliant hue of antimony. Ancient bronze, it is said, never consisted of pure red copper, but always admitted an alloy of upwards of 12 per cent. of tin into its composition. The celts of the Britons were of bronze, and it is supposed they were well acquainted with the art of working and manufacturing metals before the Roman invasion. Captain Smyth observes, that the "*aurea* falx" with which Pliny says the Druids cut the misletoe, should be read the "*ærea* falx,"—a very ingenious suggestion.

The paper of Captain Smyth is replete with hints worthy of the highest attention; every practical antiquary will bear testimony to the more plentiful existence in the early ages of ancient weapons of brass than weapons of iron: it seems desirable to ascertain the period when iron weapons were introduced into use by the Roman armies, a point not yet decided with archæological precision. The rise and progress of the armourer's craft is susceptible of much learned illustration, on which the evidence of classic writers and the circumstances of tangible remains must be brought to bear; for there was a time—

"Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses."
Virg. Georg. lib. ii. v. 540.

15. *Some Observations on the White Horse of Berkshire. By* Wm. J. Thoms, *Esq.*

The early existence of this remarkable memorial on the Berkshire downs is proved by the cartularies of the abbey of Abingdon, which shew that it was a well-known object shortly after the Norman Conquest; and the fair conclusion is, that its antiquity is far beyond any written records which incidentally mention it. One entry is of the time of Richard I. in these terms, "Prope montem ubi ad *Album Equum* scanditur ecclesia ista manerium Offertun appellatum in dominio possidet," &c. The other entry is of the period of Henry II. and refers to "Spersholt juxta locum qui vulgo *mons albi equi* nuncupatur," mentioning Aldelm, who was abbot of Abingdon from A.D. 1073 to 1084. So that the existence of this monument as of familiar note may be carried up to the eleventh century. Mr. Wise, in a letter to Dr. Mead, maintains the opinion that the White Horse is a memorial by West Saxons of a great victory obtained by Alfred over the Danes in 871, for which see the Saxon Chronicle under that year; but Mr. Thoms seems disposed to ascribe to it a religious origin, and to believe that it represents one of those sacred horses to which the Celtic, German, and Sclavonic tribes paid idolatrous reverence. He finds in the barbarous delineation of the horse on the heights of the vale to which it gives name, a repetition of those rude representations of the animal which our readers will remember so often appears on British coins.

* Vol. xxvii. p. 412.

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The extreme length of this rude incision on the sward is 325 feet. The editors of a topographical work published in the middle of the last century, now of some rarity, describe this memorial as on a high hill just beneath Uffington Castle, formed on the steepest part facing the north-west: its dimensions extended over an acre of ground; "its head, neck, body, and tail consist of one white line, as does also each of its four legs; this was performed by cutting a trench in the chalk of the depth of two or three feet, and about ten feet in breadth. The chalk of the trench being of a brighter colour than the turf which surrounds it, the rays of the mid-day sun darting thereon, render the whole figure visible at more than twelve miles' distance."*

Doubtless our readers will recall to recollection our notice of the huge figure cut in the chalk downs near Cerne, in Dorsetshire, and will recognise in these representations a very remarkable custom of the Celtic nations, in forming, by very simple means, colossal images of their idols.†

16. *Letter upon some Early Remains discovered in Yorkshire. By* J. M. N. Colls, *Esq. in a letter to Edward Hailstone, Esq.*

Evidence is afforded both by the name and the structure of these remains which very conclusively points at their British origin.

> "The whole range of mountain from Ilkley and Otley on the north, to Baildon and Bingley on the south, has evidently formed a continued wild tract for a length of seven miles north and south, which, long subsequent to the British æra, obtained the appellation of Romald's or Rombald's Moor, from the name of its early proprietor."

On the south is Baildon Common, which the antiquary will not hesitate to read Baal-dunum, the hill of Baal; for although Bel-tan, for Bael Tan, the fire of Baal, obviously enough has been suggested, we think the termination *don* too decidedly marked to admit of hesitation which of the derivations we should choose. Numerous vestiges of earth-works, at distances varying from 50 to 80 yards apart, intersect Baildon Common in parallel direction drawn from north to south. If these were constructed by the Bugantian tribes, they demonstrate that multiplied lines of defence were a principle of Celtic tactics. Rudely formed urns, arrow and spear heads of flint, and circles of stones, afford further evidence that these vestiges mark occupation by the earliest inhabitants of the northern district.

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* Description of England and Wales, p. 71, vol. i. London, 1769.

† See Review of Sydenham's Baal Durotrigensis in Gent. Mag. for April 1843, p. 394.

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17. *Notice of a Leaden Coffin of early fabric, discovered at Bow. By* Charles Roach Smith, *Esq.*

This coffin is described in form as a parallelogram made of a sheet of lead, 5 feet 6 inches in length, bent upwards, with a square piece soldered to each end. The lid, which in parts is much decomposed, is ornamented on the sides by a kind of cordlike moulding. The same decoration crosses the surface of the lid in the trellis-work form, and in the centre is a kind of ornament somewhat resembling the Grecian key pattern common on Roman pavements. It is very observable that the sepulchral chests containing the bones of Earl Warren and Gundred, lately discovered at Lewes, were decorated with a cordlike pattern similarly disposed (see p. 434 of this vol.); and the reviewer has elsewhere observed that this ornament was derived from the Roman practice.* The author adds some remarks on what he styles the "*ornamentation*" of ancient coffins; the word is newly minted, and sounds somewhat harshly to the ear: if it should ever pass as current, it must be on the plea that terms of similar construction have been admitted into our national vocabulary. The best English prose writers, as Addison and Swift, are remarkable, however, for admitting as little Latinity as possible into their style. We speak of a pigment, but no writer would venture to observe that a picture was executed with brilliancy of *pigmentation!*

18. *Letter from the Rev.* L. Vernon Harcourt, *describing several Vessels of glass, and earthenware, and Ornaments, discovered near Chilgrove, in Sussex.*

The utility of associations to illustrate particular branches of literature or science is demonstrated by the essays communicated to the Society of Antiquaries' Archæologia. In the 26th vol. of that work, p. 370, we observe a communication by Mr. Kempe, in which he speaks of a collection of sepulchral vessels found in the year 1821 in a Roman ustrinum at Litlington, near Royston. Among these vessels were several remarkable specimens of antique glass, described in the following terms:

"A splendid vessel of amber-coloured glass is among the vases from Litlington; another of green glass, most elegantly formed, has the handle springing from the head of a divinity."

Also little vessels with pointed bottoms, described as of the lachrymatory kind, and as having contained odoriferous balsams, kneaded and compounded with the tears of mourning relatives. We have heard some doubts expressed as to the correctness of this last assertion; but Mr. Harcourt has distinctly shewn on what authority it rests, quoting Montfaucon, who tells us that the Romans placed little phials of glass or baked earth in their cinerary urns, and that they mingled tears with the rich unguents they contained. An inscription cited by the same author has been noticed both by Mr. Kempe and Mr. Harcourt in their essays respectively: "Fusca mater ad luctum et gemitum relicta cum lacrymis et opobalsamo udum," &c.; on which Montfaucon observes that tears and perfumes were doubtless contained in some lachrymatory vessel. The allusion of the Psalmist, "Put my tears into thy bottle," has always appeared to us to refer to an established custom; so that, after all, the evidence seems to shew that the term *lachrymatories*, as applied to the small glass phials and earthen vessels found in tombs, is not used without good presumptive evidence. The term *lachrymatorium* is not however, we believe, to be found in any classical authority, and is fabricated by writers of Roman antiquities of the 17th century.

Mr. Harcourt appears to incline to the opinion that the glass found in tombs in Britain is chiefly of British manufacture. The bronze ornaments which were discovered at Chilgrove he considers to be decidedly such, as they were composed of about two-thirds copper and one-third tin, both which metals were the chief mineral products of the island. After all, we must consider that it is almost impossible to draw any definite conclusions as to the manufacture of instruments and vessels found in this country from the proportions of their component parts. We are expressly told

* Gent. Mag. passim.

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by Pliny that tin was a necessary ingredient for the preparation of brass; he prescribes 12½ lbs. to every hundred pound weight of melted ore, which he, somewhat indefinitely to the comprehension of modern readers, terms *cadmia*.*

Pliny also describes at considerable length the modes of manufacturing glass, and points out the countries in which it was well known,—as Italy, France, and Spain; nor is it probable that the Romano-Britons, of whose potteries in our island so many vestiges are to be found, were altogether ignorant of the manufacture of glass. Pliny speaks of the engraving and embossing glass in the same manner as plate or goldsmiths' work is chased: the Portland vase remarkably confirms his assertion. He mentions white transparent glass; black glass resembling obsidian, semi-transparent glass, reflecting various colours like the opal, is also indicated. We are therefore, we think, very naturally led to the conclusion that the Romans who communicated to the Britons the brick-makers' and the potters' art, also instructed them in the mode of manufacturing glass; and that there was no scarcity of glass vessels in this island, the vessels found at the Bartlow Hills, Litlington, Rougham, Chilgrove, &c. abundantly testify. Mr. Harcourt thinks that the relics at Chilgrove furnish evidence that they were deposited by Roman Christians residing near the spot; and he shews that the presence of certain small vessels in the graves of the defunct, which are often also found deposited with cinerary urns, affords no conclusion that the bodies were interred with heathen rites. It is well known that the bodies of primitive Christians in the catacombs at Rome have been deposited with similar accompaniments,—nay, that the dedicatory letters D.M. (Diis Manibus) and the representation of the sacred ivy-leaf, is not wanting on many of them associated with the symbols of the cross. So tenacious are the laws of custom!

19. *Letter from* Thomas Lott, *esq. F.S.A. describing some remains of Ancient Buildings on the west side of Bow Churchyard.*

20. *Observations on a portion of the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. By* T. Grissell, *esq.*

The first paper minutely describes a crypt or vaulted chamber, which exists under some houses on the west side of Bow Church. Mr. Lott does not venture decidedly to designate the building to which this subterranean relic belonged; we think, however, that Mr. Chaffers is right in considering it to be the lower part of the sild or standing, which was erected in the reign of Edward III., concerning which we insert in this place an extract from .Stowe's London, edit. 1618.

"In the raigne of Edward the 3d divers justings were made in this strete betwixt Soper's Lane and the great crosse, namely, one in the year 1331, about the 21st of September, as I find noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the city of London, say they, in a strete called Cheape, the stone pavement being covered with sand, that the horses might not slide when they strongly set their feete to the ground, the King held a tournament three daies together, with the nobilitie, valiant men of the realme, and other, some strange knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden scaffold erected crosse the streete like unto a tower, wherein Queen Philip and many other ladies, richly attired, and assembled from al parts of the realme, did stand before the postes; but the higher frame in which the ladies were placed brake in sunder, whereby they were, with some shame, forced to fall down, by reason whereof the knights and such as were underneath were grievously hurt; wherefore the Queen took great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and council, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time the King caused a shed to be strongly made of stone for himselfe, the Queene, and other states to stand on, and there to behold the justings and other shows at their pleasure, by the church of St. Mary le Bow, as is shewed in Cordwainers' streete ward. Thus much for the High street in Cheap."†

* Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xxxiv. cap. 9.

† Stowe's Survey of London, p. 482.

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Whether the standard in Cheap, in which there was a *conduit*, were in any way identical with the queen's shed or standing above mentioned, must be left for students of the ancient topography of the city to decide. In the centre of the floor of the building, described by Mr. Lott, there were indications of a cistern or bath. The term "standard" may, we think, be defined a standing place for viewing public diversions; just indeed as the building termed a stand is erected on a race-course.

Mr. Grissell's notes, which we class with Mr. Lott's communication, refer to some discoveries in the crypt of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, which most of our antiquarian readers will remember formed the dining-room of the Speaker of the House of Commons, a most truly elegant specimen of the architecture of the early part of the 14th century. Under the original floor of this apartment an ancient burial place was discovered, with the remains of several skeletons. We need not point out that it was a common practice to devote the crypts of ecclesiastical buildings to sepulchral purposes. The architectural remains of ancient London and Westminster are yielding by degrees to the innovating hand of modern construction. The antiquary must now seek for such relics in crypts and vaulted chambers, whose obscure sites have for ages been their best protection; such, for example, are Gerard's Hall, the Hermitage in the Wall, the Norman building under Bow Church, &c. &c. Still lower, on a level with the sewers of the Great Metropolis, will he find the long forgotten and concealed relics of Londinium Augusta, now traversed by the buildings of later ages, which have well nigh effaced all traces of the extent and direction of the Roman streets.

(To be continued.)

A Popular History of Reptiles; on scientific principles.—A well-ordered introduction to a class of animals which, from an unhappy abhorrence of man for some orders of them, have been too slightly known, or unfairly persecuted; not only to our disgrace, but, possibly, even to our hurt, by the disturbance of the balance of power among the lower animals, which may be best left to God's own laws. Many of the animals are figured by forcible wood-cuts.

An Introduction to Geography and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes. By E. *and* J. Bruce.—This work comes before us with the critic-revered badge, "Tenth edition," on its front; and therefore we may be bold to say, in its praise, that it is well condensed and arranged, and begins at what we think the right end of its science,—physical geography.

Of course they must be small holes that *we* can find in our authors' coats, where the eyes of the public have so long failed to see them; but we make so bold as to "rede" that they "tent" a very little one in p. 184, where the *Mississippi* is translated as "*Father of waters;*" whereas the *Mississippi* is, in *Cree*, the (*Missow*) great (*seepee*) river. *Missow* is also one element of *Missouri*: but the Cree for father is *ootawee*, which is, or is much like, the name of the *Ootawa*. (See Howse's excellent Cree Grammar). We think that *Bab-el-mandeb* (p. 155) should be translated the "Dangerous strait," rather than the "Strait (gate) of tears," as the Arabic *mandeb* means "dangerous," but not, as far as we know, *tears*.

The Derivation of many Classical Proper Names from the Gaelic Language, or the Celtic of Scotland. By Thomas Stratton, *M.D. Edinburgh.*—Alas! if some of the Celtic philologists prove any thing at all in ethnology, what is there that they cannot prove? If they find, for example, that for a *tooth* or *teeth* the Greeks said ὀδόντες, the Romans, *dentes*, and the Germans, *tunths*; while the Hindoos and Welsh call a tooth *dant*: it is idle for the ethnologist to tell them that those nations may have come from a common stock, speaking a mother language from which those of all of them may have sprung, but now differ; for they will have them all, Greeks, Romans, Tuscans, Germans, or Hindoos, to be Celtic; and would make us believe that though the Romans, for example, had corrupted their Celtic as long since as Cicero's time, the Irish and Highlanders have not done so in two thousand years' additional wear. After the Etrusco-Celtic and Latino-Celtic theories we have met with, we should never laugh at a Welsh pedigree; nor wonder at being told that the so-called aprons of our first parents have been transmitted to the Scotch in their *philibegs*; that Abel piped the *pibroch* of a Celtic clan; and that David lowered himself in Michal's esti-

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mation by dancing the Highland *fling*. Dr. Stratton conducts his "inquiry into the partly Celtic origin of the Greeks and Romans" by such etymologies as the following:—

ADRASTA, one of the Oceanides, from DOIR, *water*; ANAGYRONTUM, a town in Attica, from CATHAIR, *a town*; ANDROMEDA, from DOIR, *water*; CONSTANTINOPOLIS; COMH, STAD, *baile*, a town (the fact that Constantine made it his capital going for nothing). NEPTUNUS, the god of the sea, *Nep-tunus*; TONN, a wave. ORACULUM; RADH, *speech* (not from *os, oro*). PAN, the god of shepherds, &c.; BO, a cow. PYGMÆI, a supposed nation of dwarfs; BEAG, small; (and so not *Tom Thumbs* or *Tom Fists* from Πυγμὴ, the fist.)

Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, collected and arranged by Uncle Jan Treenoodle, *with some introductory remarks and a glossary*.—Another welcome little contribution towards a "Dictionarium totius Anglicitatis;" containing some humorous compositions in Teutonic Cornish, with some collected English pieces on Cornish subjects, and a few specimens of the Celtic of Cornwall, which breathed its last (words) in the venerable *chowter* (fishwoman) Dolly Pentreath, in 1778.

There are some humorous touches in the dialogue, on the once dreaded invasion of England by the French, between *Job Munglar* and his uncle *Jan Trudle*; whom Job, in some trepidation, accosts with,

"Loard! Uncle Jan Trudle, dost a hire the news?
How belike we shall stompey in timbreen shoes?"

Whereupon the Nestor of wrestlers makes light of the threatened invasion of the "stompers" in *sabots*; for, says he,

"Thof I'm laame in my click-hand, and blind pon one eye,
Yet, by gambers! Jan Trudle would scoarn to fight shy."

And, as an earnest of the bold stand he means to make *pro aris et focis*, adds,

"When the marchants wor sheppin the bearley, dest see,
And we run'd off to Padsta, to nack their purceedings, [readings?
Ded I mind the riat-act-man, and his Noa—I caal'd out the hubbar—so hard as I cud, [blood!
And cried, Stand to et, boys, for bearley or
And when ale the soadgers ded loady their guns,
I made tha purpoashals to doust 'am weth stoans."

Job, however, with the conviction that discretion is the best part of valour, and the apprehension that the Frenchmen, once landed, might otherwise finger his *cobshans* (money), has

—"a squadg'd et down ninety good fathums and moar
In a drang, where Ould Scratch, ef ha ever inclin'd et,
Might sclau ale es claws off, afoar he wud find et."

The Moral Phenomena of Germany. By Thomas Carlyle, *Esq.*—How shall we praise an author who seems to see nothing in God's world to praise; and yet how shall we dare to impute error to one who seems to know the origin, extent and effects of every error of every branch of the Christian church; in which he tells us "men become good Churchmen, good Reformers, good Covenanters, good Tractarians, good Evangelicals, but not good Christians"? The Papal church is wrong, Mr. Carlyle tells us, "in her antedating of the kingdom to come, and her hypocrisy" (p. 86). The Reformation, "if it was the grave of one antichrist, was also the cradle of another" (p. 98); and "Protestants have fallen to a lower condition than that of the ancient catechumen" (p. 103). The German Christians are wrong in the dereliction of tithe (p. 113); and the Kirk of Scotland is wrong in keeping the Lord's day "so rigid and so little appropriate;" and if the Anglican Church is to be saved, "her idolized apostles' successors must retreat into their due limits, to make way for apostles themselves;" and since apostles, to be apostles, must be sent of God, we conclude that we can only wait till they come: so that the practical good we can get from Mr. Carlyle's book seems to be much like that received by a sleeping man from one who wakes him at midnight to tell him it is dark, and he must lie still till daylight.

In speaking of the English nobility Mr. Carlyle says (p. 27), "There are few households to be found where the master so neglects, and by bad example corrupts, his servant, as in the west end of London;" and yet tells us afterwards that there are "*two respects in which German nobility are behind the English.*" Where then is true nobility to be found? our readers will be ready to cry; but Mr. Carlyle has answered the question in p. 47, where we are told that the true noblemen of the earth are the Jews.

Wild Flowers of the Year.—An excellent little monthly mentor of the appearance of those lovely earth-born children of God, our wild flowers; and we willingly

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introduce it to the attention of such of our readers as often

"——— wander, not unseen,
By hedgerow elms and hillocks green;"

and who, with a love of flowers, would make their walks as good for their hearts as their health. A true love of botanical inquiry, of which we should like to see more in rural families, is very different from that of competitive floriculture, as was shown by an incident that once befel ourselves. After a summer walk in the fields, where we had put into our tin case some of the prettiest blossoms of which our poets have sung some of their prettiest strains, we were welcomed into the garden of a most worthy floricultural neighbour, who sent his gardener to gather us a few of his choice blooms. On opening our tin to put them into it, the anxious nurse of *pelargoniums* and *calceolarias*, who had long put aside wild flowers with other childish things, cried with amazement, "Why, good gracious! you have some *weeds* here!"

Churton's *English County Kalendar*, 1846.—This acceptable volume supplies a desideratum which we have long felt, and which we remember a former attempt to supply, but it was not repeated. It forms the Red Book or "Court Kalendar" for the country, giving lists of magistrates, county officers, and other local functionaries, together with a variety of statistical and topographical information, which, if accurate, cannot fail to be useful. We would recommend caution to attain the orthography of proper names, having noticed a multitude of small errors, the apparent effect of haste or carelessness. The publication is to be repeated yearly in March.

Hints to Landowners on Tenure, Prices, Rents, &c. By Barugh Almack, *Land Agent. 8vo. pp.* 70.—The arguments contained in this pamphlet are worthy of much attention, the writer being evidently a master of all the bearings of those important topics on which he offers his advice. He is the author of the Report of the Agriculture of Norfolk, and of the prize essay on the Drill Husbandry of Turnips, which have been published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The Robertses on their Travels. By Mrs. Trollope. 3 vols.—Mrs. Trollope's works are always clever, and are always written in a spirited and animated style. The present is by no means an exception to the general rule. The book records the adventures of a commercial family of moderate fortune, who determine, vulgarly speaking, to migrate into foreign parts. The very singular positions, the out-of-the-way difficulties, and even dangers, in which these people contrive to place themselves from their desire to make a figure to which they have no right or pretension, are described in a very happy manner, and with great drollery and liveliness, but at the same time, the portrait is of an exaggerated kind and approaches caricature, perhaps intentionally on the part of the authoress; the object is evidently to show up to public reprobation a certain class of our countrymen, who, when travelling on the continent, expose themselves to laughter and ridicule by the foolish and absurd attempts which they make to imitate the manners of a sphere to which they do not belong; and by the insolence of their manners, the impropriety and indecorum of their conduct, and the reprehensible means to which they frequently have recourse in order to sustain their assumed position, bring discredit upon their native land, and create a prejudice in the minds of foreigners against the more estimable portion of their countrymen. Mrs. Trollope has executed her task with considerable skill. We could wish, however, that she had handled her pencil with less force; in other words, that she had drawn her characters as less faulty and criminal. She is too fond of painting the darker side of human nature, forgetting that by doing this too often she is teaching the younger portion of her readers a species of knowledge, which the longer they are deprived of the better it is for their moral welfare. The world in which they will have to mix is unhappily but too apt to inform them of the folly and criminality of their fellow-creatures.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

June 24. The Commemoration of founders and benefactors took place this day in the Sheldonian Theatre. There was no honorary degree. The head-master of Eton, the Rev. Edward C. Hawtrey, D.D. of King's college, Cambridge, was presented by the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden, for the same degree. The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A. Trinity college, Cambridge; the Rev. John Mason Neale, M.A. Trinity college,

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Cambridge; and the Rev. Stephen Thomas Hawtrey, M.A. Trinity college, Cambridge, were also presented *ad eundem*.

The Crewian oration was spoken by the Public Orator, Mr. Jacobson, who made a very happy allusion to Bishop Wilson, who was present, remarking on the singular incident that in that very room two Bishops of Calcutta had, on the same day (in 1803), recited prize compositions—namely, Bishop Wilson, an Essay on Common Sense; and Bishop Heber his well-known poem of Palestine.

The prize compositions were then recited by the several successful competitors—viz.

Latin Verse.—Phœnices, Nichonis tempore, Africæ oram circumnavigantes. Thomas Collett Sandars, scholar of Balliol.

English Essay.—Effects of the Conquest of England by the Normans. Chichester Samuel Fortescue, B.A., student of Christ Church.

Latin Essay.—Quænam fuerit mulierum apud veteres Græcos conditio. Goldwin Smith, B.A., demy of Magdalen.

English Verse.—Settlers in Australia. George Osborne Morgan, commoner of Balliol.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

June 12. A grace passed the Senate to accept the offer of Miss J. Caroline Burney to transfer to the university the sum of 3,500*l.* reduced 3 per Cent. stock, for the purpose of instituting an annual prize, to be called the "Burney Prize," for the best essay on a subject to be set by the Vice-Chancellor. This is done in pursuance of the wishes of the lady's brother the late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A. of Christ's college, (and cousin to the Archdeacon of Colchester,) who died on the 30th of November last.

June 26. The three gold medals directed by Sir William Browne, Knt. M.D. to be given annually for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, were adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode—Subject, "Corinthus," to Brooke Foss Westcott, of Trinity College.

Latin Ode—Subject, "Hesperiæ mala luctuosæ," to James Camper Wright, of King's College, (Browne's Medallist, 1845).

Epigrams—Greek Subject, "Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidentia,"—Latin subject, "Magnas inter opes inops,"—to Augustus Arthur Vansittart, scholar of Trinity College.

July 1. The annual prizes given by the Members of Parliament to two Bachelors of Arts and two Under-graduates, for dissertations in Latin prose, have been adjudged as follows:—

Bachelors. John J. S. Perowne, Corpus Christi college; Arthur M. Hoare, B.A. St. John's college. Subject—"In politicis rebus æque ac in physicis nihil tam firmum est cui non periculum sit etiam ab invalido."

Undergraduates. Charles James Monk, Trinity college; Augustus Arthur Vansittart, Trinity college. Subject—"Ego multos homines excellente animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrina, naturæ ipsius habitu prope divino, per seipsos et moderatos et graves extitisse fateor; sed idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quædam conformatioque doctrinæ, tam illud nescio quid præclarum et singulare solere existere."

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A treaty for the protection of copyright in books has been concluded with Prussia. The right of the publisher is to be the same in the two States; but a declaration must be made in the foreign country to secure it. Dramatic works are included in this disposition.—Article 4 reduces the duty on the importation of Prussian books. All books are to be marked with a stamp, for recognition at the Custom Houses. The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of excluding works contrary to good morals.—Article 7 engages to the introduction of this stipulation into any treaties which may be concluded with other States.—By article 8 it is provided that the German States of the Customs' Union may adhere to the treaty.—Article 9 fixes that the treaty shall take effect from the 1st September next, for five years, and continue, afterwards, tacitly in force till dissolved by a twelve-months' notice. A copy of every work declared is to be delivered to the Company of Stationers in London, and the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs at Berlin.

SALE OF SHARES OF THE "GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

July 16. Nineteen shares of the *Globe* evening newspaper, the property of which consists of sixty-two shares, were disposed of by Mr. Edmund Robins at the Auction Mart. They were the property of the principal proprietor, who, having reached the age of eighty-two, was desirous of relieving himself from the cares of the pursuit of literature. The shares were

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severally divided into lots, of which the first four were purchased by Mr. Aldridge, and the remaining fifteen by Mr. Ridgway, publisher, Piccadilly. The following were the prices each lot went for :—No. 1, 850 guineas; No. 2, 790 guineas; No. 3, 750 guineas; No. 4, 700 guineas; and the other lots at 660 guineas each. The pre-emption price per share was, in 1846, 1,540*l.* realizing a dividend of 180*l.*; in 1845, 1,230*l.* the dividend being 120*l.*; and in 1844, 872*l.* yielding a dividend of 100*l.* The total amount the shares produced was 12,990 guineas.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 16. Among the presents was a drawing of a niche built into the wall at St. Bartholomew, Hyde, near Winchester, from A. Walters, esq. accompanied by a few remarks, which led to some discussion. Mr. Parker agreed with the donor in supposing the niche to be a part of some earlier building.

The Rev. G. S. Master read a paper on the antiquities of Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire. The Rev. Dr. Dean, the incumbent, complimented Mr. Master on the accuracy of his paper, and alluded to the careful restoration of the chancel, effected mainly by Mr. Johnson, of Oxford, and acknowledged the assistance he had derived on several occasions from the advice of the Society. The peculiar character of Lewknor Church led to a discussion as to the possibility of harmonising a diminutive tower and nave with a chancel disproportionately large.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Royal Medal granted to this Institute, is to be applied to the encouragement of the junior members of the profession, by a competition in designs, composed in a style calculated to promote the study of Grecian, Roman, and Italian architecture; the designs to be judged of, not only with reference to their merits as works of art, but likewise as to the knowledge of construction which they may exhibit. It has been determined that the age of the competitor shall be limited to twenty-five years, and that, with this limitation, the competition shall be open to the profession in general. The successful competitor will be further entitled to draw upon the treasurer of the Institute for the sum of 50*l.* after his arrival in Rome in the pursuit of his professional studies, at any period within five years from the time of the medal having been awarded to him, upon sending to the Institute a satisfactory study of some existing building, either ancient or modern. The subject for the present year is a building suitable to the purposes of the Royal Institute of British Architects: comprising a room for general meetings and lectures, with seats for 350 persons, arranged with a view to the reading of papers, the exhibition of drawings and diagrams explanatory thereof, and for facility of discussion; a council-room for twenty-five members; a library for 10,000 volumes, with suitable depositories for drawings, prints, medals, &c.; a gallery for models, casts, fragments, &c.; an exhibition-room for architectural subjects; and suitable residences for a secretary and a curator. The cost of the building not to exceed 20,000*l.* The design to comprise not less than one plan of each story,—two elevations, two sections, and a perspective view. The scale of the drawings to be one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and to be tinted with Indian ink or sepia only; and to be sent in by the 31st of December.

CHAPEL AT MOULTON.

In repairing the rectory-house at Moulton, near Newmarket, an interesting discovery has been made. It seems that the older part of the house was once a chapel, and that at the west end of it was also a small chapel underground. The form of the building was oblong, about 35 feet by 17, with a porch at the south-west end. The east and west walls, above ground, were destroyed, doubtless when the building was converted into a dwelling. But the side walls, which are of great thickness, and the walls of the crypt, if it may be so called, are tolerably preserved. In the south wall, above ground, is the stone frame of a window, but the mullions seem to have been removed when it was blocked up, and a chimney applied in face of it externally. Opposite to it, in the north wall, and near to the west end, an elegant piscina was discovered, which had been concealed by the wainscoting; and in the crypt under it, but nearer to the west, is a locker or ambry, in which one of the hinges of the door was found. The west end of the crypt was lighted by two windows, the form of which is preserved, the light entering through apertures in the ground above, as in the case of modern cellars. Under the porch there is a door-

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way in the main wall, which gave entrance to a short winding staircase leading into the crypt. A cross wall, two feet thick, about fifteen feet from the west end, divided this crypt into two, on which rested a beam thirteen inches broad and thick, running from the west end, and supporting the joists of the floor above. There is no record of this building, nor was there any previous suspicion of its having once served a sacred use. The architecture does not seem to differ much from that of the church, which is only at a short distance.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 30. Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

It was announced that the President, by virtue of the power vested in him by the charter, had nominated Henry Hallam, esq., William Richard Hamilton, esq., Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., and Thomas Stapleton, esq. to be his Vice-Presidents (the two latter in succession to himself and to Mr. Hudson Gurney, resigned). The thanks of the Society were voted to Hudson Gurney, esq. for the attention he has paid to the interests of the Society, during a period of twenty-four years, as one of the Vice-Presidents.

May 7. William R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Charles R. Smith esq. F.S.A. by permission of Edward O'Mally, esq. exhibited a bronze statuette of Venus, of fine workmanship, discovered at Mogla in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Stratonice. Also, a bacchanalian group in *rosso antico*, from the collection of the Marchese Grimaldi.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute exhibited a Bronze collar, or torque, with a bronze bowl, in which the collar had been deposited. They were found in cutting turf in Socher Moss, Dumfriesshire, placed upon three square hewn stones. This moss appears to have been, at some remote period, a forest, and the trunks of large trees are frequently found in the peat: it is only a few feet above the level of the Solway Firth, and numerous ancient relics of various periods have, from time to time, been brought to light, comprising Roman coins and other remains. The collar resembled, in general character, those of which representations have been given in the Archæologia, vol. XXX. p. 554; XXXI. p. 517. Another similar ornament is in the possession of James Dearden, esq. F.S.A.; but the design of ornament differs in each of these examples.

Benjamin Williams, esq. exhibited a copy of the portrait of Christine de Pise, existing in a MS. preserved in the King's Library at Paris, which, as Monsieur Paulin Paris supposes, was written by her own hand. This curious limning supplies evidence, that John Castel, son of Christine, was not, as several French writers have erroneously stated, a monk; most probably confounding him with another person of the same name, who was Abbot of St. Maur. The son of Christine, portrayed in the MS. at Paris, passed three years in England, in the suite of the Earl of Salisbury, the devoted adherent of Richard II.

Albert Way, esq., Director, communicated a note relating to some remarkable antique vases, which had been sent by John Bidwell, esq. F.S.A., for the inspection of the Society, at the previous meeting. They were of Greek fabrication, and were discovered, with various ancient remains, at Bengázi, in Barbary, on the sea shore, at the entrance of the Greater Syrtis, in the dominions of the Pasha of Tripoli. Bengázi is supposed to occupy the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies, and Hesperis of more ancient times. One of the vases in Mr. Bidwell's possession bears the potter's name inscribed upon the neck, APICTAPXO APICTΩNOΣ, Aristarchus, the son of Aristo. These interesting specimens were collected, about the year 1838, by Mr. Wood, British Consul at Bengázi, and presented by him to Mr. Bidwell.

Dr. Bromet exhibited an earthen vase, found amongst the ruins of an ancient Mexican Temple, communicated, for the inspection of the Society, by Mr. Dillman Engleheart. It was of most grotesque form, representing some monstrous animal, and fabricated without the aid of a lathe. It consisted of two portions, moulded separately, and afterwards united together.

Charles T. Beke, esq. Ph. D., F.S.A. communicated an account of the ruined church of Mártula Máriam, in Abyssinia, originally built by the Empress Helena, early in the sixteenth century, and restored by the Portuguese Jesuits in the century succeeding.

May 14. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. Vice-President.

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Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a beautiful shield, recently purchased by the Board of Ordnance, for the Armouries at the Tower. The subject represented upon it appears to be a procession of knights to a tournament; the ornaments are of engraved work, and their character seems to fix the time of Edward VI. as the date of the shield.

Nathaniel Gould, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three ancient vessels of earthenware, all bearing considerable resemblance in fashion to the South American vase exhibited by Dr. Bromet at the previous meeting. One of them, supposed to be Roman, had been found by the excavators on the Eastern Counties Railway in the year 1843, at a depth of about nine feet, near the "Five Kings' Brook," in Essex; it was nearly filled with reddish sand. The second was dug up at Cusco, the ancient capital of Peru; and it exhibits in its form a fair representation of the puma, or South American lion. It appears to have been used for heating liquids, and for drinking, in the Spanish manner, by pouring a continuous stream into the throat, the ears being contrived so as to afford facility in holding the vessel. Near the spot where this vessel was found, various similar remains had been disinterred, with whistles and several human skulls, which had been presented to the museum at Leeds. The third vase was brought from an ancient place of sepulture in Chili, and represented two fruits, resembling lemons, united together by a handle; on one appeared a short long-necked bird, from the other arose a long tube, and by blowing thereinto a shrill whistle was produced. This grotesque specimen of the ancient unbaked pottery of America is of a pale yellow colour, ornamented with red stripes.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. brought for the inspection of the Society some specimens of French ornamental ware, of the sixteenth century, described as productions of Bernard Palissy.

The Viscount Mahon, President, communicated to the Society the desire of the Prince Alexander Labanoff to ascertain the opinion of the best English antiquaries respecting the alleged residence of Mary, the Queen of Scots, at Hardwick Hall. The task of replying to this inquiry was undertaken by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

May 21. Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The President read a proposition from the Council, that the sum of three hundred pounds be appropriated (under the direction of a Library Committee) for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in the library: and the meeting was occupied in a discussion on that subject.

May 28. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Some slight alterations of Chapter VII. of the Statutes, relative to the anniversary elections, were adopted by ballot; as was the grant of 300*l.* to the improvement of the library, and the following minute, proposed by Mr. Pettigrew:—

"That the printed books contained in the library of the Society be circulated for the use of the Fellows, subject to such exceptions and conditions as shall appear to the Council necessary for their preservation and safety; and that, upon special Order of the Council, the books so excepted, and the manuscripts, may also be permitted to be taken out of the library."

We are happy to add, that the rearrangement of the library, and the disposal of the grant of 300*l.* in the completion and binding of many important works, has been since in active progress, under the direction of the Library Committee and the zealous superintendence of Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office.

A communication of the Council was then read, relative to the general account of the Anglo-Saxon publications, expressing their regret that the sale of these works has not been such as was hoped at the time they were undertaken, and that a considerable balance remains against the Society, viz. 812*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* but which will be in some degree met by the sale of Layamon, edited by Sir Fred. Madden, which is nearly finished. After the completion of that work, no further expense will be incurred. It was added, that the number of remaining copies of the previous works was not sufficient to supply a gratuitous distribution to each Fellow.

John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two paintings, brought to this country from the port of Shanghae, in China, by Captain Heaton, of the ship Carib, to whom they had been presented by a merchant of that place. They appeared to represent subjects of Oriental Mythology.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. communicated observations on various opinions which have prevailed in regard to the site of the station Cambodunum, or Camulodunum, of Antonine's Itinerary; and a piece of evidence, lately discovered by him, which seems to go far towards determining this long doubtful question. The road which passed by that station extended through the whole of our island. On the part by which Eboracum, or York, is connected with Mamucium (by many antiquaries supposed to be Manchester), two other stations occur in the Itinerary, namely Calcaria, nine miles distant from York, the distance of the modern town of Tadcaster, and Cambodunum. This is placed at the distance of

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20 miles from Calcaria, and 18 from Mamucium. Mr. Hunter recapitulated the various statements and opinions published by various authors on the subject, and submitted, in conclusion, that the discovery of a Roman altar and remains near the spot on which Horsley conjectured that the Romans had formed a camp, is undeniable; and that the site of Camboduuum ought henceforth to be regarded as fixed at Greteland, in the parish of Halifax, the claim asserted by Watson and the Whitakers in favour of Slack being untenable.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide vacation.

June 11. Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The Secretary read a Resolution of Council, announcing that, in compliance with the wish expressed by several Fellows of this Society, it shall, from November next, be the practice, so far as possible, to announce from the Chair at each ordinary Meeting the names and subjects of such communications as it is intended should be read at the next.

Alexander Horace Burkitt, esq. of Clapham Rise, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Roots, esq. M.D., F.S.A. exhibited two iron spear-heads, and a short sword, or dagger, found in the bed of the Thames, at Kingston; they were considered by him to be Roman, and noticed as substantiating his supposition that Cæsar crossed the Thames at that place. Sir Samuel Meyrick considered these remains as more decidedly appertaining to the Roman period than the bronze weapons found at Kingston, and exhibited on previous occasions by Dr. Roots.

Alfred J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated a notice of Roman remains, near Blechingly, in Surrey. The district occupied by the Regni, in West Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, presents many vestiges of Roman occupation. The researches made at Holwood Hill, in 1828, had tended to confirm the opinion that the Noviomagus of Ptolemy, the chief station of the Regni, was there situated. Seven miles southward is found the elevated range of downs, forming the northern boundary of the valley of Holmesdale, upon which numerous fortresses are to be found, probably of Roman origin; and similar strongholds appear on the Kentish hills, eastward, towards Ightham and Wrotham. It would be easy to shew that the Holmesdale, throughout its extent, was guarded by a continuous chain of ancient forts, amongst which Blechingly and Ryegate castles, subsequently occupied by the Saxons and Normans, may be included. On a bold eminence, called White Hill, near the former place, on the estate of J. Perkins, esq. of Pendhill, Mr. Kempe had recently noticed indications of a Roman building, on the north side of a bye-road, leading to Merstham. The spot is protected by the downs to the northward, in accordance with the usual care of the Romans in the selection of sheltered sites for their villas. The building may now be traced by a hollow in the surface, about 40 ft. in length, and 24 ft. in breadth; the northern end appears to have been circular, and there are remains of a party-wall; numerous fragments of roofing and flue tiles, and other Roman materials, are scattered over the surface of the ground. The country people consider these to be the remains of a bath, which might have been readily supplied by the numerous springs arising in the adjacent hills. The President stated that he could fully corroborate the statement made by Mr. Kempe, in regard to the existence of ancient earthworks, towards the eastern extremity of the Holmesdale; having had frequent occasion to notice such evidences of ancient occupation in the neighbourhood of his paternal estates, at Chevening.

The Dean of Hereford, F.S.A. communicated a notice of the burial-place of Joanna de Bohun, on the north side of the Lady Chapel at Hereford Cathedral, recently disclosed to view during the progress of the restoration of that decayed fabric. In an arched recess in the wall is seen a recumbent effigy, under which a wooden coffin had been deposited in a grave, half the depth of which only was below the level of the chapel. The lid had been covered with linen of fine texture, upon which had been sewn three large crosses patées, and eight smaller ones, formed of white satin: three similar crosses appeared also on each side of the coffin, and four large iron rings at each side and end. The remains had been wrapped in cloth, apparently woollen, fastened with strong packthread: the bones were much decayed, as is usually the case in interments in the Cathedral; but the flowing hair remained perfect, detached from the cranium like a wig. It was of a yellowish red colour, and so profuse in quantity, that the prevalent notion of the growth of the hair after death, which, as the Dean remarked, had been entertained by him from previous observations, appeared to be confirmed. This lady had been heiress of Kilpec, in Herefordshire, and espoused one of the Bohun family; in the year 1327, she gave the church of Lugwardine, with the chapels of Llangarrew, St. Waynard's, and

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Hentland, to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and this donation was subsequently applied to the service of the Blessed Virgin, for which previously no sufficient provision had been made in the church of Hereford. It appears by the Obits, that she died in the same year, 1 Edward III. The foundations and circular apse of the original chapel, succeeded by the beautiful specimen of early English architecture, to which her bequest contributed, had recently been brought to light; the Dean remarked that, in the ante-chapel of this portion of the Cathedral, certain details partaking of Norman character appeared, which are not to be traced in the parts more eastward; and these last, as he supposed, had been constructed subsequently to the gift of the lady of Kilpec. During the necessary repairs towards the west end of the Lady chapel, several interments were disclosed, and amongst them six ancient graves were found, cut through at about the middle of their length, in order to form the west wall of the crypt of the chapel, a moiety of each corpse being left in its original resting-place. In another grave a *bulla* was found, and near to it a slab, inscribed with the name of "Magister Thomas de Torrington."

The Marquess of Northampton exhibited a small coffer, or forcer, of wood, beautifully carved, purchased by him at Constance. It was of German workmanship, some portions of the ornament being of architectural character, and presenting features of the style termed *flamboyant*. Its date appeared to be the latter part of the fifteenth century.

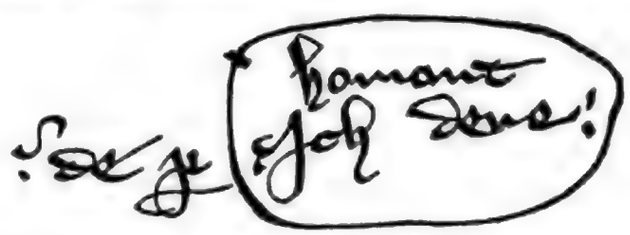
William Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a remarkable original document, being the Covenant of the Scotish Parliament, in renunciation of Popery, dated August, 1641, and bearing the autographs of the peers and representatives. It was found in the charter-chest of Major Richard Leslie Bruce Dundas, of Blair Castle, county of Perth.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne communicated a description of a statue of Minerva Custos, and other Roman antiquities, recently discovered at Sibson, and Bedford Purlieus, Northamptonshire. A portion of this paper having been read, the remainder was reserved for the next meeting.

June 18. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.

Charles Sandys, esq. of Canterbury. was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks in further illustration of the origin of the badge and motto of the Prince of Wales, in reference to the interesting notices by Sir N. Harris Nicolas. Mr. Planché had been the first to draw public attention to the absence of all contemporaneous authority for the notion commonly received, that they were the personal insignia of the King of Bohemia. He observed that the motto HOUMOUT is rather a Flemish, than a German word, as stated by Sir Harris; that it is a noun substantive, and not an adjective. Hoochmoet, or Hoomoet, signifies "magnanimité de courage, courage hautain," according to Mellema, in his Promptuaire François-Flameng. Instead of regarding this word and ICH DIEN as two separate mottoes, he was inclined, from the evidence adduced by Sir Harris, to consider them as forming one complete motto, as written in full by Edward himself, in the remarkable signature of which a fac-simile



is here given. He suggested the following interpretation of the whole motto, "High spirit I serve," or, less literally, "I obey the dictates of magnanimity." This conjecture may serve to explain the apparent contradiction in the prince's will, which makes no mention of ICH DIEN, for, the escutcheons being arranged on his tomb in alternate order, the motto was merely divided, and HOUMOUT ICH DIEN may be read thrice in succession, above the six escutcheons on either side. Mr. Planché cited, as analogous examples, the Percy motto, "Esperance en Dieu," popularly known as ESPERANCE; the motto or posy of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, on his second marriage, "Aultre n'auray, Dame Isabeau, tant que vivray," usually given as simply AVLTRE N'AVRAY; or the war-cry of Crequy, which occurs abbreviated in like manner. In point of construction, he remarked that the prince's motto has its parallel in that of the earls of Pembroke, "Ung je servirai." He considered the suggestion made by Sir Harris, that the feathers were possibly derived from the county of Ostrevant, as very valuable, and conjectured that some

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supposed resemblance between the words *Ostruce* and Ostrevant might have led to the selection of ostrich feathers as the symbol of that province, the arms of which have not been recorded.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. sent for exhibition two volumes containing sketches of cathedrals, churches, architectural, remains, costume, and antiquities, being portions of a series of thirty-seven volumes of drawings made by the late John Carter, between the years 1764 and 1817, each volume comprising the sketches of a year. Mr. Britton also exhibited nineteen sketches by the same artist, representing monuments in Hereford Cathedral.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, illustrative remarks on a gold ornament, forwarded for exhibition to the Society by Miss Gurney. It is an ornament composed of an ancient cast from a gold coin of the Emperor Maurice, rudely set in gold, with a loop for suspension, and portions of red glass or stone set in a double row around the coin. The diameter of this medallion measures an inch and a half; it was found upon the beach of the Norfolk coast, between Bacton and Mundesley, in January last. Three looped ornaments are preserved in the British Museum; one exhibits a genuine coin of the elder Philip, A.D. 244, another is set with a coin of Posthumus; these have loops behind, and seem to have been used as fastenings, or fibulæ. The third had been a pendant jewel, and is ornamented with a cast of a coin of Valens, and a border of portions of glass, in like manner as the medallion found in Norfolk. Similar ornaments, formed with Roman coins, are to be seen in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris. The specimens preserved in the British Museum may be ascribed to the sixth or seventh century. Miss Gurney remarked that the Danes had the practice of imitating Byzantine medals, as shewn by the curious ornaments represented in the publications of the Royal Society of Archæology at Copenhagen; these, however, although used for the same purpose, are very different in character when compared with the medallions in question. Whilst engaged in this inquiry, Sir Henry had conversed with Mr. Worsaae, the eminent antiquary of Copenhagen, who informed him that some Roman gold coins, set within ornamented circles of the same metal, exist there, but that the greater number of such ornaments are of the bracteate kind, ornamented with rude figures, or Byzantine coins, ranging from the last half of the fifth century to the middle of the eighth. In the account of the Væringers, or body-guard of northmen in the service of the Emperors at Constantinople, as given by Mr. Laing, in his version of the Heimskringla, some curious information is given regarding the deposits of coins of the Greek emperors, Cufic coins and gold ornaments, apparently of Eastern workmanship, discovered in Norway, and supposed to be the hidden treasures of the Væringers. Mr. Worsaae's notices of ancient Northern ornaments, given in his work entitled "Danemarks Vorzeit," throw further light upon this curious subject. He describes gold rings for the neck adorned with plates inlaid with coloured glass, or hung round with gold bracteates, or thin plates stamped on one side with the imitation of some foreign coin. Runic legends occasionally are found in the margin. The gold bracteates have been found varying in dimension from half an inch to twelve inches in diameter. The medallion exhibited to the Society by Miss Gurney has been presented by her to the British Museum, and will be deposited in the collection of National Antiquities, which is in the course of formation.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. communicated some observations on the claim of Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, to have been one of the residences of the captive Mary Queen of Scots; in reference to the inquiry of Prince Labanoff, which had been brought before the Society by the President, on a recent occasion. Hardwick, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, is situate about eighteen miles from Chatsworth, and the same distance from Sheffield, places where much of the time of Mary's captivity was spent. The house exhibits one of the most perfect existing specimens of the residences of the nobility of the times of Elizabeth, and printed books, as well as local tradition, have stoutly asserted the fact of the Queen's residence there. Her daily movements, however, were traced by Mr. Hunter from the time of her landing in Cumberland to her final scene at Fotheringhay, and he observes that Mary landed on the shores of Cumberland, May 16, 1568. There is nothing amongst the numerous written memorials of her time that can be construed into a recognition that Mary visited Hardwick (unless she rode there in a morning when staying at Winfield Manor), and the strictness with which she was confined renders it highly improbable that she could ever have been there. The tradition of the house alone is in favour of such a notion; and this cannot be traced for much more than a century. There is even every probability that the present house was not in existence during Mary's lifetime, but was erected by the Countess of

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Shrewsbury subsequently to her widowhood in 1590. The date 1599 is inscribed on the door of one of the very rooms supposed to have been inhabited by the Queen. Some, indeed, have supposed that it was in the older mansion still remaining, in which Mary resided; but this is very improbable. Hardwick Hall, although it seems to have no claim to be regarded as one of her residences, may still serve as an example of what the houses were (now destroyed) in which her captivity was passed. Of Sheffield Castle nothing now remains; Sheffield Manor and Winfield Manor exist in ruins; and the house at Chatsworth which received her has been replaced by a more magnificent fabric.

The reading of Mr. Hartshorne's description of Roman remains discovered in Northamptonshire on the estates of the Duke of Bedford, was then concluded. During the spring of 1844, the first discovery occurred at a spot between Wansford and King's Cliffe, upon the western side of a wood called Bedford Purlieus, near to a road which may not improbably be considered as a vicinal way communicating with the Ermine Street, and in the neighbourhood of Castor, Chesterton, and other places of Roman occupation. Two small statues were found, deprived of the heads and feet; both were in the same attitude, holding whips, and clad in short tunics. They were formed of a compact shelly oolite, apparently the material found near the place, known by the name of Barnack-rag. With these were disinterred a large globular earthen vase, designated by Mr. Hartshorne as an *obrendarium*, used for sepulchral purposes. It contained human bones, and numerous fragments of glass and pottery, with two elegant *paterœ* of Samian ware; one of those small glass vessels usually called lachrymatories; another glass vessel of unusual form, being a *simpulum*; and a fictile vase decorated with figures in relief. This remarkable specimen of earthenware was formed of the clay of the district; the ground was of a black colour; the subjects represented upon it were combats with animals, most elaborately wrought. The whole of these curious remains formed, as Mr. Hartshorne supposed, a portion of a Roman *bustum*. The two statues might have been intended to represent the propitiatory *Dii inferi*, or possibly Tisiphone and Hecate; he was, however, disposed to regard them as emblematical decorations of the tomb, figures of the Social Manes, destined to be placed on either side of the sepulchral amphora. Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to notice the Roman remains found at Sibson, now called the Wansford Station, in the spring of 1845. They consisted of a mutilated statue of Hercules rather above the natural size, a torso of Apollo, and a statue of Minerva Custos, of the size of nature; the Gorgon's head decorated her breast, a circular shield appeared at her side, on which her left hand rested, whilst with the right she grasped a sceptre. These statues, as well as the pair discovered at Bedford Purlieus, were formed of the Barnack-rag, the stone of the district; they are specially interesting as being the only examples of Roman sculpture of the kind, hitherto found in Britain. The fact that these works were executed on the spot is likewise important, and supplies a valuable addition to our knowledge of the progress and state of Roman art in one of its most important colonies.

At the conclusion of this paper, Mr. Roach Smith said, he was pleased to find that this interesting discovery had again been brought before the Society; for in 1844 drawings of the chief sculptures, which had been exhibited at the Canterbury congress of the British Archæological Association, had been transferred to the Society by the Central Committee, but were unnoticed in the Archæologia. He trusted Mr. Hartshorne would communicate with Mr. Artis, of Castor, who had noticed fragments of other statues unmentioned by him. One of these Mr. Smith believed had formed part of a group of the Deæ Matres, Deæ Campestres, or Matres Domesticæ, a triune divinity, represented usually as three seated female figures, holding in their laps baskets of fruit. A portion of a similar group had been discovered in London (figured in the Journal of the Archæol. Association, i. 247) and was at the present moment in a neglected state in the City Stoneyard. Another piece of sculpture found in the Bedford Purlieus, but overlooked by Mr. Hartshorne, had been exhibited last year to the Society by Mr. Artis. Mr. Smith then gave reasons for questioning whether these sculptures had ever been applied to or intended for sepulchral purposes; and concluded his remarks by alluding to an engraving he had noticed in some Italian work of a Roman funeral procession, in which the chief mourner was represented holding to his eyes two small bottles resembling the well-known lachrymatories.

The Society then adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again, Nov. 19.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

June 23. In committee on the Customs Bill, on the second clause, relating to the Timber Duties, being proposed, Lord *Stanley* moved its omission, as it involved an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. Their lordships divided, and the numbers were—For the clause, 64; against it, 62: majority in favour of the clause, 2.

On the following day the committee was resumed, when several of the items gave rise to discussion, and on some their lordships divided. On the articles "Butter and Cheese" being proposed, the Earl of *Hardwicke* moved that they be exempted from the operation of the act. He said the reduction of 10*s.* a cwt. would take away from the cottier farmers of Ireland no less than 500,000*l.* a year. The committee divided—For the motion, 33; against it, 50: majority for the retention of the articles, 17. The Duke of *Richmond* moved the omission of "Hops," which was negatived without a division. The Duke of *Richmond* afterwards represented the depressed and declining state of the Silk manufacturers and weavers in this country, and moved the omission of the article from the schedule. The committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 50; against it, 75: majority against the amendment, 25.

July 16. On the report of the Hardinge and Gough Annuity Bills being brought up, the Marquess of *Lansdowne* moved that the Bills should be restored to their original state (see p. 80). On no previous occasion had a larger provision been made than that granted to Lord *Hardinge* in the original bill, nor would any objection have been made to it if the name of the East India Company had not been introduced. It was discreet to avoid a collision with the Lower House, which had, at all times, claimed the peculiar right of voting moneys; and he had received a communication from Lady *Hardinge*, intimating, on behalf of Lord *Hardinge* and his family, their perfect satisfaction with the amount of the provision, and the manner in which it had been introduced. The Duke of *Richmond* and Lord *Brougham* declared that their opinion remained unchanged, and considered that Parliament was about to pass a paltry saving law, because the East India Company had thought fit to award a pension. The House divided, when the numbers were—For the original bills, 47; for the amendment, 18: majority 29.

House of Commons.

June 24. Sir *De Lacy Evans* moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors and Freemen's Bill. Its principal object was to repeal what are popularly termed the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act, which require, as a condition of exercising the franchise, that parties should discharge all rates and taxes due to the 6th of April on or before the 21st of the following July. He wished to mitigate the effect of that clause by changing the dates contained in it, so that parties should only be required, on or before the 21st of July, to pay the rates and taxes due on the 11th of October preceding. The *Attorney-General* opposed the Bill. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 53; against it, 94: majority against the Bill, 41.

The House having gone into committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Sir *R. H. Inglis* objected to all its clauses, as calculated to give the Church of Rome such advantages as the Protestant constitution of this country could not safely grant; he moved that Mr. Greene do now leave the chair, and report progress. Sir *J. Graham* thought the measure altogether so objectionable, that he would vote for Sir R. Inglis's amendment. The committee divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 120; against it, 80. The Bill was consequently lost.

June 29. *Sir R. Peel* notified to the House that, in consequence of the position in which her Majesty's Government had been placed, by the vote of the House refusing to grant to ministers those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and for the protection of life in Ireland, her Majesty's servants had deemed it their duty to tender their resignation. The ex-Premier's speech was, however, rather one of triumph than apology. He defended his intentions to-

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wards Ireland; and gloried in the accomplishment of free trade in corn, whilst he assigned the chief praise of this important revolution to the talents and energy of Richard Cobden. At the same time he had the satisfaction of announcing the settlement of our disputes with the United States of America, by the conclusion of the treaty respecting Oregon.

July 15. Mr. *Hume* moved the second reading of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS Bill. As serious objections had been taken to this measure, he thought he should best fulfil the object in view by merely retaining those clauses which secured the accountability of those who had charge of public money. It was the duty of this House, after the expense which had been incurred in inquiries, to have some accounts available that would show how the revenues of each trust had been expended. It was not his intention to include the Bible Society, and other religious trusts or charities where the founders were alive, but those only where the individuals were dead. The principle of the bill was to secure the accountability of persons intrusted with public moneys.—*Sir George Grey* should not offer any opposition to the second reading of the bill; but the House must not suppose that this was a substitute for another bill, which had been thrown out in the other House, or for a more general measure.—Mr. *S. O'Brien* protested against the assumption of the principle that the House of Commons had a right to interfere with every charitable body. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The House divided—For the second reading, 42; against it, 12: majority for the bill 30.

FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The Oregon question is at last settled. The Senate debated the subject during the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June with closed doors; on the evening of the 12th they agreed, by a vote of forty-one to fourteen, to advise the President to conclude a treaty with the British Government upon the terms offered.

"Art. 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky Mountains, on the line of 49 degrees, till it reaches Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.—Art. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia River, up to where it strikes the line of 49 degrees, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company during the continuance of its charter [until 1863].—Art. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbours north of 49 degrees to be free to the commerce of both nations.—Art. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company south of 49 degrees and of the Americans north of the same, if any there be.—Art. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of 49 degrees if they wish to retire within their own territory."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A most calamitous fire broke out at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of the 1st of June, and destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town. Two whole streets, nearly a mile long, were burned down, besides detached buildings, extensive stores on the wharfs, and nearly every public building in the place. Twelve thousand persons were left houseless, and the loss of property is supposed to exceed a million sterling. The rapidity and extent of the ravages made by the fire resulted from the town having been constructed principally of wood, and from the number of oil-stores and melting-shops. The flames seemed actually to leap from roof to roof, and the noise of the burning mass could be compared to nothing except the roaring of the cataract of Niagara. The fire commenced in the workshop of a cabinet-maker, and in a short time spread in all directions. Attempts were made to arrest the conflagration by blowing up some of the houses in its path, but without effect, while one artilleryman was killed, and another was dreadfully mutilated. By six o'clock in the evening nearly the whole town was in ashes. The ships in the harbour were in great danger, and three of them actually caught fire. They all slipped their moorings, and fortunately escaped with little damage. From the numbers of people requiring food and shelter, the distress was very great.

CANADA.

On the 12th June a most calamitous fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, Quebec. At the close of an exhibition of "chemical dioramas," by Mr. Harrison,

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a camphine lamp was overset, and the stage at once enveloped in flames. In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was one sheet of flame. The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and it appears to have fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. As far back as could be seen was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. The flames at the time were above and around them; human aid was of no avail, and in five minutes the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life were either burnt or smothered to death. The next day forty-six bodies were recovered from the ruins, and two other persons were missing. Among the sufferers were Alexander Stewart Scott, esq. Clerk of the Appeals, and Miss Ray, to whom he was engaged to be married, and Lieut. Hamilton of the 14th Regt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Caffres have again risen against the burghers, or farmers, in this country, and have attacked the northern capital of Graham's town. The first fighting took place on the 15th of April, and continued for the next two days. Martial law was proclaimed for the whole colony, and the Burgher force was summoned from every district. Levies of Hottentots were also made, and organized into provisional companies. In the meantime, large parties of Caffres entered the colony both from above and below, murdering stragglers and couriers on the roads, driving off cattle, and burning the detached farmhouses. So fierce and resolute are the savages, that the struggle is for the existence of the frontier. They are unfortunately much better provided with firearms than heretofore.

INDIA.

One of the most triumphant processions known in the history of modern warfare has been passing through India. The Governor-General ordered that the 220 guns captured by the army of the Sutlej on the field of battle, during the recent operations of the Sikh army, should be conveyed to Delhi, where they were joined by the 36 guns subsequently surrendered, making a total of 256 pieces of ordnance. They proceeded thence through Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, to Benares, and thence through Patna and Moorshedabad, to Calcutta. At each station selected for the park of the captured and surrendered guns, the troops off duty were assembled, and the officer commanding caused it to be briefly explained to the men that 220 of these guns were captured by their comrades in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Alliwal, and Sobraon, within a period of sixty days, from the first action fought in December to the last fought on the 10th February, and that the remainder of the guns, 36 in number, were surrendered by the remnant of the Sikh army at Lahore, after the British army had occupied the citadel of that town, on the 22d February.

Preparations are going forward for having the Meeanee Column cast in Calcutta, and 44 brass guns of various sizes sent from Scinde have been destined for the purpose. The column is to be 130 feet in height, including the plinth, base, shaft, capital, and a figure of Britannia 19 feet in height, which, with a pedestal of 7 feet, is to surmount the whole. The design was drawn by Colonel Waddington, of the Bombay engineers. The column is to be of the florid Corinthian order, and its shaft 60 feet in height, and 7 feet in diameter. The figure will be of brass gilt. This column is destined to adorn Bombay, and will be erected on the esplanade near the Wellesley statue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 2. The *Corn Law League* held its closing meeting at Manchester, after having existed seven years, and now accomplished its object in the prospective abolition of the Corn-laws. On the motion of Mr. Cobden, the sum in hand, amounting to about 10,000*l.* was voted to the chairman, Mr. George Wilson, who had attended the meetings of the council 1361 times. At a subsequent meeting at Manchester on the same day a public subscription was opened to present Mr. Cobden with a testimonial, which it is proposed to raise to the amount of 100,000*l.* The newspaper called "The League" has at the same time ceased from publication.

Change of Ministry. On Saturday the 27th June, Sir Robert Peel left London for Osborne House, in order to tender his resignation to her Majesty. He returned on Monday, when he had an interview with Lord John Russell, who immediately

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after repaired to the Queen, and received her Majesty's commands to form an Administration. The Cabinet has been subsequently formed as follows:—

Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham.
Pres. of the Council, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Home-office, Sir George Grey.
Foreign-office, Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial-office, Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.
Chancellor of the Exchcq., Mr. Charles Wood.
Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell.
Paymaster-General, Mr. Macaulay.
Woods and Forests, Viscount Morpeth.
Postmaster-Gen., Marq. of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade, Earl of Clarendon.
Board of Control, Sir John Hobhouse.
Secretary for Ireland, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Admiralty, Earl of Auckland.
Master of the Mint, Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.

June 22. By order of the executors of the late Mr. Crockford, the *St. James's Club-house*, St. James's-street, better known by the title of "Crockford's," with the whole of the furniture, &c. was brought to the hammer, Messrs. Christie and Manson being the auctioneers. The first lot put up was the unexpired lease of twenty-two years of the building, which was built some few years since, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the decoration of the building alone costing 94,000*l.* The premises are held under three leases, for terms which expire at Michaelmas, 1868, at a yearly rent of 1,400*l.*, and are insured by the lessor at the sum of 11,000*l.*, a covenant in the lease also compelling the lessee for the time being to insure in a further sum of 6,000*l.* The first offer for the lease was 1,000*l.*, and eventually it was knocked down for 2,900*l.*

The ancient Chapel at *Kingsland*, opposite the toll-bar, has been removed by the sanction of the governors of Bartholomew's Hospital. It was of small size, and is represented by an engraving in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata."

July 5. A temporary Church erected on the estate of the Marquess Camden, in Cantelowe's road, Camden-villas (near the spot on which it is intended to build a permanent Church as soon as the funds can be obtained), was opened for Divine service. The Rev. A. R. Thomas, formerly the assistant Minister at Percy Chapel, Bedford-sq., is appointed. Only five weeks before the spot was a piece of green sward. The Church is capable of accommodating 700 persons, contains an organ, and is prepared for warming and lighting with gas when necessary. It has been erected by Mr. Peter Thompson, of Limehouse (including the walls now required by the new Building Act), at the cost of less than 400*l.* Upwards of 3,000*l.* is already subscribed for the permanent church, but this is only one-half of the amount required.

July 9. The new Church of All Saints, *St. John's Wood*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is situated on the Finchley-road, nearly opposite to the Eyre Arms Tavern; and is a stone building of the early Gothic character. The eastern window is of stained and ground glass; the reading desk and pulpit of oak, carved by the machine of Mr. T. Pratt, of Bond-street. The pews are of deal, varnished and polished. There are 1,200 sittings, of which 400 are free. There is also a handsome organ. Mr. T. Little is the architect.

BERKSHIRE.

The picturesque domain of *Whitenights*, formerly the seat of the late Duke of Marlborough, was submitted to public competition by Mr. F. Chinnock, on July 9, at the Railway Hotel, Reading. The whole estate, including the Botanical and American Gardens, and Wilderness, forming more than 284 acres, was first offered in one lot, but no sufficiently enterprising capitalist was met with. The property was then put up in 64 lots. This division is expected to lead to the erection, by the several purchasers, of detached villa residences. The Wilderness, comprising 36 acres in extent, was disposed of in one lot, and will, consequently, for the present remain entire. Some portion of the land sold realised from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per acre.

CORNWALL.

The mines of this County employ one-fourth part of the entire population, and produce the larger half of all the metals raised in the kingdom. The wages paid from the copper mines alone exceed 500,000*l.* annually, and the mineral produce is of the yearly value of 1,500,000*l.* The steam-engines employed at the various mines consume annually 80,000 tons of coal. Mr. Treffry, the largest single mine-owner in the county, in his extensive mining and other works, has 7000 persons receiving from his employment their entire support. The mineral produce of the county is not, however, the only one which administers largely to the wants of man, and supports a hardy population. The fisheries, situate on the south-coast, principally at Looe, Polperro, Mevagissey, Port Looe, Falmouth, and Mount's Bay, and on the north coast at St. Ive's, produce upon an average 60,000,000 per annum, or 21,000 hogsheads of pilchards—while last season produced 100,000,000; and, singular as it may appear, this fish is not caught in any other spot than round the Cornish coast. The price averages from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for

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126; they are a favourite food in the county, and are cured largely for exportation; the principal market is Italy. Two thousand tons of mackerel are taken by these fisheries annually.

CUMBERLAND.

June 30. A new Church at *Upperby* was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and the next day his lordship consecrated *Renwick* Church, which has just been rebuilt and enlarged.

A recumbent effigy of the poet Southey, executed in marble, by Mr. Lough, of Newcastle, has been placed in *Crosthwaite* Church, at the expense of James Stanger, esq. The costume is a plain gown or academical robes. The right hand rests on a volume by his side; the left is placed on his breast. This is the third monument erected to the memory of the Poet, there being a bust in Bristol cathedral, and another in the Poet's Corner of Westminster abbey.

HAMPSHIRE.

May 14. The new church of St. Matthew, at *Gosport*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. This edifice has been raised principally by the exertions of the Bishop of Oxford, at a cost of 5,000*l.*; it contains 800 sittings, the whole of which are free, the church being endowed with 150*l.* a year from the Ecclesiastical Commission, and 50*l.* a year from the Rectory of Alverstoke.

KENT.

The new fortifications at *Gravesend*, on the site of the burial-ground of the chantry erected by Aymer de Valence, are rapidly proceeding. The men, whilst excavating, a few weeks since, for the foundations of the magazine in the centre of the fort, discovered many of the skeletons of its former occupants. The original chapel, though cased over with modern brick-work, is still standing. It is now converted into the military hospital. In the recent alterations necessary to such conversion, partitions, &c. were removed, which then developed its original shape; it was 59 feet long and 17 feet 7 inches in breadth, within the walls, and was covered with a coved roof, probably originally lined with boards. The height of the edifice from the floor to the highest point of the cove was about 16 feet. For the additional defences now constructing at Gravesend there will be required 15 32-pounders of 56 cwt. on carriages with dwarf traversing platforms. On the opposite shore of the Thames the fortifications are likewise being greatly increased and strengthened, and there will be required for the additional defences at Tilbury Fort 50 32-pounders of 50 cwt. each, on carriages with dwarf traversing platforms, and 19 32-pounders of 33 cwt., on iron carriages, making a total of 69 additional guns for Tilbury Fort.

LANCASHIRE.

June 23. A new Church erected at *Elworth*, near the Sandbach station upon the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. John Latham, esq. of Bradwell Hall, has been a liberal contributor to the funds for its erection, as were also Charles Ingram Ford, esq. Mrs. Ford, and the Misses Ford. The site was given by the University of Cambridge, and the district attached to the Church comprises portions of the parishes of Sandbach and Warmingham; the Vicar of the former and the Rector of the latter jointly providing the endowment.

June 26 & 27. Three new Churches were consecrated near *Manchester*, by the Lord Bishop of Chester. St. John's, *Longsight*, has been erected by the Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society, and cost upwards of 4,000*l.* Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall, and her brother Mr. Marshall, of Penwortham Hall, contributed largely towards the endowment. The Rev. J. Dobie is appointed incumbent. This church is in the Early-English style of architecture; and consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, a south porch, and a tower and spire at the south-west angle. The east windows of the chancel and the south aisles are filled with stained glass, made by Mr. Willement, of London. The glass in the chancel window is the gift of Miss Marshall, and contains representations of a number of the saints. That in the aisle window is the joint gift of Miss Marshall and her brother Mr. William Marshall. The architect was Mr. J. E. Gregan, whose original design has been considerably altered during the progress of the works, particularly by the addition of a clerestory. The second Church, erected by C. T. Worsley, esq. in Platt-lane, *Rusholme*, has cost 3,600*l.* The Rev. J. Currie is appointed incumbent. St. Stephen's, *Audenshaw*, has cost about 2,400*l.*, the site being given by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

SURREY.

May 18. The estate of *Oatlands*, which was, for 40 years, the favourite residence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and was latterly in the occupation of Mr. Hughes Ball, was disposed of by auction by Mr. Driver. The estate com-

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prised the mansion, park, pleasure-ground, several freehold farms and villa residences, &c. consisting of 875 acres, the whole in the parish of Walton, being tithe-free. The estate was divided into 64 lots; of this, 336 acres was apportioned for building sites, and as these abutted upon the line of the South Western Railway the land fetched high prices, averaging above 100*l.* an acre. The whole property produced 64,496*l.*, which was exclusive of the timber, that was valued at about 6142*l.* The manor of Byfleet and Weybridge, which extends about 10 miles in circumference, and the manor of Walton Leigh, were withdrawn.

SUSSEX.

A very handsome Fountain has been erected upon the Steine at *Brighton* by public subscription, through the persevering exertions of Mr. Cordy Burrows, a young surgeon resident upon the spot. Its total height is about 32 feet. The reservoir is 50 feet in diameter, and about three feet deep. From the centre of the reservoir some rock-work rises, on which are intertwined three dolphins, cast from a model executed by Mr. Pepper, a resident artist. These dolphins are seven feet high, and their tails form a platform for the lower basin, which is twelve feet 4 inc. in diameter, and three feet 6 inc. deep. A pedestal rising from this supports the upper basin, which is nine feet in diameter, and above this is a vase, which forms the upper jet. It was the general impression that this fountain is very superior in effect to those erected by Government in Trafalgar Square. The enclosures of the Steine have been laid out in gravel-walks and avenues of trees, to correspond with the Fountain.

WARWICKSHIRE.

June 16. The great *Willenhall* estate, with a rental of 1,550*l.* a year, was sold by Mr. Robins, at the Auction-mart, for 51,800 guineas. Lord Craven is the purchaser. The price is equal to 33½ years' purchase.

WALES.

Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P., of Glanusk Park, Brecknockshire, has become the purchaser of the *Langoed Castle* estate, from Arthur Macnamara, esq. together with the rest of that gentleman's property in the above-named county, and the adjoining one of Radnor. These purchases, besides the manor and two advowsons, comprise upwards of six thousand acres of enclosed freehold land, in addition to the hill property, estimated at from twelve to sixteen thousand acres.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 30. East Middlesex Militia, T. St Leger Alcock, esq. to be Major.

June 10. Westminster Militia, Major E. R. Bagot to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 23. First West York Militia, Lord Wharncliffe to be Colonel-Commander.

June 24. Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Westmoreland, K.C.B. (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin,) to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath Most Honourable Order.

June 25. Charles Phillips, esq. barrister-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the room of David Pollock, esq. appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

June 26. Clinton George Dawkins, esq. to be Consul General in the Lombardo-Venetian States and the Austrian Territories on the Adriatic.—James Macaulay Higginson, esq to be Governor and Commander in Chief of Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.—Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.—Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major Archibald White Hope to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Matson to be Assist.-Adjt.-General.—Royal Sappers and Miners, brevet Major James Lynn, Royal Eng. to be Adjt.

June 27. Lord Francis Egerton created Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, co. Northampton, and Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, co. Salop.—To be Baronets of the United Kingdom: The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, of Harptoncourt, co. Radnor; John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood-park, co. of Worcester, esq.; John Gladstone, of Fasque and Balfour, co. Kincardine, esq.; James Weir Hogg, of Upper Grosvenor-st. Middlesex, esq.; William Feilden, of Feniscowles, co. Lancaster, esq.; William Verner, of Verner's-bridge, co. Armagh, and of Inismagh, co. Tyrone, esq.; Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliffe-lodge, in the Isle of Thanet, knt.—The Marquess of Douglas to be Knight Marshal of Scotland.—Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G. to be Governor of St. Helena.—Wm. Thos. Denison, esq. Capt. R. Eng. to be Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.—The Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce—to be Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland.—Murrell Robinson Robinson, esq. to be Second Assistant Surveyor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Daniel H. O. Gordon, esq. to be Chief Justice for the Virgin Islands, and Sinclair Bryan, esq. to be

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Treasurer for the said Islands.—Lieut. Colonels Harry Shakespeare Phillips, 53d Foot; Thomas Harte Franks, 10th Foot; George Lenox Davis, 9th Foot; John Rowland Smyth, 16th Lancers; Christopher Godby, 36th Bengal N. Inf.; Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, 63d Bengal N. Inf; Robert Adrian Stedman, 1st Bengal Cav.; Nicholas Penny, 69th Bengal N. Inf.; John Armstrong Thompson, 52d Bengal N. Inf.; Henry John Wood, Bengal Art.; James Alexander, Bengal Art.; Joseph Nash, 43rd Bengal Light Inf.; John Theophilus Lane, Bengal Art.; Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Bengal Art.; Frederick Abbott, Bengal Eng.; George Simson Laurenson, Bengal Art.; and Major Henry Forster, Commanding the Shekawattee Brigade, to be Companions of the Bath.

June 29. Royal Artillery, brevet Col. W. G. Power to be Colonel; brevet Major John Louis Smith, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 2. Lieut.-Colonels Henry Despard, 99th Foot, and Robert Henry Wynyard, 58th Foot, to be Companions of the Bath.

July 6. The Marquess of Lansdowne, K G. to be Lord President of the Privy Council; the Duke of Bedford and the Right Hon. Charles Wood sworn of the Privy Council; Lord Cottenham to be Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Minto, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. to be three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer; the Earl of Besborough, Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland; the Earl of Clarendon, President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Viscount Ebrington, the O'Conor Don, William Gibson Craig, esq., and Henry Rich, esq. to be Commissioners of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War; Andrew Rutherfurd, esq. Advocate for Scotland; and Thomas Maitland, esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland; the Rev. John MacLeod, D.D. to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland.

July 7. The Earl of Auckland. G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir William Parker. G C.B., Rear-Adm. J. W. Deans Dundas; Maurice F. F. Berkeley, esq. Capt. R N., Lord John Hay, C.B. Capt. R.N., and the Hon. W. F. Cowper, to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes; Earl Spencer to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Lord Edward G. F. Howard to be Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller; Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; Lord Alfred Paget, to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty; Viscount Morpeth, Alexander Milne, esq. and the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings; the Marquess of Clanricarde, to be Postmaster-General; the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint; and the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Paymaster-General.—Henry James Perry, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners to act in the prosecution of flats in bankruptcy (at Liverpool).—50th Foot, Capt. G. M. Tew to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army, Capt. H. S. Rowan, R. Art., Capt. C. Lewis, 80th Foot, Capt. H. Matson, 58th Foot, Capt. A. W. Reed, 98th Foot, Capt. R. Denny, 58th Foot, Capt. W. B. Marlow, R. Eng., Capt. W. B. Langford, R. Mar., and Capt. H. R. E. Wilmot, R. Art.—The Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. Principal Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain-General to the Forces; the Rev. C. Green, M.A. and the Rev. W. Hare, M.A. to be Chaplains to the Forces.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon J. M'Andrew, M.D. from the 40th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the first class.

July 8. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—The Marquess of Anglesey, K G. and G.C.B. to be Master General of the Ordnance; Colonel C. R. Fox, to be Surveyor of the Ordnance; and Colonel the Hon. Geo. Anson, Clerk of the Ordnance.—Charles Buller, esq. to be Advocate-General.—Earl Spencer, Lord Edward G. F. Howard, and the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, sworn of the Privy Council. The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

July 10. 30th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Ormond to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. G. Geddes to be Major.—40th Foot, Capt T. J. Valiant to be Major.—74th Foot, Major J. Fordyce to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. T. O'Grady to be Major.

July 11. The Duke of Norfolk to be Master of the Horse.—Mid Lothian Yeomanry, Capt. Wm. Ramsay Ramsay, to be Major.

To be Under-Secretaries of State—Home Department, Rt. Hon. E. J. Stanley: Foreign, Sir W. Somerville, Bart.; Colonial, Benjamin Hawes, esq. M.P.

To be Joint Secretaries of the Treasury,—John Parker, esq. and H. Tufnell, esq.

To be Secretary of the Admiralty,—H. G. Ward, esq.

To be Secretaries to the Board of Control,—G. S. Byng, esq. and T. Wyse, esq.

Private Secretaries,—Sir Denis Le Marchant and the Hon. George Keppel to Lord John Russell; Capt. the Hon. Grey to Earl Grey; G. C. Cornwall, esq. to the Marquess of Clanricarde.

IRELAND. To be Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. D. R. Pigot; Attorney-General, Richard Moore, esq.; Solicitor-General, James H. Monahan, esq; Counsel to Government, John Hatchell, esq. Q.C.; Under-Secretary of State, T. S. Redington, esq.

Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: Mr. Prittie to be Chamberlain; Capt. Williams, Controller of the Household; Matthew Fortescue, esq. to be Master of the Horse; Mr. Malor, Gentleman at Large; and to be Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Bagot, First A.D.C.; Hon. Captain Daly, Lord Dunkellin, and Mr. Ponsonby (paid), Capt. Bernard, Lord Mountcharles, and Lord Killian (unpaid).

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

June 26. With reference to the dispatches received from New Zealand, Comm. Geo. Jas. Hay to be Captain: Lieuts. Rob. Jocelyn Otway, Maxwell Falcon, and Charles Randle Egerton, to be Commanders; and Mr. Wm. David Loch and Mr. George Don Murray (on passing the required examinations) to be Lieutenants.

July 4. With reference to the engagement at Punta Obligado, the following promotions have been made, dated the 18th Nov. 1845, the day of the action:—Lieutenants to be Commanders—C. Barker, H.M. steam-ship Firebrand; A. J. Woodley, H M. steam-vessel Gorgon; C. S. Norman, H.M. ship Comus; G. H. Richards, H.M. ship Philomel, being the Senior Lieutenants of the ships engaged. Mate to be Lieutenant—F. F. Nicholson, H.M. ship Dolphin, being the only Mate engaged in the action.

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To be Captain, J. Duffill.

To be Commanders.—W. Peel (son of Sir Robert Peel), C. Barker, A. J. Woodley, C. S. Norman, G. H. Richards, Lord F. H. Kerr, H. Eden, W. Pretyman, and W. H. Kennedy.

Appointments.—Rear-Adm. S. H. Inglefield, C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.—Captains, Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B. to succeed Rear-Adm. Inglefield in the command at Brazils; and Sir H. Hotham to command on the coast of Africa.—Commanders, J. B. Cragg to the Sphynx, W. Ellis to the Alert, H. J. Douglas to the Pantaloon, J. R. Booth to the Columbine, A. Slade to the Recruit, C. Starmer to the Hecla.—Lieutenants, C. R. Johnson to command the Comet, C. G. Rigge to command the Trident steamer.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

(The numerous recent re-elections are not inserted.)

Carlow Co. Wm. Banbury M'Clintoch, esq.
Kirkcudbright Co. T. Maitland, esq.
Lancashire (*S.*) William Brown, esq.
Worcester. Sir Denis Le Marchant.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. T. Barclay, New Church of St. Simon P.C. Bristol.
Rev. H. J. Bowden, Charles Chapel P.C. Plymouth.
Rev. R. D. Buttemer, Easton R. Hants.
Rev. E. G. Carr, St. Helen P.C. Lanc.
Rev. W. Cockett, Upperby P.C. Cumb.
Rev. T. Dale, St. Pancras V. Middlesex.
Rev. H. Dawson, Munden Magna R. Herts.
Rev. J. Dobie, St. John's, Longsight, P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. J. W. Dunn, Dalston V. Cumb.
Rev. H. Edwards, jun. Church-Staunton R. Devon.
Rev. E. B. Ellman, Berwick R. Sussex.
Rev. J. Fearon, St. Lawrence R. Southampton.
Rev. M. W. Foye, Wimbish-cum-Thunderly V. Essex.
Rev. C. Griffin, Haseloe R. Warw.
Rev. O. Head, Howick R. Northumb.
Rev. W. C. Inman, Great Gonerby V. Linc.
Rev. R. Joynes, Gravesend R. Kent.
Rev. J. Lonsdale, Prees V. Salop.
Rev. P. J. Manning, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Farsley P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. J. C. Miller, St. Martin's R. Birmingham.
Rev. D. B. Moore, St. Andrew's P.C. Birmingham.
Rev. W. Newling, St. Paul's Church, Wernith P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. T. G. Nicholas, West Molesey P.C. Surrey.
Rev. H. Nicholls, Payembury V. Devon.
Rev. G. Phillips, Sandon R. Essex.
Rev. J. Rawes, Alveston V. Somerset.
Rev. C. Smith, East Garston V. Berks.
Rev. T. T. Smith, Newhaven R. Sussex.
Rev. T. Stanton, Holy Trinity with St. Peter's R. Shaftesbury.
Rev. H. Townsend, Lifton R. Devon.

Chaplain.

Rev. G. H. Fagan, to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Civil Preferments.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, to be Queen's Serjeant.

Dr. Bateman (late chief clerk for Excise prosecutions), to be Solicitor to the Excise.

Alfred Montgomery, esq to be Solicitor of Stamps.

Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart. to be Recorder of Maidstone.

Henry Sugden, esq. to be Deputy Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. Jeremiah Owen, to be Supervisor of Metals for her Majesty's Dockyards, with a salary of 620*l.*

Rev. H. N. Burrows, to be Head Master of Beccles School.

Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A. to be Head Master of the Islington Proprietary School.

Rev. W. S. Wood, to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Oakham.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At Mortlake, the wife of Joseph Blunt, esq. a son.——8. At Berkeley-sq. Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.——11. At Laceby House, Yorksh. the wife of Jonathan Field, esq. a son and heir.——14. At Birdsall Hall, Yorksh. Mrs. Charles Willoughby, a son.——15. At Thorp Arch Hall, Yorksh. the wife of Randall Hatfield, esq. a son.——16. At Winchester, the wife of Capt. Wigram, Coldstream Guards, a son.——21. At the Old Palace, Richmond, the wife of Keith William Stewart Mackenzie, esq. a dau.——22. At Chesham-st. Belgrave-sq. the wife of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. a dau.——At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. John William Hawtrey, a son.——23. At Edinburgh, the Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a son.——24. At Park House, near Maidstone, the wife of E. J. Lushington, esq. a dau.—At Doncaster, the Hon. Mrs. Holmes, a dau.——The wife of the Rev. J. Fawssett, Rector of Waddingworth, a son and heir.——25. In Hill-street, Berkeley-sq. the wife of Commander George Hope, R.N. a dau.——At Avisford, Sussex, the wife of J. W. H. Anson, esq. a dau.——26. At Chester-sq. London, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son and heir.——27. At Warborne, near Lymington, the wife of Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bart. a son.——29. The Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a son ——30. In Chester-sq. Mrs. R. C. Mellish, a son.

Lately. At St. Gluvias Vicarage, the wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Phillpotts, a dau.

July 1. In Eaton-place, the wife of C. R. Pemberton, esq. a son.——2. In Park-street, London, Lady Robert Grosvenor, of twin sons.——In Eaton-place, Mrs. Hopkinson, a dau.——At the Rectory, Barton Seagrave, the wife of the Rev. C. Stopford, a son.——3. In Charles-street, Westbourne-terr. Hyde-park, the wife of Regnier W. Moore, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.——At the Vicarage, Broadclist, the wife of the Rev. P. L. D. Acland, a son.——5. The wife of T. B. Hildyard, esq. M.P. a son.——At Dorfold-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a son.——At No. 50, Regent-street, Mrs. John Beaumont, a dau.——At Barford, Bridgewater, the Countess of Cavan, a son.——6. At the Manor-house, North Huish, the wife of Thomas King, esq. a dau.——7. At Rosiere, Niton, Isle of Wight, the wife of Albert Hambrough, esq. a dau.——8. At the Palace of Neuilly, Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, (Princess Clementine, of Orleans) a dau.——At Sussex-place, Hyde-park Gardens, Mrs. Shee, a son.——9. In Tilney-street, the Countess Nelson, a dau.——10. In Grosvenor-sq. the Countess of Galloway, a dau.——11. At Eaton-pl. the wife of W. Wiggett Chute, esq. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 4, 1845. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. F. H. *Buckerfield*, Vicar of Little Bedwyn, Wilts, to Eliza, dau. of the late George Kilgour, esq. of Balcairn, co. Aberdeen, and Woburn pl.

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May 19. At Yarum, Yorksh. the Rev. J. *Winpenny*, Incumbent of Yarum, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Cooke Winpenny, Vicar of Market Weighton, to Elizabeth-Clifford, second dau. of the late B. Rudd, esq. of Marton in Cleveland.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John *Hardwick*, esq. of Credenhill, Hereford, to Emma, dau. of the late Mr. Hardwick, of New Bond-st.——At Louth, William, eldest son of Mr. Wm. *East*, merchant, to Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Searl, esq. Louth.——At Rochester, Thomas Hermitage *Day*, esq. of Frindsbury, Kent, to Emma, second dau. of the late Col. Charles Cox Bingham, Royal Art. and granddau. of the late Richard Bingham, esq. of Melcombe-Bingham, Dorset.

20. The Rev. Charles D. *Crofts*, of Mallinghouse, near Lewes, to Harriet, second dau. of the late James Ingram, esq. of Ades, Sussex.——At Hampstead, the Rev. William Darwin *Fox*, Rector of Delamere, Chesh. to Ellen-Sophia, third dau. of Basil George Woodd, esq. of Hillfield, Hampstead.——At Hendon, H. R. *Reynolds*, jun. esq. of Upper Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. to Charlotte-Ann, eldest dau. of E. W. Bullock Webster, of Hendon.——At St. Marylebone, Robert *Aldridge*, esq. late Capt. in her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, to Olivia, fourth dau of the late David Verner, esq.——At Great Yarmouth, Capt. *Spankie*, 48th Regt. Bengal N. I. eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Spankie, to Clementina-Louisa, third dau. of Mortlock Lacon, esq.——At St. John's, Hampstead, Christopher, eldest son of John *Cheshire*, esq. of Hartford, Cheshire, to Fanny, second dau. of Jonathan Phillips, esq. Gardnor House, Hampstead.——At Chapel Llanillterne, Silvanus *Howell*, esq. of Cilpyll, fourth son of the late Sylvanus Howell, esq. of Morfa, in the co. of Cardigan, to Lucy-Ann, youngest dau. of Evan Hopkin, esq. of Tymawr, Newbridge, Glamorgansh.——At Burnley, Ernest *Lavie*, esq. late Capt. 8th (King's) Regt. son of the late Sir Thomas Lavie, R.N. K.C.B. to Miss Holden, dau. of the late John Greenwood, esq. of Palace House, Lancashire.

21. At Hillingdon, the Rev. Richard Cox, only son of Major *Hales*, of the Bengal Army, to Esther-Phillips, youngest dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex.——At Westbourne, Hyde Park, the Rev. J. *Atkinson*, of Bugthorpe, Yorksh. to Katherine, second dau. of the late Rev. T. C. Rudston Read, of Hayton, in the East Riding, and late of Frickley Hall, Doncaster.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward *Legh*, of the Limes, Lewisham, Kent, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Robt. Dewy, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Shoreham, Sussex.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Joseph *Power*, Esq. M.D. of Maidstone, Kent, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Horatio Pope, esq. of Fant.——At Corfu, Thos. William *Evans*, esq. only child of William Evans, esq. M.P. to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. John Gisborne, esq. Secretary to the Senate, Corfu.——At Brighton, John Lyon, second son of William *Alexander*, esq. M.D. of Preston, Lancash. to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. John Banister, of the Royal Baths, Brighton.

23. At Stepney, Robert *Pugh*, esq. of Clapham Common, to Mary-Cross, dau. of the late Rev. George Williams, M.A. of St. Anne's, Limehouse.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Henry Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas *Snepp*, esq. R.N. of Alcester, Warwicksh. and grandson of the late Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart. of Perdiswell Hall, Worcestersh. to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Peter Hofman, esq.

24. At Edinburgh, George C. *Collyer*, esq. Madras Eng. son of the late Daniel Collyer, esq. of Necton Lodge, to Mary Forbes, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Chancellor, esq. of Shield Hill, Lanarksh.

25. At Tobago, John Paul *Thornton*, esq. Colonial Secretary, third son of the late Thomas Thornton, esq. of Constantinople, and nephew of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B. to Frances-Sarah, eldest dau. of his Excellency Major Lawrence Græme, Lieut.-Gov. of Tobago.

26. At St. Pancras, Robert, third son of Geo. *Davenport*, esq. of Oxford, to Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late John Fulford, esq. of Milman-st.——At Saddleworth, the Rev. J. Bowman *Turner*, M.A. of Caius Coll. Cambridge, to Charlotte-Julia, third dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Whitelock, M.A. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford.——At Dorchester, Captain *Oldfield*, Bengal Eng. eldest son of Colonel Oldfield, of Oldfield Lawn, in Sussex, to Jane, only dau. of Christopher Arden, esq. of Dorchester.——At St. Pancras, Arthur Hill *Hassall*, esq. surgeon, F.L.S. of Norland Villa, Notting Hill, to Fanny-Augusta, dau. of J. A. Du Corron, esq of Bruxelles, and granddau. of the Countess d'Auxy.——At Greenwich, Joseph B. *Garwood*, esq. of Dalston, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Mr. George Williams, of Greenwich.

27. At Llanstephan, Carmarthensh. Aldeeson *Hodson*, of Penlee-cresc. Stoke Dameral, Devonsh. and late of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Caroline-Emma-Loftus, only dau. of the late Col. Stephen Peacocke, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.——At Stoke Newington, Edward *Dickinson*, esq. of Rugby, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Fabian, Royal Navy.——At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Rev. J. Vivian *Vivian*, M.A. Rector of Cardynham, Cornwall, to Harriette-Maria, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late William Robinson Hill, esq. of Carwythenack, Cornwall.——At St. Pancras, John *Hooper*, esq. of Burton-cresc. to Mrs. James, widow of Capt. James, of Ham Common.——At St. Pancras, Charles John *Bunyon*, esq. M.A. of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, second dau. of R. H. Sawyer, esq. of Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq.——At Kenilworth, Edgar *Wickham*, esq. surgeon, of London, to Maria, younger dau. of the late Richard Heath, esq. of Kennington.——At Amsterdam, the Rev. John Macdonald *Brown*, of the National Scotch Church, Rotterdam, to Margaret, only dau. of Alexander Beaton, esq. Rotterdam.——At Burnley, Henry, second son of Charles *White*, esq. of Lime-st. to Ellen-Ann, eldest dau. of J. Dugdale, esq. of Ivy Bank and Manchester.

28. At Fillongley, Charles *Foulger*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne Kelsick, youngest surviving dau. of the late T. H. Vaughton, esq. and sister of A. Ashley Vaughton, esq. of Fillongley Lodge, Warwicksh.——At Sheffield, Henry-Tibbats, eldest son of Henry *Stainton*, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, to Jane-Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dunn, esq. of Sheffield.——At Brighton, Thomas *Cox*, esq. of Hastings, to Jessie-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John King, esq. of London.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Harry St. George *Ord*, Royal Engrs. eldest son of the late Capt. H. G. Ord, R.A. of Bexley, Kent, to Julia-Graham, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Carpenter.——At Whitechurch, Middlesex, Edward *Morse*, of Kennington, Surgeon, son of South Morse, esq. of Stepney, to Emily-Hannah, dau. of the late Lupton Relfe, esq. of Camberwell.——At All Saints, Poplar, George *Berkley*, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, to Matilda, eldest dau. of Francis Garford, esq. of the East India-rd.—At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, the Rev. William *Pennefather*, second son of the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, to Anne, eldest dau of the late Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick.——Lieut. Norman Chester *Macleod*, Bengal Engs. to Maria-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late J. Uniacke, esq. of Boughten House, Chesh. and Belmont, Bath.——At Bromley, Kent, Denzil John Holt,

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third son of Denzil *Ibbetson*, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen. Malta, to Clarissa-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Lansdown Guilding, late Rector of the Island of St. Vincent.

30. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William *Fox*, jun. esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's-park, to Susan-Cordelia, third dau. of Col. Fanshawe, C.B. of Cumberland-terr.——At Brixton, George *Desvignes*, esq. of Golden-sq. to Selina-Elizabeth-Clementina, only surviving child of François Vincent Marius *Moreau*, esq. of Lower Tulse Hill, Brixton.——At Longburton, J. *Williams*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Ann, third dau. of J. Godwin, esq.——At Guernsey, James A. *Richmond*, esq. of Regent-terr. London, to Isabella, eldest dau. of B. Collins, esq. of Hatch Court Park, Somersetshire.

June 1. At Uldale, R. M. *Lawrance*, esq. M.D. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Gilbanks, esq. of Whitefield House, Cumberland.——At Thorpe, the Rev. Charles *Morse*, Rector of St. Michael's at Plea, Norwich, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Edward Cooper Colls, of the 91st Regt.——Fred. Elwin *Watson*, esq. of Lakenham-terr. Norwich, to Agnes, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Taylor, Rector of Hainford.

2. At Alveston, Capt. George *Holbech*, R.N. to Ellen-Catherine, eldest dau. of Charles M. Ricketts, esq.——At Charlton Kings, having been previously married at the Catholic chapel at Cheltenham, S. R. *Wybault*, esq. of Lansdown-cres. to Frances-Maria, second dau. of the Hon. John Rycroft Best, of the Island of Barbadoes.——Com. J. J. *M'Cleverty*, R.N. son of the late Sir Robert M'Cleverty, C.B. to Sophia, widow of Comm. R. F. Cleaveland, R.N. and fifth dau. of the late Rev. Hubert Oakeley, D.D. of Oakeley, Shropsh.——At Brompton, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph *Darby*, late Royal Art. to Frances, widow of S. Page, esq. of Hadley House, Middlesex.——In Beverley Minster, Abraham *Bower*, esq. of York, to Cornelia, second dau. of Capt. Henry Gage Morris, R.N. of Keldgate House, Beverley.——At Monkstown, near Dublin, John *Davies*, esq. of Liverpool, to Harriet, dau. of Sir Thomas Whelan, of Monkstown.——At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. Michael Thomas *Du Pre*, third son of the Rev. Thomas Du Pré, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnsh. to Sophia, third and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Frederic Gardiner, of Wadhurst, Sussex, Rector of Llanvetherine, Monmouthsh.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. Sedley *Burdett*, esq. third son of the late W. Jones Burdett, esq. to Harriet-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of L. Ames, esq. of Hyde, Hertfordsh.——At Brighton, the Rev. Frederic Charles *Cook*, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, to Jessie-Barbara, dau. of the late Alexander Douglas M'Kenzie, esq. of Burleston, Hants.—At Edinburgh, Alexander *Monro*, esq. jun. of Craiglockhart, late Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Charles Balfour Scott, esq. of Woll, Roxburghsh.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Joseph-Masters, eldest son of Joseph *Bull*, esq. of Castlethorpe, Bucks, to Jane, only dau. of the late Thomas Nicholls, esq.

3. At St. Marylebone, the Hon. George S. *Gough*, of the Grenadier Guards, only son of Gen. Lord Gough, G.C.B. to Jane, second dau. of the late George Arbuthnot, esq. of Elderslie, Surrey, and Upper Wimpole-st.——At St. Neot's, Hunts, Edward Willson *Crosse*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and Torrington-square, London, to Sarah-Mary, youngest dau. of William Day, esq. of St. Neot's.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Alexander *Mitchell*, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, second son of Alexander Mitchell, esq. of Bath, to Grace-Anglin, eldest dau. of Robert Savage, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq.

4. At Islington, Lieut.-James *May*, 11th Madras Native Inf. to Eliza-Smith, dau. of the late Robert George, esq. of Rochester.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. E. P. *Robertson*, esq. D.C.L. to Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Sladen, esq. of Lee, in Kent.——At Dover, the Rev. Henry Ratcliffe *Surtees*, eldest surviving son of the late W. Villiers Surtees, esq. of Rother-house, Rotherfield, Sussex, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Henry Fyge Jauncey, esq. Capt. R.N.——At Beddington, Surrey, Charles *Tancueray*, esq. to Mary-Murray-Maxwell, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Waugh, Military Auditor Gen. Madras.——At Brighton, the Rev. Joseph *Fletcher*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Southend, Lewisham, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Shuter, esq.——At Hammersmith, the Rev. T. F. *Bowerbank*, Vicar of Chiswick, to Catherine-Jane, widow of Capt. Richard Croker, R.N. and eldest dau. of the late John Bland, esq. of Blandsfort House, Queen's Co. Ireland.——At Marseilles, Archibald V. *Smith*, esq. to Emily-Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Ferris, formerly Treasurer of the Island of Mauritius.

6. At Market Harborough, Wm. *Wartnaby*, esq. to Harriette, youngest dau. of the late George Wartnaby, esq.

8. At Plumpton, John *Cave*, esq. of Brackley, to Sarah-Anne, third dau. of Mrs. Edmunds, Manor-house, Plumpton.

9. At Walcot, the Rev. William *Whalley*, Rector of Toddington, Gloucestersh. to Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. John Sikes Sawbridge, Rector of Welford, Berks.——At Much Marcle, Herefordsh. the Rev. George *Prothero*, Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestersh. fourth son of Thomas Prothero, esq. of Malpas Court, Monmouthsh. to Emma-Money, only dau. of the Rev. W. Money Kyrle, of Hom House, Herefordsh.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Henry Powell Gore *Langton*, esq. to Lady Anna-Eliza-Mary Grenville, only dau. of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.——At Blyth, Notts, the Rev. Charles Bradshaw *Bowles*, Vicar of Woking, Surrey, to Mary-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir George Eyre, K.C.B.——At Deptford, Stansfeld-Ellis, eldest son of James *Cousens*, esq. of Sidcup House, Kent, to Emma, third dau. of Richard Edmonds, esq. Hatcham, Surrey.——At Deddington, Huntingdonshire, Wm. *Reece*, esq. of Ledbury, Heref. solicitor, eldest son of the late William Reece, esq. solicitor, to Elizabeth-Gee-Holah Atterbury, dau. of the late John Atterbury, esq. of Eynesbury, Huntingdon, and grandniece of the Bishop of Rochester.——At Walton, Captain George *Brown*, late of the 8th Hussars, to Harriet-Adelaide, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Allen, of Inchmartine, Perthsh. North Britain.——At St. Pancras, Euston-sq. Charles *Chawner*, esq. of Camden-st. to Sarah, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Crowther, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-st.——At St. Pancras, John *Potter*, esq. of Walsall, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hasloch, of Kentish Town.——At Greenock, Com. Byron *Drury*, R.N. to Helen Stewart, daugh. of Robert Morris, esq. of Moorburn, Ayrshire.

10. At Ospringe, Kent, J. B. *Kenrick*, esq. second son of the late Rev. J. Kenrick, of Bletchingly, Surrey, to Thomasina-Fanny, youngest dau. of Edward Toker, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe.——At Lambeth Palace, the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Hon. Charlotte-Augusta Flower, youngest dau. of Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook.——At Little Warley, Essex, Abel, eldest son of William *Chapman*, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Gurney, esq. of Warley-lodge.——Capt. J. *Baldwin*, son of the late William Baldwin, esq. of Stede-hill, to Jane, widow of Major-Gen. Considine, K.H.

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11. At Selling, Charles, son of Thomas *Neve*, esq. of Benenden, to Fanny, dau. of Charles Neame, esq. of Harefield, Selling.——At St. Marylebone, Martin Thomas *Hiscox*, esq. M.D. of the University of Aberdeen, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Cecil, Vicar of Chobham.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Lothian Sheffield *Dickson*, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late William Richardson, esq. of Letherhead.——At Kensington, Chas. *Munro*, esq. second son of Staff-Surgeon Munro, to Sophia-Lionel, youngest dau. of the late Col. Lionel Hook, of the 16th Reg.——At Nether Cerne, W. S. *Davis*, esq. Lieut. of the 15th Reg. of Madras N.F. to Elizabeth-Grace, fifth dau. of J. B. Knight, esq.

12. At Lauchope, Lanarksh. Edward *M'Leod*, esq. of Stockwell, to Catherine, only dau. of John Roberton, esq. of Lauchope Castle.

13. At Mangotsfield, Glouc. Nath. Stenson *Wood*, esq. fourth son of Sir Alex. Wood, of New Brentford, to Jessy, only dau. of Dr. Stenson, of Bourton-on-the-Water, Glouc.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Cosmo Richard *Howard*, esq. to Meliora-Louisa, dau. of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq. Russell-sq.——At All Souls', Regent-st. John Henry, only son of Joseph John *Gurney*, esq. of Earlham, Norfolk, to Mary-Jary, only dau. of Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq. of Thickthorn.

16. At Bridgewater, the Rev. Henry J. *Marshall*, Vicar of Weston Zoyland, Somerset, to Emma-Lovell, dau. of John Sealy, esq. of Bridgewater.——In George-st. Edinburgh, Henry D. *Fergusson*, esq. W.S. son of the late Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart. and of the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Fergusson, to Anna, dau. of Robert Nasmyth, esq. F.R.C.S.E.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Geo. Simon *Harcourt*, esq. of Ankerwycke House, late one of the Representatives for the co. of Bucks, to Gertrude-Charlotte, only child of George Lucas, esq. of Newport Pagnel.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, W. *Ridley*, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late C. Ward, esq. of Chiswick.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. S. J. *Bonham*, esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Ellen-Emelia, eldest dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq. of Southwick-crescent, late of the Bombay Civil Service.——At Lytham, Lancash. Charles-Roger, eldest son of the late George *Jackson*, esq. of Barton, to Catharine, only dau. of the late Henry Grenehalgh Formby, esq.——At Ipswich, T. *Hill*, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Louisa-Maria, only dau. of W. Thurlow, esq.

17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. James *Carthew*, M.A. eldest son of Vice-Admiral Carthew, of Tredudwell, Cornwall, to Grace-Jenn, youngest dau. of the late John Kendal, esq.——At Chelsea, the Rev. Edward *Burney*, M.A. of the Royal Academy, Gosport, to Caroline Amyatt, dau. of Col. Brown, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

18. At Brighton, Viscount *Fielding*, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, to Louisa, only child of the late David Pennant, esq. jun. and of Lady Emma Penuant.——At Streatham, William-Ladler, eldest son of William *Leaf*, esq. of Park Hill, to Emma, eldest dau. of John Bradbury, esq. of Bedford House, Streatham.——At Northallerton, John Pick *Allison*, esq. of South Kilvington, near Thirsk, to Maria, second dau. of the late William Whytehead, esq. of Thirsk, Solicitor.——At Sunbury, Luke Dowell *Smyth*, M.D. of Bingham, Notts, to Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. W. Marriott, esq. of Sunbury.——At Exmouth, Devon, Lieut. Osmyn *Bourdillon*, 25th Bombay N. Inf. son of Brownlow Bourdillon, esq of Bath, to Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. H. W. Scott, R.N.——At Bromsgrove, the Rev. John Day *Collis*, M.A. Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School, to Josephine-Martha, eldest dau. of John Chatfield Tyler, esq.——At Stoke, Benjamin, youngest son of the late Richard *Stokes*, esq. of Devonport, to Mary-Knowles, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Trist.——At Clifton, the Rev. Peter *Peace*, B.D. to Jane, third dau. of the late William H. Goldwyer, esq. of Bristol.——At Salisbury, Edward Chamberlaine *Hill*, esq. of Cranborne, Dorset, to Elizabeth Olive, eldest dau. of George Pain, esq. of Salisbury.

20. At Upper Clapton, the Rev. Leopold J. *Bernays*, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Gorton, esq.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. Henry *Connop*, late of 93d Highlanders, to Mary-Lucas, youngest dau. of the late John Mosley, esq.——At Barking-side, Alfred *Day*, esq. Norwich, to Jane-Dent, second dau. of George Johnson, esq. of Gearies, near Ilford.——At Canford Magna, Dorset, Thomas, fourth son of the Rev. R. *Hoblyn*, to Caroline-Rosa, youngest dau. of Lieut. W. Knight, R.N.

22. At Paris, William Jefferys *Allen*, esq. of Bridgewater, to Ellen-Susan, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Burlton, of Exminster, Devon.——At St. Erme, Richard Fleming *Langmead*, esq. to Philippa-Tingcombe, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Pomery, Vicar of St. Erme.

23. At Butleigh, Somerset, James-Curtis, only son of James Somerville *Somerville*, esq. of Dinder House, near Wells, to Emily-Periam, eldest dau. of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart. of Wootton House, Somersetsh.——At Dixton, W. Henry *Shield*, esq. of Llandawke, Carmarthensh. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Yarworth, esq. of Hadnock, near Monmouth.——At Fulham, John G. *Brown*, esq. of New Court, Herefordsh. to Louisa, second dau. of J. L. Panter, esq. of North End Lodge, Fulham.—At Stockwell, Surrey, the Rev. Charles *Spooner*, of Powick, Worcestersh. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of E. Statham, esq. Stockwell.——At Bruton, Somerset, George Malim *Messiter*, esq. M.A. of Repton, Derbysh. to Gertrude-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, Incumbent of Bruton.——At Clifton, the Rev. Henry F. *Cheshire*, to Mary, only surviving child of the late John Scale, esq. of Aberdare, Glamorgansh.——At Stapleton, Richard Say Armstrong *Bissett*, esq. of London, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bissett, of the R. Art. to Martha-Isabella-Bissett, dau. of Mr. Baker, of Woodgrove House, Stapleton, and granddau. of the late Major Bissett.——At St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, the Rev. John *Gorton*, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, Assistant Chaplain of the Hon. East India Company, to Agnes, dau. of the Rev. W. Robbins, Rector of Heigham, Norwich.——At Hampstead, the Rev. John *Patteson*, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, to Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Hoare, esq. of Hampstead.——At Stamford Hill, George Foster *Braithwaite*, esq. of Kendal, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late A. B. Savory, esq. of Stamford Hill.——At Hackney, Henry J. P. *Woodhead*, esq. only son of Joseph Woodhead, esq. of Montague-sq. to Emily, third dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton.——At East Farleigh, the Rev. Hector *Nelson*, M.A. to Mary, only child of Richard Miller, esq. of East Farleigh.

July 15. At Walmer, Rob. Ogle, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of Rob. Ogle, esq. of Eglingham Hall, Northumberland, to Mary, dau. of Capt. Harvey, R.N.

21. At St. John's Church, Notting Hill, Kensington, the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, to Helen Duncan, dau. of the late John Stuart, esq. formerly of the War Office.

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OBITUARY.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

July 6. At Folkstone, in his 70th year, Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, D.C.L. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir Nicolas Tindal was descended from an old Essex family. His father, Robert Tindal, was a solicitor at Chelmsford; Mr. Thomas Tindal, brother to the late Chief Justice, practises as a solicitor in Aylesbury. He was descended from Dr. Matthew Tindal, a celebrated controversial writer of a former day, and from the Rev. Nicolas Tindal, a man of literary reputation, who was Rector of Great Waltham in 1722, and who wrote a portion of a history of Essex, which, however, he gave up to undertake a translation of Rapin's History of England. The early education of Sir Nicolas was received at the grammar school of Chelmsford, under the mastership of the Rev. Thomas Naylor. There are still living in that town and neighbourhood several of his schoolfellows, who speak of him as having when a youth given indications of those quick parts and that solid talent which afterwards marked his career. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, in the year 1795, and within four years of that period—in 1799—he took the degree of A.B., and that of A.M. in 1802. In the former year he was eighth wrangler and senior Chancellor's medallist. In 1801 he obtained the second members' prize. In October of that year he was elected a Fellow of his college, and held the fellowship for eight years. The degree of D.C.L. was subsequently conferred upon him at the installation of the Marquess Camden as Chancellor of the university in 1834.

Immediately on taking his Master's degree, he became a student of Lincoln's-inn, and he entered upon practice with very considerable success as a special pleader: Lord Brougham was among the number of his pupils. There can be no question that a young law student could hardly have chosen a safer guide, for a man more thoroughly learned than Mr. Tindal even then was, in every department of the law, could scarcely be found within the range of the profession; and he was especially celebrated for what is called "black-letter learning." His high reputation brought him so many clients that after a few years he thought it safe to go to the bar, and accordingly he was called in Trinity Term, 1809. In the same year he married the youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N., and, of course, resigned his fellowship.

In the Court of King's Bench, and on the Northern Circuit, every year brought Mr. Tindal additional reputation as a lawyer, but very little fame as an advocate. He was never at a loss for a case; he could always expound a principle; he could give the history of any statute, and with great perspicuity set forth its provisions; he could argue any point, however apparently hopeless, and impeach the validity of any legal document, however apparently sound; but a knavish witness could elude his examination, and an apathetic jury were never warmed by his eloquence: yet he had what the profession calls a "capital business;" and a large income rewarded his learning, his industry, and his high reasoning faculties.

The natural process by which lawyers seek advancement in their profession is to get into Parliament. Mr. Tindal, however, enjoyed a distinguished opportunity of appearing before one house of Parliament long before his election as a member of the other. A Bill of pains and penalties was preferred against the Queen of George IV., and Mr. Tindal, conjointly with several others, was counsel for the Queen. How far his astuteness and knowledge rendered him an efficient assistant to her Majesty's Attorney-General, was a matter not very apparent at that period. That he was capable of giving valuable hints to his more showy brethren, Lords Brougham and Denman, there can be no doubt; but his oratory was not of the order to neutralise the dazzling ingenuity of Copley, or to cope with the wily manœuvres of a cloud of Italian witnesses. Hence, though he enjoyed the honour of being a Queen's advocate, he obtained with the public little additional reputation from his share in this extraordinary inquiry.

We now follow him to the House of Commons, to which assembly in the year 1824 he was returned by the Wigton district of burghs; and here also we can say but little for his qualifications as a public speaker. His manner was cold, dry, and unimpressive; his political and historical knowledge displayed itself to small advantage; it bore upon few questions, and not even upon those with much power. One would have expected that his talents and learning as a lawyer must have often enabled him to enlighten the House on legal difficulties, but yet he had not a

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popular mode of discussing even questions of law. Nevertheless, a better man for the office of Solicitor-General could not be found amongst the Tory lawyers in the month of September, 1826, when Sir C. Wetherell became Attorney-General, in consequence of the elevation of Sir John Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, to the Mastership of the Rolls. At this time Mr. Tindal became Sir Nicolas, but he still remained without any very material increase of professional fame, nor was he called upon during his tenure of office to assist in any important prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Sir John Copley, who had represented the University of Cambridge, became Lord Chancellor in the year 1827, during the Canning Administration; thereupon a vacancy occurred in the representation of that constituency, and Sir Nicolas Tindal solicited its suffrages. Mr. William John Bankes, though also a Tory, went down to Cambridge to oppose him; the result of the polling was 479 for Sir Nicolas Tindal, and 378 for Mr. Bankes. He had been chosen for Harwich at the general election in 1826, but of course readily withdrew from that borough to enjoy the honour of representing his *alma mater*.

Two years after, when Lord Wynford resigned the chief seat in the Common Pleas, the Solicitor-General became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which position he occupied during the long period of seventeen years; although, under the 6th of George IV., cap. 83, he might, at the end of fifteen years, have claimed exoneration from the toils of that high station. "As to the merits of Chief Justice Tindal, the bar may be divided, but the public are unanimous. They looked at his summings up as among the most masterly exhibitions of judicial sagacity, and they regarded his calm, thoughtful, and tranquil inflexibility as the impersonation of British justice. They admired the vigour and promptitude with which he would cast the light of a clear and searching intellect upon some vast accumulation of minute facts, inferences, and expositions,—how he would track out a plain and palpable path amidst some labyrinth of contradictory evidences. The world viewed with admiration the manner in which he threw aside the sophistries and disentangled the forensic perplexities with which cases are sometimes enveloped,—how he dissipated the obscurities, lopped off the irrelevancies, curtailed the redundancies which had been imported into the cause by the weak or wily advocate, and finally how he reduced the real point in dispute to its strict and indisputable merits. Such was the impression that the character of Chief Justice Tindal made upon the community at large; and, whatever criticism his alleged eccentricities might occasionally provoke among the members of the Bar, all was forgotten in the intervals between one term and another, while his imperturbable temper, the uniform amenity of his manner, his perfect independence of spirit, his high integrity, and great judicial abilities, were always present to the mind of every observer."—(*Times.*)

His earthly career was terminated rather suddenly. About ten days before his death he attended the hearing of an Irish appeal in the House of Lords—"Sheehy v. Lord Muskerry." On leaving the house he complained of excessive heat, and appeared to be almost fainting. He was, within a few hours, seized with paralysis of the left leg, extending to the hipjoint; and, after the lapse of two or three days, his medical adviser recommended him to proceed to the seaside. Without delay he repaired to Folkestone, accompanied by his son, Captain Tindal; but there he unhappily experienced a renewal of his malady.

By the lady already mentioned, who has been dead for some years, Sir Nicolas Tindal had a numerous family. His eldest son, the Rev. Nicolas Tindal, M.A. Vicar of Sandhurst, co. Glouc. died Aug. 25, 1842, having married in 1839 Anne-Frances, only child of the late John George Schweitzer, esq. formerly of Southall Green, Middlesex. He has left two surviving sons, Louis-Symonds, a Commander in the Royal Navy (1841), and Charles-John, a barrister-at-law, and one daughter, Merelina, married in 1840 to James Whatman Bosanquet, esq. banker of London, a nephew of Mr. Justice Bosanquet.

On the 14th July the body of the late Chief Justice was removed from his house in Bedford Square for interment in the family vault at Kensall Green Cemetery. About fifty gentlemen, principally the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, comprised the attendants, amongst whom were Mr. Baron Parke, Sir W. Symonds of the Civil Department Royal Navy, Major Symonds, Captain Symonds, R.N. Captain Tindal, R.N. and Mr. C. J. Tindal, sons of the deceased; Mr. Bosanquet, his son in-law; the Rev. J. E. Tyler, Sir John De Veulle, of St. Hillier's, Jersey, (who married his niece Miss Tindal of Aylesbury); Major Woodrooffe, W. Woodrooffe, esq. A. N. Skirrow, esq. &c.

A portrait of Sir Nicolas Tindal, by T. Phillips, R.A. has been engraved in a large size by Henry Cousins.

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HON. PIERCE BUTLER, M.P.

June 13. In York-street, Lambeth, aged 71, the Hon. Pierce Butler, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia; last surviving brother of the Earl of Kilkenny.

He was born May 6, 1775, the fourth and youngest son of Edmund eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, by Lady Henrietta Butler, second daughter of Somerset-Hamilton first Earl of Carrick.

He was a candidate for the county of Kilkenny at the general election in 1826, professing still more liberal principles than his opponents, though both were considered Whigs. The poll terminated as follows:—

Hon. C. W. Clarke - - - - -	785
Lord Duncannon - - - - - -	568
Col. the Hon. P. Butler - - -	324

Again in Feb. 1831 he opposed the re-election of Lord Duncannon, but was defeated by 336 votes to 269.

After the passing of the Reform act, he was returned with Mr. Finn without a contest, as he was again in 1835, 1837, and 1841. He was an extreme Radical in his politics, and supported the proposition of a repeal of the Union.

Colonel Butler married, in 1800, Anne, daughter of Thomas March, esq. of Lisburne; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue seven sons and five daughters, (all the former and two of the latter surviving,) viz. 1. Pierce-Somerset Butler, esq. M.P. for co. Kilkenny, born in 1801, and married in 1835 Jessy-Anne, widow of P. A. Warren, esq. by whom he has issue two daughters; 2. Charlotte; 3. Edmund-John Butler, esq. who married in 1832 Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Wilson Kettleworth, and has issue three daughters; 4. Henry; 5. Anne, who died an infant; 6. Somerset; 7. Anne; 8. Thomas; 9. Harriet, who died in 1836; 10. William, who married in 1841 Catharine 2d daughter of Mr. John Walsh, and was left a widower in 1844; 11. Mary-Anne, who died an infant, and 12. Walter.

From some suspicion that Mr. Butler had taken an improper medicine an inquest was held on his body. Mrs. Eliza Fernanday deposed that he had lodged at her house in York-street, Lambeth, for several years during the sitting of Parliament. The verdict was, "Natural death from general decay of nature."

SIR JOHN TREVELYAN, BART.

May 23. At Nettlecombe Court, Somersetshire, aged 85, Sir John Trevelyan, the fifth Bart. of that place, and of Wallington, Northumberland (1661-2).

He was the eldest son of Sir John Trevelyan the fourth Baronet, M.P. for co. Somerset, by Louisa-Marianna, daughter and coheir of Peter Symond, esq. merchant of London, and sister to Susan Lady St. John of Bletsoe. He succeeded to the Baronetcy, April 1828, on the death of his father, who lived to the advanced age of 93.

In 1798 he raised "The Wallington and Kirkharle Volunteer troop of Cavalry," of which he was constituted Captain commandant.

In 1830 he served the office of sheriff of Northumberland. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the Archæological Society of Athens, and of several other scientific societies.

Sir John Trevelyan married in Aug. 1791, Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton in Kent, Bart., and sister to Margaret-Elizabeth Lady Arden, and to Jane wife of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. By that lady he had issue seven sons and six daughters: 1. John-Wilson, who died an infant; 2. George-Thomas, who also died an infant; 3. Maria-Jane, married to the Rev. Noel Thomas Ellison, Rector of Huntspill, co. Somerset; 4. Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, who has succeeded to the title; 5. Julia; 6. Raleigh, who died in 1814; 7. Emma, married in 1830 to Alexander Wadham Wyndham, esq. second son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts; 8. Arthur, married in 1835 to Elizabeth Mackay; 9. Edward-Spencer Trevelyan, esq. married in 1833 Catharine-Anne, daughter of John Foster, esq.; 10. Beatrice, married in 1830 to her cousin Capt. Ernest Augustus Perceval, 15th Hussars, youngest son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval; 11. Alfred-Wilson Trevelyan, esq. who died in 1831, aged twenty-four, having married, in 1830, Matilda-Margaret, daughter of John Boyce, esq. of Limerick, and leaving issue one son, Alfred-Wilson; 12. Laura-Agnes, married in 1836 to Rev. John Woodhouse; and 13. Helena-Caroline, married in 1837 to the Rev. Bryan Faussett.

The present Baronet was born at Newcastle in 1797, and married, May 21, 1835, Paulina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, of Swaffham Priors, Cambridgeshire. He is M.A. of University college, Oxford, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, Edinburgh, of the Royal Geographical and Geological Societies, the Archæological Societies of Rome and Athens, &c. &c.

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ADM. SIR CHARLES ROWLEY, BART.

Oct. 13, 1845. At Brighton, aged 75, Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Admiral of the White, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.M.T.

This officer was the fourth son of Vice-Adm. Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart. by Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Burton, esq. of Petersham, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England; and a grandson of Sir William Rowley, K.B. Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral of England, and a Lord of the Admiralty, who died on the 1st Jan. 1768.

The subject of this memoir was made a Lieutenant in 1789; and was appointed acting Captain of the Hussar frigate in the summer of 1794. He subsequently commanded the Lynx sloop, and captured numerous French merchant vessels, on the North American station. In March 1796, being then acting Captain of the Cleopatra frigate, he captured l'Aurore, a French privateer of ten guns. He afterwards resumed the command of the Hussar, at Halifax, and continued in that ship until paid off, about the end of the same year. His advancement to post rank took place on the 1st Aug. 1795.

When commanding l'Unité 36, he displayed great firmness during the general mutiny in 1797. He subsequently captured the French 18-gun corvette Découverte, the brig-privateer Brunette, of ten guns and eighty men, and several other armed vessels, on the Channel station.

Captain Rowley left l'Unité, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel; but after the lapse of a few months he was appointed to the Prince George 98, the flag ship of his brother-in-law the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. In the spring of 1801 he was removed into the Boadicea frigate, and entrusted with the command of a light squadron employed in Quiberon Bay, where he greatly molested the enemy.

In 1804 Capt. Rowley commanded the Ruby 64, successively employed in the North Sea and off Cadiz. Subsequently to his return from thence, he was stationed off the Scheldt; and in Nov. 1805, was appointed to the Eagle 74, destined to the Mediterranean, which ship he joined at Spithead. She formed part of the squadron under Sir W. Sidney Smith, employed in disarming the coasts of Naples and Calabria in the summer of 1806. On the 11th May that year Capt. Rowley conducted the attack at the capture of the island of Capri; and he was afterwards severely injured by a shell, while employed on shore in the defence of Gaieta.

The Eagle was attached to the grand armament sent against Antwerp in 1809; and part of her officers and crew were employed in the defence of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in April 1810. In Nov. 1811 she captured the French frigate Corceyre, pierced for 40 guns, and mounting 28. At this period Captain Rowley was senior officer in the Adriatic. His conduct at the capture of Fiume, July 3, 1813, was highly conspicuous: leading in his gig the first detachment of marines, he took possession of the fort, and hoisted the king's colours; and he afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the operations against Trieste. He continued to serve in the Adriatic until the allies were masters of that sea.*

In April 1814 he attended Louis XVIII. from England to France; and in the following month, he obtained the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial military order of Maria Theresa, which had been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Austria. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 4th June 1814; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815. Towards the close of the latter year he was appointed to the chief command in the river Medway.

Sir Charles Rowley's next appointment was, in the autumn of 1820, to be Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, then much infested with pirates. Immediately on those desperadoes attempting to insult the flag of Great Britain, this active officer took such effectual steps that many vessels were captured and destroyed by the cruisers under his orders. Of the survivors of their lawless crews, about thirty were sentenced to death, and executed at Port Royal. He returned home with his flag on board the Sybille 44, in May 1823; and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in May 1825.

Sir Charles Rowley was nominated a Groom of the Bed-chamber to King William IV. Nov. 23, 1832; and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in Dec. 1834, which he continued to be until the following April. He was created a Baronet in 1836; and a good-service pension of 300*l.* was conferred upon him by the Admiralty, Sept. 1, 1837. He attained the full rank of Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841.

On the 26th Dec. 1842, he was appointed to the chief command at Portsmouth; from increasing debility he was compelled to resign his post in September last, upwards of three months before his period of service would have expired.

Sir Charles married in 1797 Elizabeth,

* Full details of these services will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. IV. ii. pp. 420 *et seq.*

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youngest daughter of Adm. Sir Richard King, Bart. and by that lady, who died Jan. 11, 1838, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Charles Rowley, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Elizabeth-Sophia, married in 1818 to the late Peter Langford Brooke, esq. of Moore Hall, Cheshire, and died before 1836; 3. the Right Hon. Louisa-Burton Countess of Kinnoull, married in 1824 to Thomas-Robert 10th and present Earl of Kinnoull, and has a very numerous family; 4. Richard-Freeman Rowley, Capt. R.N. of the St. Vincent 120, who married in 1828 Elizabeth-Julia, daughter of John Angerstein, esq.; 5. Robert-Hibbert-Bartholomew Rowley, Commander R.N. commanding the Satellite on the river Plate.

The present Baronet is a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and late of the Coldstream guards. He married in 1822 Frances, only daughter of John Evelyn, esq. of Wotton, Surrey, and has issue Charles-Evelyn, late Flag-Lieutenant to his grandfather, and now Flag-Lieutenant of the Excellent.

ADM. SIR ROBERT W. OTWAY, BART.

May 13. In Hyde Park Gardens, aged 74, Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. and G.C.B. and a Dignitario of the Brazilian order of the Cross, Admiral of the White, and one of the Grooms in waiting to her Majesty.

This distinguished officer was the second son of Cooke Otway, esq. of Castle Otway, co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. of Lisbrian, in the same county; and younger brother to the late Henry Otway, esq. the husband of the Baroness Braye, and father of the late Mr. Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary. Another brother is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Loftus William Otway, C.B. Colonel of the 84th Foot.

He was born April 26, 1772, and from an early age shewed a preference so decided for the naval profession that all his father's efforts (who had been an officer of the Royal Horse Guards) to induce him to enter the army, by the offer of the purchase of a Cornetcy, were unavailing, and in 1784 he embarked as Midshipman on board the Elizabeth, 74. He was Lieutenant of the Impregnable in Lord Howe's battle, on the 1st of June, 1794, on which occasion his services were distinguished by his Admiral thanking him publicly on the quarter-deck. Soon after the action he was made Commander, and appointed to the Thorn sloop, in which vessel he captured, after a gallant action (in which he was wounded), the Courier, a national French corvette, of superior force. On his promotion to Post Captain, he obtained the command of the Mermaid, of 32 guns, and whilst cruising off Basse Terre, Gaudaloupe, fell in with, and beat off, after an action of three hours and a half, the French frigate La Vengeance, of 56 guns, sent by Victor Hughes expressly to destroy the Mermaid, and who was so incensed at the failure of La Vengeance, that he broke the Captain's sword, and deprived some hundreds of English prisoners of water, who cheered on seeing the result of the action.

While commanding the same frigate, and in company with the Hermione and Quebec, Capt. Otway had a smart affair with the forts of Jean Rebel, St. Domingo, and succeeded in cutting out twelve sail of merchantmen. In the boats of the Ceres (with which vessel he had exchanged) he cut out the Mutine privateer, of 18 guns and 19 men, and drove on shore and burnt another vessel of the same force; also a guarda costa off the Havannah, of 6 long 24-pounders and 4 smaller guns. In the boats of the Trent he took L'Alexandre and Le Revenge, French privateers, of 18 guns each, and a Spanish brig of 10 guns. During a period of six years' service in the West Indies, Capt. Otway captured or destroyed 200 of the enemy's privateers and merchantmen, mounting in the whole above 500 guns, besides assisting at the sieges of Fort Matilda and Morne Fortunée. For these services the thanks of the Admiralty were three times communicated to him through the respective Admirals on the stations.

At the battle of Copenhagen he commanded the London, and rendered much service. In 1805, in the Montagu, he was one of the supporters of the veteran Cornwallis, in his attack on the French fleet close to Brest harbour. He subsequently assisted at the sieges of Girona and San Sebastian, in Spain.

He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1830, and that of Admiral in 1841. He was nominated K.C.B. June 8, 1826, was created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831; and advanced to the grade of G.C.B. on the 8th May, 1845.

On the 17th July, 1837, he was appointed one of the Grooms in Waiting to her Majesty, which office he retained until his death.

This gallant and distinguished officer, after having been thirty years afloat, and upwards of one hundred times under the fire of the enemies of his country, closed his earthly career suddenly, but most peacefully, on Tuesday, May 12. His last public act, which was to assist at the laying of the first stone of the Seaman's Church, at Blackwall, by H.R.H. Prince Albert, was worthy of the ardent attachment he bore to his profession, and of the

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deep interest he took in everything connected with the welfare of the seaman.

Sir R. W. Otway married Aug. 15, 1801, Clementina, eldest daughter and coheir of Admiral John Holloway, of Wells, co. Somerset; and had issue six sons and seven daughters: 1. Henry, who died an infant; 2. Elizabeth, who died in 1828, unmarried; 3. Clementina-Matilda; 4. Augusta; 5. Emily; 6. Robert Waller Otway, esq. Captain R.N. who died in 1840, aged 26, in consequence of a fall from his horse in Hyde Park (see our vol. XIV. p. 107); 7. Charles Cooke Otway, Commander R.N. who perished in command of the Victor sloop of war; 8. Sir George-Graham Otway, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 9. Letitia; 10. Adelaide-Louisa, to whom her Majesty Queen Adelaide was sponsor in 1819; 11. Arthur-John; 12. Martha; and 13. Edward-John.

The present Baronet was born in 1815, attained the rank of a Commander R.N. in 1841, and lately commanded H.M.S. Virago. He was promoted to the rank of Captain immediately after his father's death.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Phillips.

June 20. At his residence, Linwood near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Phillips, Knt., K.St.J.

This officer received an Ensigncy in the 33d foot the 20th of June, 1783, and the same year was placed on half-pay. On the 21st of May, 1788, he was appointed Ensign in the 44th; and the 31st of August, 1793, Lieutenant. He served in the West Indies as Lieutenant and Adjutant, the whole of the campaign under Sir Charles Grey; and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, the taking of the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He succeeded to a Company, Sept. 2, 1795; he served three years on the staff in England as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis and General Grenville; one year at Gibraltar, and in the expedition to Egypt. The 14th Jan. 1802, he obtained a majority in his regiment; and he served on the staff at Malta as Acting Deputy Adjutant-general to General Fox. In March 1803 he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general at Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He afterwards served on the staff of the army, under Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, in Italy, Sicily, &c. The 1st Jan. 1812, he received the rank of Colonel; of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814, and Lieut.-General the 22d July 1830.

He received permission Jan. 20, 1817, to wear the grand cross of St. Januarius of Sicily, conferred upon him for the defence of Sicily and the expedition to Italy in 1815; and was knighted by the Prince Regent at home, March 6, 1817.

Sir Charles Phillips married, in 1830, the relict of the Rev. Richard Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon, and daughter of the late Sir Fred. Lemon Rogers, Bart.

Major-Gen. Fyers, C.B.

May 17. At Charlton, near Woolwich, aged 77, Major-General Peter Fyers, C.B. Colonel Commandant of the 7th battalion of the Royal Artillery.

This veteran had been throughout his life a very active, zealous, and scientific officer. He was born within Edinburgh-castle, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Fyers, who for many years filled with credit the situation of Chief Engineer in Scotland, a highly responsible appointment, then connected with the civil branch of the Ordnance department. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, Mr. Peter Fyers solicited and obtained a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in which distinguished corps he served during the campaigns of 1794-95 in Holland. He was employed on board bomb-ships against the ports on the coast of France in 1796, and he was engaged in the same description of service in the year 1797-98 under Lord Gambier in his expedition to overawe the Northern coalition. He also served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1801, under Sir Hyde Parker, by whom he was appointed Acting Engineer to the force; and at the battle of 2d April, under Lord Nelson, he was senior officer of Artillery. He was present and wounded at the attack of the Boulogne flotilla by Lord Nelson; and was engaged in the operations against Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart in 1807; served in the Walcheren expedition and the siege of Flushing in 1809; also in the campaigns in 1813-14 in the Netherlands, including the surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom and the action of Merxem, where with one gun, which he laid with his own eye, he silenced a battery of several guns of the enemy, which threatened the flank of the 78th Highlanders, then advancing to drive the French out of that village. For this service (which was performed under the view of Sir T. Graham, commanding the forces) he was thanked in general orders, and received the Companionship of the Bath. Being promoted to the regimental rank of Major, he came home, and thus, to his unceasing regret, lost the opportunity of being present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1815, having then the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the Rocket Brigade, which he held for the period of ten years; subsequently to which he lived

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in retirement, until his promotion to be Colonel Commandant of the 7th Battalion on the 14th June, 1845. Lord Nelson honoured him with his confidence and friendship; and his late Majesty William IV. (under whom he had served in the Netherlands,) was pleased to shew him marked attention.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RYAN, K.H.

Lately. In India, on his way from the Punjaub to Kurrachee, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Sobraon, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Ryan, K.H. and C.B., Major of her Majesty's 50th Queen's Own.

This gallant officer was a native of the South of Ireland, and of the same district which gave birth to Lord Gough. He entered the army as Ensign, Oct. 10, 1805; was promoted to a lieutenancy, April 28, 1808; a captaincy, Sept. 30, 1819; a majority, August 13, 1830; and to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, April 30, 1844. In 1809, when holding the rank of lieutenant, he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He subsequently joined the army of the Peninsula, and received a severe sabre wound in the head and several other wounds at Fuentes d'Onor.

In 1834 he embarked with the 50th for New South Wales, where he remained for some years.

In the Indian wars of late years he was once more called into active service. He was attached to Major-General Sir John Littler's division at the battle of Maharajpore, and led the 39th Foot in their brilliant charges against the enemy's batteries. In one of these memorable charges he had a horse shot under him. The deceased was first gazetted without purchase, and his further promotions were equally unbought, except by hard service.

THOMAS BUNBURY, ESQ. M.P.

May 28. In Crawford-street, Portman-square, aged 71, Thomas Bunbury, esq. M.P. for the county of Carlow.

This gentleman was the son and heir of Thomas Bunbury, esq. of Moyle, formerly M.P. for the same county.

Mr. Bunbury twice unsuccessfully contested the county of Carlow in the year 1837: first in February, on the death of Mr. Kavanagh, when he was defeated by N. Aylward Vigors, esq. who polled 669 votes, and Mr. Bunbury 633: and again at the general election, which terminated as follows:—

N. Aylward Vigors, esq. - - -	730
John Ashton Yates, esq. - - -	730
Col. Henry Bruen, - - - -	643
Thomas Bunbury, esq. - - -	643

The two latter gentlemen were Conservatives; the two former a Radical and a Whig.

On the death of Mr. Vigors, Colonel Bruen was elected, defeating the Hon. F. Ponsonby; and at the last general election, of 1841, both Conservative candidates were successful, the poll terminating as follows:—

Col. Henry Bruen, - - - -	705
Thomas Bunbury, esq. - - -	704
John Ashton Yates, esq. - - -	697
Dan. O'Connell, jun. esq. - -	696

The estates and vast wealth of the late Mr. Bunbury are inherited for life by the deceased's brother, Colonel Bunbury, who resides entirely in England. At his demise they will devolve on his nephew, Captain William Bunbury M'Clintock, R.N. who is to assume the name and arms of Bunbury, and who has been elected his successor in Parliament. He is the second son of John M'Clintock, esq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, and has married a daughter of Sir James Matthew Stronge, Bart. A small estate of about 300*l.* a year devolves to General Lord Gough.

HENRY HANDLEY, ESQ.

June 29. At Surenden Dering, Kent, (the seat of his brother-in-law Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart.) aged 50, Henry Handley, esq. of Culverthorpe Hall near Sleaford, formerly M.P. for South Lincolnshire.

Mr. Handley's father was one of the sons of William Handley, esq. of Newark by Miss Sarah Farnworth of the same place; and he was consequently cousin-german to William Farnworth Handley, esq. formerly M.P. for Newark.

He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Heytesbury in 1824. He was elected for the southern division of the county of Lincoln at the first election after the Reform Act in 1832, when Mr. Handley and Mr. Heathcote, both Whigs, were chosen without opposition, as they were again in 1835 and 1837. In 1841 two Conservative candidates appeared; Mr. Handley alone opposed them at the poll, and was defeated by a large majority, the votes being, for

Christopher Turnor, esq. - -	4581
Sir John Trollope, Bart. - -	4562
H. Handley, esq. - - - -	2948

Mr. Handley married Oct. 15, 1825, the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, eldest daughter of Lord Kensington (her younger sister Jane was married to Sir Edward Dering in 1832).

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FRANCIS GLANVILLE, Esq.

June 3. At Marlow, Buckinghamshire, aged 83, Francis Glanville, esq. of Catchfrench, Cornwall, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the latter county.

He was fifth in descent from the learned judge, Sir John Glanville, justice of the Common Pleas temp. Eliz. and fourth in descent from Sir John Glanville, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. His father, also Sir John, was knighted when Sheriff of Cornwall in 1753. His elder brother John Glanville, esq. died unmarried in 1777, whereupon he succeeded to the family estates.

Mr. Glanville served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in 1793. In 1794 he was returned to Parliament for Malmesbury; and in 1797 for Plymouth, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1802.

Mr. Glanville was twice married; first, in 1790, to Sarah, youngest daughter and coheir of William Masterman, esq. of Restormel Park, Cornwall; she died in 1792, leaving an only daughter Sarah, who is married to Gordon William Gregor, esq. of Trewarthenick. Mr. Glanville married secondly, in 1796, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq. Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, by whom he had several children. The eldest son, Francis Glanville, esq. is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Cornwall. The late Mr. Davies Gilbert, in noticing the seat of Catchfrench, stated that "Mr. Glanville has given it up to his son, and on quitting the county he has carried with him the regret of every one in it." (Hist. of Cornwall, 1838, vol. ii. p. 77).

MAJOR HAMILTON IRVINE.

May 25. At his residence, Greenhill, near Brookeborough, co. Fermanagh, in his 77th year, Hamilton Irvine, esq. Major of the Fermanagh militia, Provost of Enniskillen, a Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace.

He was born Oct. 21, 1768, the eldest son of Gerard Irvine, esq. of the same place, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Balimadonnell, co. Donegal. He served the office of Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh in 1799. He was an officer of the Fermanagh militia before the Rebellion, and served with his regiment, both in England and Ireland, up to the last disembodying. He was, it is believed, the oldest Grand Juror of the county; and for many years, up to his death, Provost of Enniskillen.

Major Irvine married in Feb. 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sandys, esq. of the co. Longford, and had issue two sons, Arthur-Henry and Hamilton-John, and four daughters, Leticia, Elizabeth, Anne-Hannah, and Catharine-Angelina.

THOMAS TURNER ATKIN, Esq.

June 18. At the Court Lodge, Hunton, Kent, in his 72d year, Thomas Turner Atkin, esq. for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county.

He was born July 18, 1774, the only son of the Rev. Thomas Verrier Atkin, Vicar of Lenham and Eynesford, by Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Turner, esq. of the Court Lodge, Hunton; and having succeeded to that property on the death of his maternal uncle, Thomas Turner, esq. Oct. 17, 1821, he served the office of Sheriff of Kent in 1838.

He married Jan. 21, 1808, Frances-Richard, second daughter of Edward Penfold, esq. of Loose Court, near Maidstone, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter. The former, who bears the same names as his father, married in 1836, Henrietta-Mary-Anne, only child of Joseph Warde, esq. of Dedham, Essex, and has issue.

CAPT. W. BALFOUR, R.N.

Feb. 10. William Balfour, esq. a retired Captain R.N.

This gentleman was a midshipman of the Irresistible, 74, Capt. (afterwards Sir George) Martin, and was wounded in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797.

He obtained his first commission in 1801, and received another wound whilst serving as Lieutenant of the Cleopatra frigate, commanded by Sir Robert Laurie, in her desperate action with la Ville de Milan, a French national ship of very superior force, Feb. 16, 1805; upon which occasion he was reported to have rendered "every assistance that could be expected from a good and zealous officer." The Cleopatra was taken; but the Ville de Milan was so severely crippled, that she fell an easy victim to the Leander, 50, six days after.

Lieut. Balfour was promoted to the rank of Commander, Jan. 22, 1806. He was subsequently appointed to the Cockatrice and Woodlark sloops. He retired with the rank of Captain, Sept. 10, 1840.

This gallant officer died possessed of very valuable estates, which he has divided amongst his numerous family. His funded and personal property in England, within the province of Canterbury, was estimated for stamp duty at 120,000*l.*, which was exclusive of freeholds and other property in Scotland. The acting executor is his eldest son, David Balfour, esq. to whom

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probate was granted from the Prerogative Court, as one of the executors. He bequeaths to his widow 20,000*l.*, with power of disposition over the same, and 1000*l.* for immediate use, together with the furniture, &c., in the mansion at Edinburgh and at Hermandstone House. To his eldest son David, he leaves the estate of Shapinshay, and all arrears and current rent of the entailed estates. To his second son, William, the estate of Gairsay, and the unentailed lands in Erie and Rendall, and to his issue. To his third son, George, the estates of Holland, Dishes, Herscombe, and Kirkwell, and to his issue. To each of his said three sons, David, William, and George, he also leaves large pecuniary legacies. To his sons, James and Edward, the lands of Over Goger equally between them. To his eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Kinnear, or her children, a legacy of 5500*l.* The principal bulk of his personal estate is subject to the life-rent of Mrs. Henrietta Balfour, his uncle's widow. At her decease the trustees are to pay to his sons, William and George, and daughter Mary, 4500*l.* to each; and to his widow, for the benefit of his other children—viz., Margaret, Frances, James, Isabella, Edward, Janet, and Harriet, a sum of 49,000*l.*, to be divided amongst them in such proportions, and under such conditions, as she should consider most expedient. The residue amongst them.

Capt. W. Fletcher, R.N.

May 23. At Lower Knowle, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, William Fletcher, esq. Capt. R.N.

He was made a Lieutenant in Oct. 1809; and wounded while serving on board the Northumberland, 74, Captain (the late Sir Henry) Hotham, at the destruction of two French frigates and a brig, near l'Orient, May 22d, 1812. His next appointments were,—Jan. 14th, 1813, to the Elephant, 74, Capt. Francis W. Austen;—Jan. 31st, 1814, to the Superb, 74, Capt. the Hon. Charles Paget;—April 26th, 1816, to the Royal Naval College;—and, July 17th, 1820, to the Royal George yacht, from which vessel he was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 30th Nov. following. He subsequently commanded the Terror bomb, and served as second Captain of the William and Mary yacht. His advancement to the rank of Captain took place March 4th, 1829.

This officer married, in 1826, Elizabeth, daughter of J. L. Luscombe, of Combe-Royal, co. Devon, esq.

R. V. Richards, Esq. Q.C.

July 2. In Whitehall-place, in his 56th year, Robert Vaughan Richards, esq. M.A. a Queen's Counsel.

He was the third son of the late Sir Richard Richards, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, by Catharine, daughter and heir of Robert Vaughan Humphreys, esq. of Caerynwch, co. Merioneth.

He was for some time a student of Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1811, being placed (in Easter term,) in the first class both *in Literis Human.* and *in discipl. Math. et Phys.*

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 26, 1819; and practised as a special pleader; also in the Common Law Courts, and on the Oxford and Welsh circuits. He was one of the examiners of the Society of the Inner Temple; and was nominated a Queen's Counsel in Feb. 1839.

He married Jane, daughter and heiress of Matthew Chalie, esq. and had issue a daughter, Marianne-Catharine. His body was removed for interment to the family vault at Battersea.

M. de Ochoa.

Lately. At Paris, aged 29, M. Charles de Ochoa, a distinguished Orientalist.

His profound knowlege of Hindostanee, Persian, and Sanscrit, and his extensive acquaintance with the modern languages, pointed him out to M. Villemain for a scientific and literary mission into Central Asia; from whence he returned to die, ere yet his object was complete—smitten, amidst his labours, by the malady which has now proved fatal. His journey, however, was not without results of value. He brought back with him a rich collection of manuscripts—Sanscrit, Mahratta, Hindostanee, and Persian—together with memoirs relating to the Parsees, and documents of great value on the religions of the Djams, and all the religious sects of Buddhism and of Hindostan. M. de Ochoa leaves behind him a collection, including more than a hundred volumes printed in India, and published by the priests and learned men of the different sects in that country and in Persia. "These works," observes a writer in the Journal des Debats, "are the more valuable to the Oriental scholar, because they have hitherto been buried, beyond his access, beneath the spirit of caste and immobility of idea proper to those populations."

B. R. Haydon, Esq.

June 22. At 14, Burwood Place, Edgware Road, by his own hand, aged 60, Benjamin Robert Haydon, esq. historical painter.

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Mr. Haydon was a native of Plymouth, where his father was a bookseller. His fondness for the arts of design unfolded itself in his childhood. At seven years of age he was sent to the grammar school at Plymouth, then conducted by Dr. Bidlake; and afterwards to Honiton to the care of the Rev. W. Haynes, with whom he removed to Plympton grammar school, which was formerly the place of Sir Joshua Reynolds's education.

After his father had for some time opposed his predilection for drawing, he at length gave way to his son's wishes, who left Plymouth for London on the 14th May, 1804, and commenced his studies at the Royal Academy. He was introduced by Mr. Prince Hoare to Fuseli, whose exaggerations both of style and behaviour he afterwards too faithfully copied. His first picture was commenced in Oct. 1806, and exhibited in 1807. The subject was ambitious,—"Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt:" it was purchased by Mr. Hope, the author of Anastasius. His second work, "Dentatus," was commenced in Jan. 1808, but delayed, and materially altered, in consequence of his deriving fresh principles of art from the study of the Elgin marbles, to which he for some time devoted ten or twelve hours a day. It was finished and exhibited in 1809, and in the following year obtained the great prize at the Royal Institution.

He next applied himself to the subject of "The Judgment of Solomon," during the progress of which his resources failed, and he continued his labours under severe privations. At length, it was completed, and exhibited in Spring Gardens, and the directors of the Institution voted him a present of a hundred guineas. He had already quarrelled with the Royal Academy, or he might now have become an Academician.

He continued however a fast friend with Wilkie, though the latter was a man of directly contrary temperament, being all caution, circumspection, and deference, whilst Haydon was all incaution, obstinacy, and pride. Wilkie went with Haydon into Devonshire in 1809, and Haydon went with Wilkie to Paris in 1814. There Haydon studied in the Louvre. After an absence of two months, he returned home, and commenced his largest work, of Christ entering Jerusalem. This was exhibited with triumphant success in 1820, both in London and Edinburgh.

In 1817 he fixed his residence in Lisson Grove, where he established a school of painting, and had several pupils.*

Haydon's ambition from the first was to distinguish himself as an historical painter. Confounding admiration of great works with the power to achieve them, and mistaking largeness of size for grandeur of conception, he presumed that he possessed a genius for painting sublime pictures; and the sensation created by his early works, especially "The Judgment of Solomon," helped to confirm this idea. But his pictures were too large to be hung in private rooms, and his treatment of Sir George Beaumont was sufficient to alarm all the patrons of art. Sir George gave him a commission for a subject from Macbeth, intended for a particular place. Haydon painted a picture three times the required size, and was astonished that Sir George Beaumont was not delighted with the enlargement of his ideas. Previous to a public meeting of his friends, in 1827, when a public subscription was made for his relief, under the presidency of Lord Francis Egerton, Mr. Haydon gave the following melancholy account of the fate of his great pictures:—"My 'Judgment of Solomon' is rolled up in a warehouse in the Borough! my 'Entry into Jerusalem,' once graced by the enthusiasm of the rank and beauty of the three Kingdoms, is doubled up in a back room in Holborn! my 'Lazarus' is in an upholsterer's shop in Mount-street! and my 'Crucifixion' is in a hay-loft in Lisson Grove!"

Subsequently "The Judgment of Solomon" was bought by Sir William Elford and Mr. Tingcomb for 700*l.* The Earl of Egremont bought his "Alexander returning in triumph, after having vanquished Bucephalus," for 500 guineas; and Lord De Tabley his "Venus and Anchises," for 200 guineas.

In 1827 Haydon's pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to become an inmate of the King's Bench Prison; where he turned his misfortunes to good account by painting the "Mock Election" that was held there. The picture was bought by King George the Fourth for 500 guineas, and its companion, "Chairing the Member," also found a purchaser for 300 guineas in Mr. Francis of Exeter. Another picture of the same period was his "Pharoah dismissing Moses, at the dead of night, after the passover," bought by Mr. Hunter, an East India merchant, for 500 guineas.

He now attempted portrait-painting, which he had previously disdained, but he did not study the graces enough to make him fashionable, and his manner of painting, always tending to coarseness, had become

* The preceding particulars are chiefly derived from a memoir of Mr. Haydon in "Contemporary Biography for 1824," and evidently came from himself.

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less delicate. His great portrait-picture of the "Reform Banquet" did not advance his reputation in portraiture; and his best essay in this walk, the "Anti-Slavery Society," attracted little notice.

His "Napoleon at St. Helena" was one of his most successful works; of this he painted at least four copies, three of which were ordered by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Sutherland. It has been engraved. The intended companion picture, "Wellington at Waterloo," proved a failure. His late small history pieces were a sad falling off; until he painted "Uriel and Satan," and his last finished work, "The Banishment of Aristides," which showed that he had not lost all his power.

In 1830 he was a second time whitewashed by the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and again in 1836. On the former occasion he attributed his misfortunes to his not having disposed of "Punch," a picture which he had exhibited in Bond-street, and to the attacks of the John Bull newspaper; on the latter, to law expenses, to the failure of his exhibition of the Reform Banquet, and to his having been attacked in Fraser's Magazine.

During this checquered and troubled career, Haydon wrote and lectured incessantly. He made continual tirades against the Royal Academy; even quarrelled with the British Institution about the prize they had awarded him, and controverted Mr. Payne Knight's theories upon the Elgin marbles. In his own fashion, he laboured most actively and zealously to promote the advance of the British school of painting, and to improve popular taste. Both in his writings and his conversation he was as warmly eloquent in praise of fine qualities in work of art as he was violent in his censure of their defects.

In 1840 he gave a course of six lectures on painting in the university of Oxford. The first series of his Lectures was published in 18 , and the second shortly before his decease. As a lecturer and teacher he showed complete knowledge of his subject, and great powers of conveying it to others. His mastery of drawing and his knowledge of the human figure were very great. His power lay in the representation of realities: what he saw he depicted boldly and truly—bating that excess consequent upon his marking points of character too strongly. Historical and imaginative subjects were not his forte: he thought they were, because he burned to do great things, and liked to work on a large scale. Perhaps he should have been a sculptor: the resistance of clay or marble would have suited his physical energy, which often made his gusto run into extravagance. However large a share the faults of the man had in producing his misfortunes, there can be no doubt but that, had he lived in France or Germany, his devotion to his profession, and his endeavours to advance the cause of art, would have been more highly appreciated and better rewarded.

The melancholy fact that a man of strong natural talents and great ability both as an artist and a teacher of his art—who was equally remarkable for high courage, energetic determination, and active industry, and as temperate in his habits of life as he was ardent and sanguine in disposition—that such a character should be driven to desperation by the failure of his endeavours to earn a subsistence and achieve a reputation—and this, too, at the very time when the Government had taken the arts under its protection—excites surprise as well as regret. For above forty years had Haydon struggled bravely with adverse circumstances, and amid the fluctuations of fortune maintained a cheerful confidence that historical painting, to which he had enthusiastically devoted himself, would be encouraged in England. He lived to see his anticipations realised, so far as the art itself was concerned; but his hopes of benefiting by the result that he had so strenuously laboured to bring about were doomed to disappointment. The slighting of Haydon's cartoons by the Royal Commission was the death-blow to his hopes. From the very outset of his career he had set his heart on being employed to paint pictures for the House of Lords; and his last efforts were directed to vindicate his claims to this distinction, by carrying out the plan he conceived thirty years before. He appealed from the Commissioners to the public when he exhibited his "Aristides" and "Nero;" and people passed the door of his exhibition-room in crowds to go and see "Tom Thumb."* Pecuniary embarrassments, the result of the failure of this exhibition, were the immediate cause of Haydon's last act; but mortification at the apathy of the public and the neglect of the Royal Commission broke his heart—he died of disappointment. He had fought through overwhelming difficulties before; and would have borne up against them now, had he

* In an entry made in his diary on the 21st of April the unfortunate man had noted down the number of visitors to his own exhibition, during one week, as 133½; while Tom Thumb's levee, during the same period, had been attended by 12,000 persons.

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but entertained the hope of painting a fresco for the new Houses of Parliament, or been cheered under his disappointment by popular support. As it was, his eyes were opened to his lifelong delusion of identifying his own success with the prosperity of what he called "high art."

At the coroner's inquest held on the body of this ill-starred son of genius, his daughter Miss Mary Haydon stated that she found him dead on the floor of his studio on the morning of Monday, June 22, after returning from accompanying her mother part of the way to Brixton. In this state, the body was shown to the jury, stretched on the floor, immediately in front of a colossal picture (Alfred the Great and the first British Jury), on which the artist appears to have been engaged up to the period of his death, his white hairs saturated with blood, in a pool of which the whole upper portion of the body was lying. The head partially rested upon his right arm, and near the latter were lying two razors, the one in a case, and the other smeared with blood, half open, by its side. There was also near the same spot a small pocket pistol, which had been recently discharged. He was dressed with great neatness in the ordinary attire which he wore while engaged in painting. His throat had a frightful wound, extending to nearly seven inches in length, and there was also a perforated bullet wound in the upper part of the scalp over the parietal bone. The most singular circumstance, however, in connection with the melancholy affair, was the extraordinary and careful arrangement of the room and the articles therein. Mr. Haydon had placed a portrait of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, on a small easel, immediately facing his large picture. On an adjoining table he had placed his diary, which he seems he had kept with much care for many years past. It was open at the concluding page, and the last entry ran thus—

"June 22. God forgive me, Amen.
Finis.
B. R. HAYDON.

Stretch me no longer on this rough world.
Lear.

"The end of the 26th volume."

Packets of letters addressed to several persons, a statement, and another document headed "The last Thoughts of Haydon, at half-past ten o'clock a.m., June 22, 1846," were also placed upon the same table, together with the deceased's watch, and a prayer-book secured open at the Gospel appropriated to the 6th Sunday after the Epiphany.

Mr. Haydon married Mrs. Hyman, a widow, and whose son, the Rev. Orlando Hyman, produced the journals of the deceased at the inquest, and read some interesting extracts in evidence of the state of his mind.

On the 30th June a meeting took place at the chambers of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, in Serjeants' Inn, to devise some means of providing for the widow and daughter of Mr. Haydon. Lord Morpeth presided, and among the resolutions were the following:—"That, without presuming to offer any judgment as to the place which Mr. Haydon will ultimately fill in the annals of his art, or any opinion on the controversies in which he was sometimes engaged, this meeting feels that the efforts of his genius, and the circumstances of misfortune which obstructed them, justify an expression of public sympathy with his widow and daughter. That such expression would be most fitly conveyed by securing a permanent provision to his widow and daughter, left wholly destitute by his death; and that a public subscription be opened for that purpose." Mr. Serjeant Talfourd read a letter from Sir R. Peel,* stating that the Queen had been pleased to grant Mrs. Haydon a pension from the Civil List of 50*l.* a-year, and desiring that his own name might be put down for 100*l.* as a contribution to the proposed subscription. It was also stated that Lady Peel had assigned a pension of 25*l.* a-year to Mrs. Haydon out of a fund in her control; and that Sir Robert Peel, having found that a son of Mr. Haydon, who held a situation in the Customs, was of sufficient standing to receive promotion, immediately gave him a step in rank. Another son, Frederick, is in the Royal Navy. Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. Hamilton, were appointed trustees of the subscription.

D. A. ALEXANDER, ESQ.

March 2. At Baring Crescent, Exeter, aged 78, Daniel Asher Alexander, esq., formerly of London, and there known as an architect of considerable eminence.

He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and admitted, in Oct. 1782, a student of the Royal Academy, where he obtained the silver medal two months after his admission, and when little more than fourteen years of age. On the completion of his professional education he was called into very important and responsible practice, and such as only his promising talents could at so early an age have justified.

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* The last sum of money Haydon had received was a present of 50*l.* from Sir Robert Peel.

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His engagements were with a generation that has almost passed away. The late Earls of Egremont, Camden, Romney, Radnor, and Folkestone, were his patrons, and many of the *commercial* aristocracy, who were prominent at the beginning of the present century, might be enumerated as his friends and supporters; but we should have to mention, perhaps, some names who, owing to the changes incident to a trading community, have long since sunk below the commercial horizon, and who would now be scarcely remembered.

In 1796 Mr. Alexander was appointed surveyor for the London Dock Company, having, in the first instance, been chosen by William Vaughan, esq. and the late Joseph Huddart, esq. and his original survey of the site of those docks, completed in 70 days, was found so correct as to require little or no alteration.

Mr. Alexander's engraved plan of the London Docks was published by Faden in 1797. The late Mr. Rennie, as is well known, was the engineer.

Mr. Alexander's principal public works were—the buildings in the London Docks, until 1831; the Prison of War at Dartmoor; the County Prison at Maidstone (not the Courts); the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich; the Lighthouses of Heligoland, Holyhead, Harwich, Lundy, Farne Islands, and others; the Moat, near Maidstone; and many important ameliorations of the old Ferrara-like castellated mansion, Longford Castle, Wilts; and additions to Beddington House, Surrey, and Combebank, Kent.

Among his earliest works was the widening of Rochester Bridge, and forming the two centre arches into one, to give increased waterway and facilities to the navigation—a work of great difficulty, and the successful accomplishment of which tended very much to establish his reputation.

In 1818 or 1819, he submitted designs to the Chamber for a new bridge at Rochester of five arches, to be built in a direct line between Rochester and Strood streets; a design which, if executed, would have done credit to any age or country. A short time previous, Mr. Alexander was engaged by the city of London, in conjunction with Mr. Chapman, the civil engineer, to survey and report on the state of London Bridge.

He was long a member of the Architects' Club, meeting at the Old Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; and he was for some time, we believe, treasurer of the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

The discerning and well-educated profession of the present day will be quite competent to estimate his performances as an architect according to their true merit, and his works can best speak for themselves; but it will not, perhaps, be arrogating too much to say of him, that a characteristic fitness of purpose was prominent in every building, whether a principal or a subordinate one, and that in his hands the architecture, whatever it was, was ever made to grow out of and to form an inherent necessity of the structure, and not something superadded as a vestment to exhibit a mere reprint or impression of some previously accredited combinations. He always regarded architecture as a reality based upon common sense, and arising purely out of the necessity of every case, not as an exotic to be merely transplanted from another clime without reference to circumstances; not to be servilely adopted as part of a sacred canon handed down to us from classic or medieval days for senseless imitation; nor, like a confession of faith, to be held without doubt, whole and undefiled, and repeated over and over again, as admitting neither of variation nor improvement. He ever distinguished between the sense of an original architectural feature and the nonsense of a false adaptation of it. However insignificant the object was in his hands, whether a mere ramp in a wall, a pier, or a chimney shaft, a person of any discernment could not fail to see that it had proceeded from an architect, although at the same time, there was no *affectation* of architecture about it. His knowledge of construction was of the most thorough kind, and enabled him to execute his works with the minutest attention to their details. His ability to enlist the hearty co-operation and even zeal of the artisan or mechanic in the success of his contrivances and the execution of their work, was very striking and advantageous.

Two of Inigo Jones's works, the Queen's House at Greenwich (now the Naval Asylum) and Coleshill House, Berks, came under Mr. Alexander's hands at different periods, and we have heard him complimented from the chair of the Royal Academy by the late Sir John (then Mr.) Soane for the gratification he had afforded to all lovers of Jones's works in the substantially conservative repairs he had made to those edifices, and especially in the scrupulous exactitude with which every part had been restored and preserved without addition or diminution. As an evidence of his strict sense of propriety on this point, we are able to give his own words by a memorandum accidentally preserved in a note in his own hand-writing. It is as follows:—

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"When the Naval Asylum was begun in 1807, I slipped a note into the Duke of Cumberland's hand, who was then sitting at the Board as President, *That the architect be directed to form his plan in strict accordance with the style of Inigo Jones;* the Board at that sitting adopted it, and the building now tells the tale."

Very many architects perhaps would have done the same, but it would be well if all were alike scrupulous.

The building above mentioned gave rise to the acquaintance and long-tried friendship which existed between Mr. Alexander and Sir Francis Chantrey. On Mr. Alexander's applying to his friend Flaxman to recommend him a young artist to model busts of the four British Admirals, Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, to place in Inigo Jones's hall there, Flaxman observed, "There is a young man who has a colossal bust of Satan this year in our Exhibition; go and see it. He'd do them well and thank you; he has much talent, and is looking up for employ."

An interview soon took place. Chantrey gladly undertook the commission, saying that he should be satisfied with any money remuneration, as the doing them for such an institution would introduce him to notice, and be quite a sufficient payment. Ten pounds each was, however, the price agreed to on both sides; and there the busts stand, and are quite an earnest of the Sculptor's future fame.

Two letters of Mr. Chantrey's, written in 1815, to Mr. Alexander's eldest son, an architect of considerable attainment, but who, subsequently, left the profession for the Church, and died Vicar of Bickleigh, in Devonshire, in 1843, may not be uninteresting to our readers, being on a kindred subject to one which has, in more recent times, given occasion for much discussion, viz. "*a column to Nelson.*" The young architect was at that time making a design, in competition, for a monument to be erected to Nelson on the sea shore in Norfolk. They will be found in the note.*

Although Mr. Alexander had, for many years, left the profession, he did not cease to take a lively interest (so far as frequent and severe indisposition permitted), in everything connected with it, especially in those gigantic works of modern times which have shrivelled former labours into comparative insignificance.

His latter years were passed in the bosom of domestic and social ties—his

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* *Letters of Sir F. Chantrey.*

"DEAR SIR,—If you place a statue of Lord Nelson on your column, it should be large and of substantial materials, not of thin plates of metal, and it should be the principal ornament of the monument—magnificently grand, not one diameter only of the shaft, as in the Trajan and Antonine columns, because in them there is a profusion of ornament, of which the statue forms only a very small portion. These works are in the florid style of art, which cannot well be accomplished in this country; nor are they suitable to the climate.

"I should say adopt the severe and grand style—what you are deficient in in detail make up by quantity; if you introduce basso-relievos of sea fights you need no ships' prows on the sub-plinth; and I would construct it in such a manner that it should wear to the very core. Make the ornaments few in number, but let them be English, intelligible to the meanest capacity—you have nothing to fear from classical dunces. These are the true sentiments of your sincere friend,

"F. L. CHANTREY,

"*To Mr. Daniel Alexander, Jun.*" "Goulston-st., 9 Feb., 1815."

Again, on the same date, he says:—

"As to your design for the column to be raised to the memory of Nelson, I am afraid you are in danger of falling into too many parts, of perfecting the detail and leaving the *first* and grand principles undigested. The first object is to make it applicable to Lord Nelson, and to *Lord Nelson* ONLY.*

"Architecture cannot do this without the aid of sculpture, and *common sense* says the principal sculpture of the monument should be the Hero to whose memory it is raised, and in the garb in which he won his renown, marking distinctly the period and the nation to which he belonged. It may be said this will not be classical. I say it will be classical if it be *elegantly natural.* We must no longer raise monuments to the Greeks and the Romans. The Greeks did not rear monuments to the Egyptians or the Persians, but to their own countrymen, and to the gods of their popular belief. I could say much more on this interesting subject, but have not time now."

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* "In Edinburgh a column is erected they say to the memory of Nelson, but no one knows it until he is told." (This alludes to the monument on the Calton Hill.)

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strong mind continuing unimpaired nearly to the last; his family and limited circle of friends were thus privileged to enjoy the benefits of his conversation and enlarged experience for a lengthened period. In his retirement he buried three of his sons, at the respective ages of 19, 22, and 40. Mrs. Alexander and one son, and, we believe, five daughters, survive him.

MR. MATTHEW HENRY BARKER.

June 29. Aged 56, Mr. Matthew Henry Barker, the author of several naval novels and sketches, and known under the name of the Old Sailor.

He was the son of a dissenting minister, who for nearly half a century preached in the same chapel at Deptford; and brother to Mr. John Theodore Barker, a schoolmaster at the same place, who was the author of some papers on astronomy in "Time's Telescope" and the Literary Gazette.

At the age of sixteen he went to sea in an Indiaman, after which he entered the Royal Navy. His highest promotion was acting-master of the Flamer gun-brig, having also served in the Investigator surveying vessel, and the Swan cutter; but somewhat later he commanded the True Briton hired armed schooner, carrying despatches under Lord Keith at the momentous era of 1813. The war having terminated left him unemployed, and his literary aspirations then prevailed over all other objects. He went to Demerara, where he edited the Demerara Gazette, and on his return to England in 1823, published his first successful efforts as a chronicler of naval "yarns," with the title of "The Greenwich Pensioners," in the Literary Gazette. His next transition was to be editor of the Nottingham Mercury, which he conducted with much ability on Liberal or Whig principles from the autumn of 1828 to the spring of 1841. In this station, as in every other, he never forgot the spirit which ought to breathe throughout every department of literature, but in the midst of angry and violent politics preserved the feelings of gentlemanly respect, and thus conciliated the approbation of all ranks and parties in and near Nottingham,—from Lord Rancliffe, Colonel Wildman, and Mr. Musters, and the Corporation and citizens, to the poorest hand working at his press.

As an author, his productions occupy a broad space. Among them were "Land and Sea Tales," "Tough Yarns," "Walks round Nottingham," "The Literary Mouse-Trap," "Hamilton King," "Jem Bunt," "The Victory," "The Jolly-Boat," "The Life of Nelson," (penned with congenial feelings), "Nights at Sea," and hundreds of communications, in verse as well as prose, to the Literary Gazette, Bentley's Miscellany, various annuals, and, at the close of his life, the Pictorial Times and United Service Gazette. He wrote a good deal under the designations of Father Ambrose and The Wanderer, as well as that of The Old Sailor. His sea-pictures are replete with vigour and originality: and the amount of adventure and characteristic truth in all his naval scenes and portraits will long transmit his fame to British seamen, and the nation at large, as another Dibdin, infusing the highest sentiments of valour, patriotism, humanity, and good feeling into their souls and actions.

Like the vast majority of his order, he died in harness and in poverty—all his toils failing to do more than support him in decent humility and wasted health, denied needful repose to recruit his strength, and restore him to useful labour and mental exertion.

He had seen much of the world in every clime, and his better writings lack nothing of the powers of Smollett, whom he most nearly resembles. In the common intercourse of life and all his literary concerns, he was the most straightforward representation of a firm-purposed, warm-hearted, honest man.

A widow, in wretched health and very poor circumstances, survives him; and also a son and daughter, the former of whom, having passed his life in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company, has been appointed an officer of the Customs by Lord John Russell.

REV. CHARLES MAYO, D.C.L.

The Rev. Charles Mayo, B.D. late Fellow of St. John's college and Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, of whom a brief notice was given in our June number, p. 601, *is still living*. The Rev. Charles Mayo, D.C.L. who died at Cheam on the 23d Feb. was his cousin, and had also been a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school under the late Mr. Cherry, and was elected to a scholarship at St. John's in June 1810. In April 1813 he was elected by his college to a fellowship on the Law line of that society, and took the degrees in that faculty, viz. B.C.L. January 27, 1817; D.C.L. Oct. 11, 1822. In the interval between these degrees, Dr. Mayo visited Switzerland, chiefly with a view of obtaining information as to the system of education pursued by Pestalozzi, a subject in which he ever took the most lively interest. He resided in the establishment formed by Pestalozzi for some few years, during which he became extremely inti-

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mate with, and attached to, the founder of the new system, and acquired a perfect knowledge of its details. Returning to England, he soon after commenced an establishment on a similar plan at Cheam, where his success far exceeded his own expectations or the predictions of his friends, and he soon found that his numbers were only to be limited by the extent of his accommodation, which was on an extensive and most liberal scale. Dr. Mayo was admirably calculated for the profession of his choice. He was quick in the discrimination of character, extremely kind-hearted, and very forbearing and considerate, but withal firm where resolution was required, and his boys knew that he was not to be deceived. They all loved and respected him, and placed confidence in him, for they felt that he deserved it and took an interest in every thing with which they were connected. There are few persons who undertake the drudgery of education because they like it—this Dr. Mayo did; and to his over anxiety and exertions in the cause—a cause his whole heart was in—may be ascribed his premature death, for he was not more than fifty-three or four when the event happened.

Dr. Mayo wrote several pamphlets connected with his profession: we have seen—

A Lecture on the Principles of Pestalozzi, May 1826; printed again in 1828, under the title of a Memoir of Pestalozzi.

Observations on the Establishment and Direction of Infants' Schools, 1827.

A Sermon on Infant Education: on Psalm viii. 2, preached at Chelsea, and printed there in 1829.

Lessons on Objects, 1830.

Lessons on Number, 1831.

M. Topffer.

Lately. At Geneva, aged 47, M. Rodolphe Topffer, a humorous author and artist, who produced some very well known works.

A painter by profession, but disabled by ophthalmia, he studied letters, which helped him to translate in another shape his artistical impressions. In his works—the "Voyage en Zigzag," the "Nouvelles Genevoises," the "Presbytère," &c.—were many a landscape, many a caricature, many a graceful profile, which he would have thrown on canvass had he possessed the means. Xavier de Maistre, the author of the "Lepreux" and of the "Voyage autour de ma Chambre," when booksellers, enticed by the success of these two novels, besieged him with entreaties for other works of the same kind, simply sent them to M. Topffer. Still the renown of the latter was slow to pass the bounds of his native town. All the success achieved at Paris by two or three series of caricatures—M. Vieux-Bois, (which was republished in England as Mr. Oldbuck), M. Crepin, &c. was requisite to excite public curiosity as to what might be the worth of the more serious works of this joyous quizzer.

It became then, as it were, a discovery, and the reputation of M. Topffer was especially extended in families to whom he gave a kind of book rare enough in all countries, but still more so in France; books gay without being objectionable, and witty without immorality. This tardy renown did not dazzle the novelist, who had established a school, and who modestly continued his arduous labours. He has just succumbed, after a cruel malady, leaving amongst his pupils, his friends, and especially his readers, many a bitter feeling of regret.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 24. On his passage from Van Diemen's Land to England, aged 31, the Rev. *Edmund John Pogson*, D.C.L. a Law Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; fourth and second surviving son of the late Colonel Pogson of Kesgrave House, near Woodbridge.

May 8. In his 75th year, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Henry Louis Hobart*, D.D. Dean of Windsor and of Wolverhampton, Registrar of the order of the Garter, Vicar of Wantage, Rector of Nocton, Lincolnshire, and of Haseley, Oxfordshire: uncle to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was the fourth and youngest son of George the third Earl, by Albinia, eldest daughter and coheir of Lord Vere Bertie, second son of Robert first Duke of Ancaster. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1797, D.D. 1816; was presented to the rectory of Nocton (value 560*l.*) in 1815, by Lord Chancellor Eldon; appointed to the united deaneries of Windsor and Wolverhampton, with the rectory of Haseley annexed to the former, in 1816; and took the vicarage of Wantage (in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and worth 503*l.* per ann.) in 1828. By the 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 113, sec. 43, the rectory of Haseley was detached from the deanery of Windsor on the death of Dr. Hobart; and by the same clause the Rev. William Birkett, the curate, becomes the rector: after whose death the presentation will revert to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. Dr. Hobart married, in 1824, Charlotte Selina, second daughter of Richard Moore, esq. of Hampton Court Palace, and has left issue four daughters and two sons. His will was proved on the 5th of June, by two of his executors,

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Captain Sir George Tyler, R.N. and Mr. Edmond Fitzmoore, of the Inner Temple. The personal estate was estimated at 35,000*l*. To his widow he has bequeathed an annuity of 300*l*., in addition to the provisions under marriage settlement, and leaves to her his carriages, horses, and furniture; the residue of his property to be divided amongst his children.

May 16. At Coventry, aged 83, the Rev. *Robert Simson*, LL.B. Vicar of St. Michael's church, in that city. He was the eldest son of Robert Simson, M.D. a very celebrated physician of Coventry; and in early life entered the military service, in which he was present at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, in 1779. He was also a witness of that lamentable event, the loss of the Royal George, at Spithead, in 1782. Having afterwards entered the church, he was presented to the living of St. Michael, Coventry, in 1793, since which period he has been a constant resident with his parishioners, his quiet and unassuming habits and deportment obtaining for him the affection and respect of all persons, including those who were of different opinions on religious subjects. For nearly forty years he performed the whole of his clerical duties himself, since which time he has been assisted by a curate. In the year 1843, being the fiftieth anniversary of his incumbency, his parishioners, to testify their high opinion of his meritorious conduct, placed his portrait in their vestry.

June 6. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 34, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Benjamin Bund*, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest and only surviving son of Col. Bund, of Upper Wick, near Worcester.

Aged 56, the Rev. *W. Slatter*, of Rosehill, near Oxford.

June 7. At Reigate, Surrey, in his 72d year, the Rev. *Horace Salusbury Cotton*, formerly Ordinary of Newgate. He previously kept a school at Cuckfield. He was appointed Ordinary of Newgate in 1815; and after 25 years' service he retired on a pension granted by the Court of Aldermen, in 1838. On the 20th Dec. in the same year, his curious collection of books on angling was dispersed by Mr. Leigh Sotheby. His favourite pursuit during many years had been the collection of antiquities, books, and autographs, a large part of which was sold, and a rare portion has been preserved by his eldest son, Lynch Cotton, esq. who inherits his freehold estate at Reigate. By his will he has bequeathed to his two daughters and second son his personal property, with the residue, except £10, which he gives to his old servant. He married Caroline-Amelia, daughter of John and Hannah Merriman, of Newbury: she died Feb. 7, 1842, aged 60. His body is placed in the family vault in the Old Church at Reigate.

June 10. In Cambridge terrace, aged 61, the Rev. *Edward Trevenan*, Rector of Drewsteignton, Devonshire, to which he was instituted in 1810. He married March 12, 1835, Emma, third daughter of the late Sir William Strickland, of Boynton, Bart.

June 12. At Brampton manor-house, near Chesterfield, aged 55, the Rev. *Matson Vincent*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Brampton St. Thomas, to which he was presented in 1832 by the Dean of Lincoln. He married, Nov. 4, 1835, Tabitha, second daughter of Mr. R. Longson, of Walton Works, near Chesterfield.

June 14. At Usk, aged 62, the Rev. *James Barnard Davies*, Rector of Kemeys Inferior, Monmouthshire, and for many years an acting magistrate. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living since 1836.

June 16. Aged 83, the Rev. *James Price*, Rector of Great Munden, Herts, and formerly Vicar of High Wycombe, Bucks. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1788. He was presented to High Wycombe, 1784, by the Earl of Shelburne, and to Great Munden in 1817 by the King.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Dyson*, Rector of Wexham, Bucks. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792, and was presented to his living in 1814 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

June 25. At Stoke-upon-Tern, Shropshire, aged 93, the Rev. *Oswald Leycester*, Rector of that parish. He was uncle to the late Ralph Leycester, esq. of Toft-hall, Cheshire, M.P. for Shaftesbury, and brother to the late Hugh Leycester, esq. K.C. one of the judges of North Wales, being the fifth and youngest son of Ralph Leycester, esq. (who was born in the 17th century,—1699) by Katharine, daughter and coheiress of Peter Gerard, esq. of Crewood. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1773, M.A. 1777, and was presented to the rectory of Stoke-upon-Tern, in 1806, by R. Corbet, esq. He married, first, Mary, daughter of P. Johnson, esq. of Semperly, and secondly, Eliza, daughter of Charles White, esq. of Manchester.

At Kidbrook Lodge, Blackheath, aged 55, the Rev. *George Robert Mountain*, Rector of Havant, Hants. He was the third son of the late Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D. Bishop of Quebec, and brother to the Right Rev. George Jehosephat Mountain, now Bishop of Montreal. He was collated to the rectory of

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Havant in 1825, by Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Winchester. He married Miss Catharine Hinchliff.

June 26. At South Cockerington, Lincolnshire, aged 58, the Rev. *Richard Fenton*, M.A. Vicar of that parish.

June 28. At Whitemoor, Notts, aged 31, the Rev. *William Francis Pickin*, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford.

June 29. At Cley next the Sea, Norfolk, aged 47, the Rev. *Charles Marcon*, for many years Curate of that parish and Hanworth.

June 30. At St. Alban's, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Burges Watson*, M.A. late Vicar of Norton, Herts. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, and was presented to the vicarage of Norton in 1831, by J. Watson, esq.

July 1. The Rev. *Marcus Falloon*, Rector of Layde, co. Antrim.

July 3. At Rowdell house, Sussex, aged 30, the Rev. *Charles Freeman Sandham.*

July 5. At his rectory, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Burn*, Rector of the united parishes of Beaumont and Kirk-Andrew's on Eden, Cumberland, to which he was presented in 1815 by the Earl of Lonsdale.

July 6. At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, in the house of his son-in-law Henry Skeels, esq. aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Clark.*

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 18. At the residence of his son-in-law Mr. E. Moseley, Upper Gloucester-st. aged 73, Thomas Beeby, esq. late of Camberwell.

April 10. At her residence, Somers Town, aged 71, Lucy, relict of Thomas Roberson, esq. late Town Clerk of Oxford.

May 29. In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 47, Capt. Sir Spencer Lambart Hunter Vassall, R.N., K.H. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Spencer Thomas Vassall, (who was mortally wounded at the storming of Monte Video, in South America,) by the daughter of the Rev. D. Evans, D.D. He attained the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy in 1837; and received the honour of knighthood from her present Majesty, in 1838.

June 10. At the residence of Capt. Fowle, Greenwich, aged 30, Miss Jane Grant Wilkinson. She committed suicide by taking enough of the essential oil of almonds to destroy eight persons. Verdict, "Temporary Derangement."

June 13. Aged 25, Peter Edward, second surviving son of J. W. Warren, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town.

At an advanced age, Thomas Garratt, esq. of Newington Green.

At Walworth, Hannah, relict of William Osborne, esq.

June 14. In Park-road, Regent's Park, in her 82d year, Lady Jane Muirhead, great-aunt of the Duke of Atholl. She was the only surviving daughter of John the third Duke, by his cousin Lady Charlotte Murray, only surviving child of James second Duke of Atholl. She was born Dec. 2, 1764, and married at Bath, Aug. 8, 1785, John Grosset Muirhead, esq. of Breadisholm, co. Lanark, who died in 1836, having had no issue.

At Hammersmith, aged 92, Mary, widow of James Moss, esq. and dau. of the late John Walford, esq.

At the house of his grandfather Thomas Acocks, esq. of Sussex-gardens, William-Acocks, only son of the late William Marris, esq. of Gray's-inn-square.

June 15. At Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 61, Elizabeth wife of William Courtney, esq.

In Devonshire-road, Wandsworth-road, aged 35, Capt. John Percival Robinson.

At Camberwell, aged 62, James Puckle, esq.

In Milner-sq. Islington, aged 69, George Whiteley, esq. late of London-st.

June 17. At St. Thomas's-sq. Hackney, John Giberne, esq. of Bond-st. for many years wine merchant to his late Majesty George the Fourth's Household.

June 18. Aged 92, Mary, widow of Wm. West, esq. of West-sq. Southwark.

In the Brixton-road, the relict of Ambrose Bourdon, esq.

In Great Cumberland-pl. Hyde Park, Mary, widow of Sir John Peter, K.M.H.

June 19. At Hampstead, aged 18, Ellen, fourth dau. of the late George Raikes, esq. of Felbridge, Surrey.

Aged 48, Ellen, wife of Henry Davis, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

At North Brixton, aged 43, James Kinloch Walker, esq.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 58, William Blackburn, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. eldest son of the late William Blackburn, esq. of Southwark.

Mary, wife of J. C. Farebrother, esq. of Lambeth.

June 20. Aged 23, Mr. Samuel Butler, son of Mr. Butler, chemist, St. Paul's Church-yard. It appeared that he had formed a strong attachment to a young lady, to whom he wished to be married, but his father proposed a short delay as he considered him too young and the lady was much younger; this produced great excitement, and he poisoned himself by taking prussic acid. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

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In River-st. Myddelton-sq. aged 53, Hilliard Alton, esq. her Majesty's Vice Consul for the Island of Terceira, Azores.

At Dalston, aged 19, Emily, wife of W. P. Inglis, esq. and youngest dau. of R. Aldridge, esq. of the same place.

Aged 54, Caroline, wife of B. H. Smart, esq. of Connaught-terrace.

In Old Millman-st. aged 67, Miss Lawes.

At Stamford Hill, aged 74, Mrs. Williams, late of Great St. Helen's.

Aged 60, Robert Benson, esq. of Sussex-sq. formerly of Liverpool.

June 21. At his brother's residence, Stamford Hill, aged 71, John Windus, esq. formerly of Broad-street-buildings.

At Crouch End, Hornsey, aged 73, John Grant, esq.

June 22. At Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, Caroline-Sophia, fourth dau. of James Gordon Murdoch, esq.

At Mr. Benton's, Abchurch-lane, aged 64, James Edmondson, esq. of Bournes, Cumberland, and Desford, Leicestershire.

June 23. At Camberwell, aged 82, Nicholas Byerley, esq.

June 24. At the house of her friend Miss E. Jones, Duke-st. Portland-place, aged 65, Sarah-Dorothea, relict of Christopher Broome, esq. late of Whitehill, Great Berkhampstead.

At the house of his son-in-law Mr. Meyrick, Eastbourne-terr. Hyde Park, aged 55, James James, esq. of Aylesbury, solicitor.

June 26. Ranulph, youngest son of Charles Cooley Craven, esq. of Harleyford-pl. Kennington.

At Marlborough-terr. Old Kent-road, aged 68, Mary, widow of Ambrose Ward, esq. of Court-lodge, Yalding, Kent.

At Red Lion-sq. aged 59, Mr. P. Davis, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. Verdict: "That the deceased gentleman destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity, brought on by his misfortunes in business, but more particularly his having been robbed by a confidential clerk."

June 27. At Kent-terr. Regent's Park, aged 63, Thomas Richard Toker, esq. Post Capt. (1813), second son of the late John Toker, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe, Kent. He was midshipman in the Defence at the battle of the Nile, and senior Lieut. of the Colossus at Trafalgar, for which he was made Commander Dec. 24, 1805. In 1808 he was appointed to the Cruiser 18, and captured two privateers on the Baltic station. He was promoted to post rank Dec. 4, 1813, and after the peace commanded the Tartarus 20, Perseus 22, and Tamar 28.

Lately. In Eaton-pl. Mrs. F. Webb, of Adwell, Oxfordshire, only dau. of the late E. Webb. esq. Cote-house, Gloucestershire, many years M.P. for Gloucester.

In London, of paralysis, aged 77, Mrs. Susan B. Fletcher, formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

In Sloane-st. Chelsea, Mr. Thomas Downing, Collector of St. George's Hospital upwards of 29 years.

July 1. At Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, aged 66, Wm. Moore, esq. formerly a partner in the house of Bicknell and Moore, Old Bond-st.

July 2. A few days after his arrival from Sydney, Constantina Talbot Crichton, esq. son of Sir Alexander Crichton.

July 3. In Cheapside, aged 47, Richard Standly, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Anne, widow of Capt. Mayotty, of the East India Co.'s service. She was passionately attached to her husband, who died about six weeks since. Since that period she had given way to the greatest despondency, and persisted in visiting the grave of her husband daily. On Wednesday last she again went to the Kensal-green Cemetery, accompanied by a sculptor, with whom she made arrangements for the erection of a tomb to the memory of Capt. Mayotty. On her return to her residence she was immediately seized with such a violent paroxysm of grief that it threw her into a strong convulsive fit, which terminated in death. Verdict: "Natural Death."

July 4. At her brother's, South-parade, Chelsea, aged 68, Mrs. Catherine Rush, dau. of the late Rev. Montague Rush, of Heckfield, Hants.

At Lavender-hill, aged 55, Elizabeth Dorothy, relict of Wm. Henry West, esq.

July 5. Aged 54, Mr. William Bone, second surviving son of the late Henry Bone, esq. R.A.

July 6. At Hackney, aged 79, Mrs. Hole.

July 7. At Apsley House, Arthur, infant son and heir of Lord Charles Wellesley, and grandson of the Duke of Wellington.

BERKS.—*June* 16. At Woolhampton rectory, aged 74, Harriet, widow of the Rev. L. G. Halton, Rector of Thruxton, Hants.

June 25. At St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor, aged 75, Elizabeth Sophia, relict of Major-General Charles Amadée d'Harcourt, Marquis d'Harcourt, peer of France, daughter and heiress of Richard Bard Harcourt, esq. of Pendley, Herts. She died from the effects of a large quantity of laudanum, taken in mistake for a draught of medicine. The Marquis d'Harcourt was killed by a fall from his horse in 1831. (See Gent. Mag. vol. CI. ii,

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474.) The body of the Marquise was interred on the 1st July in the family vault at Aldbury, Herts. The chief mourners were her two sons, le Comte George d'Harcourt, who married the daughter of le Comte de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador; and W. B. Harcourt, esq. who is united to the eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish; and le Comte de Castris, her son-in-law.

BUCKS.—*June* 15. At Olney, aged 31, George Thomas Gauntlett, esq. M.R.C.S. youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Vicar of that place.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March* 31. Aged 23, Charles-Woodcock, eldest son of the late W. W. Hayward, esq. of Cambridge.

May 10. In her 55th year, Katherine Frances, widow of Swann Hurrell, esq. of Foxton, and youngest daughter of the late Charles Finch, esq. of Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*July* 1. Aged 87, Mr. Henry Hindley of Stockport, formerly an extensive manufacturer in that town.

At Chester, aged 79, Mary, relict of Capt. Drake of the Royal Marines.

CORNWALL.—*June* 11. Aged 18, Richard Henry Gurney, youngest son of the late Richard Gurney, esq. Tregony.

June 19. At Falmouth, on his return from Madeira, aged 45, Thomas-Kington Bayly, esq. of Clifton, Glouc.

June 27. At Alverne Hill, Penzance, aged 70, Henry Husband, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*April* 11. John Moorhouse, esq. of Newton, by being thrown from his horse. He was a young gentleman highly respected, and had lately become possessed of a large fortune left to him by his late uncle, Thomas Bousfield, esq. of Newton Rigg House. Mr. M. has left a young widow, but no children.

DEVON.—*March* 22. At her niece's, Plymouth, in her 90th year, Margaret, sister of the late J. Willson, esq. of Romford.

March 26. At Plymouth, in her 81st year, Mary-Moy, relict of John Mark, esq. of Liskeard, Cornwall, and eldest daughter of the late Gill Badeley, esq. of Bath.

June 20. At Belle-vue, near Exeter, Francis Cross, esq. son of the late George Cross, esq. of Duryard, near Exeter.

June 26. At Belmont, Torquay, aged 77, Honoratus Legh Thomas, esq. F.R.S. late of Leicester-place.

June 27. At Culmstock, aged 37, Alfred Dunsford, esq. surgeon.

June 28. At Paignton, aged 67, James Domville, M.D. formerly of Greenwich Hospital, and Deputy Medical Inspector of Royal Naval Hospitals and Fleets; father of the Rev. D. E. Domville, of Christ's coll. Camb.

July 1. At Exeter, aged 86, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Troutbeck, of Blencoe, formerly King's Chaplain at Boston, in Massachusets, North America.

July 2. At Exeter, aged 75, Mrs. Frances Granger, sister of Vice-Adm. Granger, and of the late Edmund Granger, esq. of Exeter.

Eleanor, widow of Rev. F. Belfield, of Primley Hill, in this co.

July 9. Samuel Pitman, esq. surgeon, of Sandford, son of James Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock House.

DORSET.—*April* 5. At Grange, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of John Bond, esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle. She was the sole dau. and heir of John Lloyd, esq. of Cencoed, co. Cardigan, was married in 1794, and left a widow in 1824, having had issue two sons and two daughters.

June 10. At Swanage, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. White, C.B.

June 19. At Bourton, aged 63, John Burfitt, esq.

June 21. At Stalbridge, Jemima, fourth dau. of John Seymour, esq.

July 10. Aged 63, Charlotte-Mary, wife of the Rev. Blackley Cooper, of Luccombe rectory, Dorset.

DURHAM. — *Lately*. Mr. Thomas Jennett, of Stockton-upon-Tees, bookseller and printer. He was, it is believed, of a yeomanry family resident at or near Ormesby, in Cleveland. At a very early age he was taken into the shop of Mr. Robert Christopher, then an eminent and wealthy bookseller at Stockton-on-Tees; and he was afterwards taken into partnership by his master, by whose death, in 1819, he became sole proprietor of the business, and, although a man of very different abilities and acquirements, eventually rose to a position of great popularity and considerable respect at Stockton. He was not a person of literary attainments; but his exceeding good nature, and his "affection for Stockton, and all that pertained thereto," amply compensated for the want of it. He was twice mayor of Stockton (first in 1819, and, subsequently, a few years before his death); and on the day of his funeral the town testified its respect by an order for closing all the shops.

ESSEX.—*May* 30. At the rectory-house, Ashen, Margaret, youngest sister of the Rev. Edm. Squire.

At Pebmarsh, aged 36, Emma, wife of John Start, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*May* 29. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. William Ireland Jones, late of the Madras service, from which he retired in 1825.

June 13. At Clifton, Ann, second dau.

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of the late Richard Rogers, esq. of Hackney.

June 15. Aged 15, George Henry Kinnaird Dana, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Dana, of Winterbourne House, and cousin to Lord Kinnaird.

June 21. At the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Edward Palling, Adsett House, Westbury-upon-Severn, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Hayward, Rural Dean of the Deanery of Stonehouse, and for many years magistrate of the co. of Gloucester.

June 25. At Somerset-sq. Bristol, aged 75, Frances, third dau. of the late Thomas Maundrell, esq. of Blackland House, Wilts.

June 27. Lucy, wife of Philip John Ducarel, esq. of Newland House, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Crossman, Rector of West Monkton and Blagdon, Somersetshire.

June 28. At his house in College-green, Bristol, aged 54, Mr. William Strong, bookseller. His celebrity as a bibliopolist, acquired by persevering application and industry, placed him in the first rank of his profession. Nor was his correct taste in the fine arts and articles of vertû less conspicuous. These qualities, united to his character for high moral worth, endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his memory will long be held in respect. He died a widower, and childless.

June 29. At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 28, after a short illness, Maria Georgina Nicolay.

June 30. At Clifton, aged 90, Mrs. Hamilton Lambart.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Judith, widow of David Bernard, esq. of Jamaica.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Williams, late ironmonger, of Newport. Mr. Williams was one of those who were wounded while protecting the Westgate against the memorable attack of the Chartists, for which he received 20*l.* per annum to the time of his decease.

July 7. At Clifton, aged 31, John eldest son of the late Rev. John Dennis, A.B. of Budleigh Salterton.

HANTS.—*March* 20. Margaret Frances, wife of Francis Worsley, esq. of Birchfield, Isle of Wight, and late of Thames Ditton.

June 6. At the house of her son-in-law, at Southsea, aged 57, Honor Edgcumbe, widow of George Towry West, esq. formerly of the Admiralty Office, Somerset House.

June 14. At Shirley, Southampton, aged 78, Dorothy-Fryer, relict of J. C. Hyde, esq. formerly of the Hon. Company's Service at the East India-house.

June 17. At Ridgway House, near Lymington, aged 64, William Gaven, esq. of that place, and of Armagh, co. Sligo.

June 19. At Andover, aged 54, Sabina, wife of William Hawkins Heath, esq. banker, and youngest dau. of John D'Oyly Hutchins, esq. late of Porton, Wilts, and of Penton Lodge, near Andover.

June 21. At Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut. C. H. Lapidge, formerly Lieut. and Comm. of H.M.'s brig Pantaloon.

July 2. At Southampton, aged 86, Selina, widow of the Rev. W. Hony, Vicar of Liskeard, Cornwall.

July 3. At Ashling-house, aged 82, Sophia, relict of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Morgan, of Greenwich.

July 5. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 64, George-Maunsel Shield, esq. of Rochester.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Walford, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. F. Marston, Vicar of Stokesay, near Ludlow.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 13. At High Elms, near Watford, aged 72, John Ryley, esq. formerly of Bengal Civil Service, and for nearly thirty years a magistrate for the county of Hertford.

June 23. At Norcott Court, aged 26, Margaret-Smart, only dau. of the late John Loxley, esq.

KENT.—*June* 11. At his residence in the Dock-yard, Chatham, aged 56, M. B. Mends, esq. storekeeper; also, on the 15th, aged 52, Mrs. Mends, his wife.

June 18. Aged 46, Wm. Howkins, esq. late of Crofton Lodge, Orpington.

June 21. At Woolwich, aged 56, Mr. James Marsh. He was the inventor of the test for arsenic, now generally used in medical jurisprudence. He held the situation of practical chemist at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and was assistant to Dr. Faraday, at the Royal Military Academy. He has left a widow and family.

June 24. At Dover, Eleanor West, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Toke, of Godington.

June 30. At Eltham, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of James Vogan, esq.

Lately. At Canterbury, aged 73, Miss Affra Rouse Elsted, formerly of Romney.

July 6. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 17, Madeline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John King, esq. of Brighton.

LANCASTER.—*June* 18. At Brook House, Waterloo, near Liverpool, aged 70, Charles Horsfall, esq.

Lately. In the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, from severe concussion of the brain, caused by a fall in the hurdle-race the day previous, aged 29, J. M. Byrne, esq. of Tenbury, Worc. leaving a young widow to lament his untimely end.

July 3. Aged 46, Martha, wife of

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Daniel Dronsfield, esq. of Werneth House, Oldham.

At Everton, aged 62, Mr. James P. Phœnix, late librarian at the Liverpool Lyceum Library, which institution he had faithfully served for a period of 40 years.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 15. At East Acton, suddenly, while superintending the making of a rick of hay, Mr. Peter Grillion, the well-known proprietor of Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-st. Piccadilly.

At Page Green, Tottenham, after a long illness, much respected, aged 78, George Capper, esq. many years at the head of the firm of George Capper and Nephews, merchants, Crosby-square.

July 1. At Harrow, Emily B., youngest dau. of Clement Tudway, esq. of Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq.

July 2. At Teddington, aged 56, William Levitt Hedding, esq. late of the 35th Foot.

July 5. At Teddington, aged 20, Rebecca, youngest dau. of Mr. A. Cosser, of Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

Lately. At Castlebar Hill, Ealing, aged 67, Elizabeth-Ann, Lady Wetherall, relict of Gen. Sir Frederick Wetherall, G.C.H., and dau. of the late W. Mair, esq. of Colby House, Kensington.

NORFOLK.—*March* 31. At Norwich, aged 61, Mr. G. Edwards, late Alderman of that city.

June 5. At Catton, aged 79, Robert Longe, esq. a Deputy Lieut. of this county.

At Martham, aged 77, Wm. Rising, esq. a justice of the peace.

June 6. At Marsham, aged 35, George William Danby Palmer, esq. eldest son of G. D. Palmer, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

June 8. At Denton, Esther, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hickman.

June 14. At Watlington, aged 85, William Dowsing, esq. for forty years Churchwarden of that parish.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Belle Vue, near Shrewsbury, aged 90, Mrs. Lane, dau. of the late Sir C. Leighton, Bart. of Loton-park.

SOMERSET.—*June* 28. At Milverton, aged 68, Charles Trevor, esq.

Lately. At Bath, aged 83, Miss Mary Williams, of Belvedere.

In Bath, aged 78, Hannah, relict of S.P. Boileau, esq. of Carnarvon, North Wales.

At Bath, Mary, only dau. of J. M. Nooth, M.D., F.R.S.

At Bath, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of W. Hunt, esq.

STAFFORD. — *June* 21. At Warslow hall, aged 78, Eleanor, relict of Major Carige, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

July 3. At Lichfield, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Oldershaw, LL.D., Vicar of Tarvin, Cheshire, and dau. of the late Rev. William Inge, M.A., Precentor of Lichfield Cathedral, and Rector of Brereton, Cheshire.

Lately. Samuel Barber, esq. of Walsall, who has bequeathed to the General Hospital, Birmingham, 500*l.*; Queen Mary's School, Walsall, 500*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edgbaston, 500*l.*; the British and Foreign Bible Society, 500*l.*; the Church Missionary Society, 500*l.*; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, 500*l.*; St. Peter's Church, Walsall, 200*l.*; the Parish Church of Cannock, 100*l.*; and the Blue Coat and National School, Walsall, 100*l.*

SUFFOLK.—*July* 3. At Walsham-le-Willows, aged 77, Jane, relict of Daniel Vautier, esq. R.N. of Hainault Forest, Walthamstow.

SURREY.—*June* 13. At Richmond, aged 79, Mrs. Thuillier, formerly of Bath, and relict of John Thuillier, esq. of Cadiz.

June 16. At Ditton-park, aged 37, the Hon. Jane-Caroline Scott-Montagu, third dau. of the late Lord Montagu, and sister to the Countess of Home.

At Croydon, aged 83, John Norrish, esq.

June 20. At Guildford, aged 83, Mrs. Tinkler, relict of W. Tinkler, esq. of Chilworth.

June 25. At Grove-house, Battersea, aged 21, Duncan M'Kellar, esq.

At the residence of Capt. Carew, of Beddington Park, aged 12, P. M. Shaw Stewart, son of Capt. Houston Stewart, R.N., accidentally shot from his clothes catching the trigger of a gun.

At Weybridge, aged 80, James Taylor, esq.

June 26. At Godalming, William Keen, esq. banker.

June 30. At Norwood, Henry Langton, esq. of Margate, and late of Maidenhead.

July 5. At Chobham, William, eldest and only surviving son of the late Thomas Newman, esq.

SUSSEX.—*June* 15. At Mr. Wyatt's, St. Leonard's, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of John Whichelo, esq. formerly of Brighton.

June 21. At Brighton, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, niece of the late Mrs. Adm. Hunter.

June 24. At Bexhill, near Hastings, aged 39, Mr. William Peacock, solicitor, late of Carlton Chambers, Regent-street.

June 25. At Brighton, Catherine, wife of Thomas Knox Holmes, esq.

July 5. At Worthing, aged 31, Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of James Scovell, esq. of Ulster-place, Regent's Park.

July 6. At St. Leonard's, aged 38, Walpole George Eyre, esq. late of the

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Royal Fusiliers, nephew of Henry Samuel Eyre, esq. of Bryanston-sq.

At Chichester, aged 69, Nancy, the only surviving sister of John Voyse Hodge, esq.

WARWICK.—*June* 26. At Leamington, Mary, relict of the Rev. Samuel Sandys, Rector of Southam.

Lately. At Warwick-house, Leamington, aged 74, J. Rotton, esq. late Receiver-General of the Excise.

WILTS.—*June* 12. At Trowbridge, John Clark, esq. formerly one of the principal manufacturers of that town, and for the last twelve years a very active magistrate of Wilts.

June 16. At Alvedistone, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Rebbeck.

At Trowbridge, aged 38, Maria-Sims, wife of the Rev. S. Martin.

June 18. At Broad Chalke, aged 70, G. B. Young, esq.

Lately. At Collingbourne Kingston, Charles-Donald, only child of the Rev. Chas. Harwood Poore, Vicar, and Minor Canon of Winchester.

Accidentally drowned whilst bathing, aged 15, George, the eldest son of Robert Mackrell, esq. of Salisbury.

July 2. At the rectory, Pewsey, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, Canon of Salisbury. She was the third dau. of the late Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, Bart., was married in 1814, and had a very numerous family.

YORK.—*May* 25. Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Benson Pease, one of the aldermen of Leeds, the senior partner in the eminent firm of Pease, Heaton, and Co., stuff-merchants, and uncle to Mr. W. Aldam, jun. one of the representatives of the town. He was a Member of the Society of Friends.

June 30. At Leeds, aged 62, Hannah, wife of Mr. George Ibbotson, of Sowerby Bridge, and formerly of Brighouse, both near Halifax, solicitor, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Adam Ibbotson, of Kilham, near Driffield, Vicar of Garton-on-the-Wolds.

July 1. At Hull, aged 73, Mary, relict of George Fielding, esq. M.D.

July 2. Jessica-Jemima, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Wyatt, Rector of Burghwallis.

July 5. At Scarborough, aged 39, Henry, youngest son of Henry Byron, esq., formerly of that place.

WALES.—*June* 7. At Llandilo-fach, near Pontardulais, aged 117, John Mathews, labourer, leaving a dau. nearly 90, several grand-children and great grand-children, and the children of great grand-children.

June 21. Aged 46, Samuel Lewin, esq. of Womaston House, Radnorsh.

Aged 75, Mrs. Frances Edwards, of the Grove, near Llansaintfraid, Montgomerysh.

Lately. At St. Thomas's Green, Haverfordwest, aged 94, Miss Shewins.

At Carmarthen, William Graham, an individual well known about that town for his eccentric and caustic humour. He was the *protegé* of Sir James Graham, the late Secretary for the Home Department, to whom he was nearly allied, and who allowed him up to his death 40*l.* per annum. It was the foible of the deceased to claim—and in several instances the claim was allowed—relationship with several of the Scotish nobility, in particular with the Duke of Montrose. In early life he was a clerk in the banking-house of Henderley, in London; but his erratic and eccentric disposition was found to disqualify him for the sedentary labours of the desk; and he was ultimately rusticated in this part of the country (Carmarthen), where he has spent the greater part of a long and harmless life.

SCOTLAND.—*May* 7. At Glasgow, William Meikleham, esq. LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University.

June 8. At Skaldon, Ayrshire, Sir Alexander Montgomery Cunninghame, the 7th Bart. of Corsehill in that county (1672). He was the son of Sir James Montgomery Cunninghame, whom he succeeded in 1837. He is now succeeded by his brother Thomas.

IRELAND.—*April* 7. Robert Heineky, esq. proprietor of the Bilton Hotel, Sackville-street. He came by his death by taking a large dose of laudanum.

May 31. At Dublin, Francis Prendergast, esq. Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

June 11. Aged 56, the Hon. Thomas Ffrench, of St. Brandon's, Galway, brother of Lord Ffrench.

June 15. At Kingstown, aged 78, Rachel, dau. of Mark Scott, esq. of Mohubber, Tipperary, and niece to John, first Earl of Clonmel.

June 20. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, Capt. Nicholas Pelham Giveen, 70th Reg.

June 26. Aged 84, Mrs. Abigail Knott, a highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and relict of William Knott, esq. of Rathangan.

JERSEY.—*June* 21. At St. Peter's Villa, aged 75, James Rodd, esq. of Doddiscombsleigh, one of the Magistrates for Devonshire.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec.* 31. Of wounds received at Ferozeshah, Colonel James Maclaren, of the 16th Grenadier Bengal N. Inf. He was a cadet of 1808, and attained the rank of Major 1833. He was nominated Aide-de-camp to the Queen,

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with the rank of Colonel, in the Gazette (since his death) of the 3d April.

March 22. At Chukkoke, Ensign James Laing, 15th Regt. of Inf., youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Brighton.

March 27. Near Bellary, Mary, wife of Capt. James Jackson, 14th Madras N. I.

March 29. At Bellary, Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Ely, 6th Regt. N. I.

April 15. At Mangalore, aged 21, Lieut. H. Hickman, 34th Madras Light Inf. youngest son of R. Hickman, esq. of Old-Swinford, Worc.

April 16. At Coroth, on the Malabar coast, Lieut. C. G. Smith, H. M. 25th Regt. which he joined as Ensign in 1837. He destroyed himself while on a shooting excursion with some brother officers.

April 18. At Calcutta, Caroline, wife of F. W. Simms, esq. civil engineer, and dau. of H. Nutting, esq. of Islington.

April 22. At Calicut, Harry Gough, Senior Lieut. 25th Regt., eldest son of Richard Gough, esq. of Kibworth House, co. Leicester.

April 23. At Neueva Ellia, Ceylon, Henry, third son of the Rev. Frederick Peel, Rector of Willingham, Lincolnshire.

April 27. At Meerut, aged 27, Francis-Digby Willoughby, Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, second son of H. Willoughby, esq. of Birdsall, Yorkshire.

May 2. At Surat, Bombay, John Gordon, esq. Collector at Surat. He arrived in India as a writer, on the 23d Jan. 1828. It was as deputy postmaster, and afterwards as postmaster-general, that Mr. Gordon was best known to the community.

May 20. At Bombay, Capt. Philip Charles Newton Amiel, 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Inf. youngest son of the late Capt. H. S. Amiel, of the 7th Hussars.

June 2. On his passage to England, within a few miles of Aden, Lieut. John Adee Curtis, Bombay Eng. second surviving son of John Adee Curtis, esq. of Dorking.

WEST INDIES.—*March* 14. At Nassau, New Providence, Capt. George Bartley, 2d West India Regt., second son of the late Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., having survived his youngest brother, who was killed at Sobraon, but 32 days.

April 11. At Providence, aged 76, the Hon. James Fenner, for many years Governor of Rhode Island.

ABROAD.—*Dec.* 20. At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 24, Harold John M'Leod, third and youngest son of John Norman M'Leod, of Macleod.

Jan. 11. In Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 50, Matthew Forster, esq. Member of the Legislative Council, and Comptroller General.

Feb. 21. At Monte Video, Angelo Lewis Vanzetti, esq., Master of her Majesty's ship Eagle.

Feb. 22. On board Her Majesty's ship Herald, in the Pacific, aged 23, Mr. Edmonstone, botanist to the expedition. A loaded rifle being accidentally touched by one of the men, it went off and passed through his head, killing him instantly. He had lately been elected Botanical Professor of the Andersonian University of Glasgow, and was the author of a botanical work, the "Flora of Shetland." His remains were buried on shore on the following day.

March 9. At Valparaiso, aged 23, Thomas-Bond, second son of the Rev. John Buck, of Hampton Lucy, co. Warw.

April 1. In Switzerland, Col. Charles Frederick Wild, C.B., of the Bengal service. He was a Cadet in 1805; and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th N. Infantry in 1833.

April 2. At sea, four days from the Cape, on his passage home, aged 19, James S. W. Atkinson, Lieut. R.A., third son of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley.

April 11. On his passage from India, off St. Helena, aged 33, Capt. John Surman, of the 15th Hussars, son of Capt. Surman, of Petty France, leaving a wife and five children to lament his premature death. He entered the regiment as Cornet in 1835.

April 16. In the district of George, Cape of Good Hope, Alfred Taylor, esq., late of Highbury-terrace. He was accidentally drowned in the attempt to save the life of one of his servants.

At Monte Video, Catherine De Cardignon, wife of John Greenway, esq. and dau. of John Hunter, esq. American ex-Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil.

April 24. At Nassau, Mary, the beloved wife of the Hon. John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Vesey Manning, formerly Chief Justice of the same island.

May 5. At Quebec, Lower Canada, aged 81, the Hon. James Kerr, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in that Province. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, July 8, 1791.

May 6. At Dusseldorff, Henry Comyns Berkeley, esq., formerly of Lincoln's-inn. He was one of the sons of the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Vicar of Writtle, in Essex.

May 7. At Madeira, aged 22, James Henry Barclay, esq., Ensign 93d Highlanders, youngest son of Capt. Barclay, R.N. of Dysart, Fyfe.

May 15. At Paris, Elizabeth, wife of

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William Lock, esq., late of Norbury Park, Surrey. She was a Miss Jennings, a celebrated beauty.

May 21. Of apoplexy, at Geneva, while on a tour in Switzerland, aged 44, Major Richard Dowell, late of the Madras service. He was appointed Captain of the 52nd N. Inf. in 1832.

May 23. At Gibraltar, Capt. Thomas Mostyn, 54th Regt., fourth son of the late Sir Edward Mostyn of Talacre, Flintshire, Bart. He entered the regiment as Ensign in 1836.

May 27. At Milan, aged 25, the Hon. Elias Robert Plunkett, second son of the Earl and Countess of Fingall. He entered the army in the 60th Rifles, but, the service being not according to his habits, he retired after a few years. He was attached to the British embassy at Vienna, and had only left the Austrian capital a few months to meet his relatives in Italy.

May. At St. Helena, Col. Hamelin Trelawney, of the Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that island. He entered the Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant in 1798; became 1st Lieutenant in Oct. 1799, Captain Dec. 1805, brevet Major Aug. 1819, regimental Lieut.-Colonel May 1831, and regimental Colonel Nov. 1841. He served in Holland in 1799, and in the Peninsula and the south of France from Nov. 1813 to the end of the war in 1814, including the passage of the Adour.

June 3. At sea, on board her Majesty's ship Vixen, Mr. Edward Ward, R.N., late Paymaster and Purser of her Majesty's ship Styx.

June 5. At Paris, on her return to England from Rome, Elizabeth, wife of Ford Madox Brown, esq., dau. of the late Samuel Bromley, esq. of Deptford.

June 7. At Florissant Renens, near Lausanne, in Switzerland, Comm. John Seager, R.N. He was made Lieutenant 1799, and Commander 1814.

June 8. At Malta, aged 19, Frederick-Annesley, younger son of the late Bishop James, of Calcutta.

June 13. At the villa of Albaro, near Genoa, aged 20, Augustine Edouard Pierre Louis, elder son of Mons. Pierre Edouard Alletz, French Consul in that city, and grandson of the late John Green, esq., of Hinckley, co. Leic.

June 18. At Creuznach, on the Rhine, Anne, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Keppel.

June 30. At Pau, aged 55, Lucy-Anne, wife of the Rev. John Drake, Rector of Stourton, Wilts.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from JUNE 27, to JULY 18, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1918	3818	Under 15	1942	3818
Females	1900		15 to 60	1237	
			60 and upwards	633	
			Age not specified	6	

Births for the above period.....5227

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, July 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
52 10	28 2	23 6	33 8	39 4	37 6

PRICE OF HOPS, July 24.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l*. 2*s*. to 6*l*. 4*s*.—Kent Pockets, 5*l*. 5*s*. to 9*l*. 0*s*.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 24.

Hay, 3*l*. 0*s*. to 4*l*. 0*s*.—Straw, 1*l*. 12*s*. to 1*l*. 14*s*.—Clover, 4*l*. 0*s*. to 5*l*. 15*s*.

SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 0*d*.	Head of Cattle at Market, July 20.	
Mutton	3*s*. 2*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.	Beasts 2895	Calves 184
Veal	3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.	Sheep and Lambs 32,190	Pigs 160
Pork	3*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.		

COAL MARKET, July 24.

Walls Ends, from 14*s*. 3*d*. to 15*s*. 6*d*. per ton. Other sorts from 13*s*. 0*d*. to 15*s*. 0*d*.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s*. 0*d*. Yellow Russia, 43*s*. 0*d*.

CANDLES, 7*s*. 0*d*. per doz. Moulds, 9*s*. 6*d*.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jun.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	63	67	29, 68	fair, cly. rain
27	66	69	67	, 67	do. do. hy. sh.
28	66	68	59	, 82	do. do.
29	67	71	57	, 82	do. do.
30	66	72	57	, 89	do. do. hy. sh.
J. 1	64	71	61	30, 01	do. do.
2	66	72	66	, 05	cldy. showers
3	67	71	60	, 15	fair, cloudy
4	67	81	67	, 13	fine
5	71	83	58	29, 68	do. cly. sh. th.
6	60	65	57	, 62	fair, do. do.
7	60	65	61	, 88	do. do.
8	80	67	61	, 78	slightshowers
9	62	67	61	, 71	cons. rn. fair
10	64	67	61	, 81	hy. rain, th.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	64	69	60	30, 11	fair
12	67	73	61	, 14	fine
13	69	78	67	, 02	do.
14	70	76	64	29, 73	do.
15	67	72	62	, 94	do. cloudy
16	66	69	60	, 63	cldy. sl. shrs.
17	65	69	56	, 45	fair, cloudy
18	61	69	69	, 38	hy. shrs. fair
19	61	69	60	, 72	do. do. fa. cly.
20	63	72	57	, 91	fine, cloudy
21	67	70	60	, 92	cly. fair, sho.
22	66	71	60	, 88	fair, cloudy
23	66	73	62	, 85	fine
24	70	62	57	, 83	cly. hy. shrs.
25	64	67	57	30, 02	fine

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	205	95	——	96⅝	10 1/16	——	——	——	25 pm.	9 13 pm.
29	——	95⅝	——	97	——	——	——	——	23 pm.	14 10 pm.
30	205	95⅝	——	97	10¼	——	——	——	18 pm.	9 14 pm.
1	206½	95⅝	——	97	——	——	——	——	18 pm.	9 13 pm.
2	206½	95⅝	——	96⅞	10¼	——	——	——	——	10 14 pm.
3	206½	95⅝	——	97	10¼	93⅞	——	——	20 25 pm.	11 15 pm.
4	207	95⅝	——	97 1/16	10⅜	——	——	——	25 pm.	12 16 pm.
6	208	96	95¾	97¼	10⅜	——	——	263	——	13 17 pm.
7	208	96⅛	95⅞	97⅜	10⅜	95½	——	261½	——	14 17 pm.
8	209	96⅜	96	97⅞	10¼	——	——	——	——	17 14 pm.
9	209	96⅜	96⅛	97⅞	10¼	——	——	——	——	13 16 pm.
10	208	96¼	96⅛	97⅞	10⅜	——	——	——	——	12 14 pm.
11	209	96¼	96	97⅞	10⅜	——	106	263	——	15 11 pm.
13	209	96¼	96	97⅞	10⅜	——	——	——	22 pm.	11 15 pm.
14	209	96¼	96	97⅞	10⅜	——	——	——	22 pm.	15 11 pm.
15	208	96¼	95⅞	97⅞	10⅜	——	——	——	——	11 15 pm.
16	——	96¼	95⅞	97⅞	——	——	——	——	20 27 pm.	15 10 pm.
17	208½	96¼	95⅞	97⅞	10⅜	——	——	——	20 25 pm.	14 10 pm.
18	209	96⅛	95⅞	97⅝	——	——	——	261	25 pm.	10 14 pm.
20	208	96	95⅞	97⅝	——	——	——	262½	25 20 pm.	14 10 pm.
21	——	96	95⅝	97⅛	10⅜	——	——	——	——	14 10 pm.
22	208	96	95⅛	97⅛	10⅜	——	——	——	25 pm.	10 14 pm.
23	208½	95⅞	95⅛	97⅛	10⅜	——	105½	——	25 pm.	11 15 pm.
24	——	96	95⅝	97⅝	10⅜	——	——	——	25 20 pm.	14 10 pm.
25	——	96⅛	95¾	97¾	10⅜	——	106¼	262	25 pm.	10 14 pm.
27	209	96¼	95⅞	97⅞	10⅜	——	——	——	20 25 pm.	10 15 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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J. Buckler del. 1806

J. Basire sc.

Remains of the Priory House at Edington — Wiltshire.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—We have received as additional contributions to the repairs of this venerable structure, since our last, from Bolton Corney, esq. M.R.S.L. 10*s.* and from C. E. Long, esq. 5*s.*

A. Z. inquires whether any correspondent can explain the initials, A. E. A. O. which are appended to each of Dr. Parr's Dedications to Burke, Lord North, and Fox, inserted in his Edition of Bellendenus.

M. wishes to know the authority of the term "Very Reverend" as applied to Deans of Cathedrals. In an inscription on the tomb of a Dean of Lincoln, who died in the early part of the present century, he is termed "The Reverend Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln." When M. resided in the University of Oxford, 37 years ago, it was the practice to pray for "the Reverend the Dean," the Canons, &c. of Christ Church. It would not be difficult to enumerate other instances.

W. T. P. S. writes, "A bronze Celt has been lately found, embedded in clay on the Oxenham estates, *South Tawton*, about 19 miles from Exeter. It is without loop, and has the grooves, or places in the upper part for inserting two pieces of wood, as a handle or haft, lashed, no doubt, with cord or bandages. At Sittingbourne, Kent, Jan. 1828, four Celts and a gouge in bronze, or bell metal, were found in an urn. Those discovered near Attleborough, Norfolk, were in company also with gouges and other implements.—(See C. R. Smith's Collectanea, No. 7, pp. 105, 6.) Hence, it is supposed they were workmen's tools, not warlike weapons. France and Germany boast of these *chisels* as well as Britain. A remarkable fact has lately come to light. Mr. Ralph Sanders, of the Exeter Bank, in whose possession is the Devon *Celt* above noticed, informs me that he has a spear given to one of our travellers by the "King" of Madagascar; one end of which is the usual lance head, or point, common to all spears; the other has a *Celt* fixed on each side in grooves, identical with the one now under discussion, and with which the natives of that island used to flay, skin, or deglubate the beasts killed in their hunting excursions. Have we at last come to the knowledge of the *Celt* as a cognate instrument, once common to the great family of mankind.

The same correspondent states, that it is proposed to set up a brass plate in St. Lawrence's Church, Exeter, to the memory of that ill used loyalist, Colonel JOHN PENRUDDOCKE, who was beheaded by Cromwell's order, 16th May, 1655, in this city, together with COL. GROVE, of Enford, co. Wilts, in Exeter Castle, and interred very privately near the chancel, in St. Lawrence's church. A brass plate with the well-known inscription, "In restituendo Ecclesiam, in asserendo Regem," &c. exists to GROVE, in St. Sydwell's church. But poor John Penruddocke, (of Compton, Wilts) has been overlooked. The offence was, appearing in arms for Charles the Second; and the unhappy prisoners, along with many others, were captured at South Molton, in this county, by Col. Croke, who broke faith with them after solemn promises. Jones, a connexion of Cromwell, was pardoned. For particulars, see Izaacke's Hist. of Exeter, pp. 10—16; Ludlow's Memoirs; Hoare's Modern Wiltshire; and Sir Richard Steele's Letters of Penruddocke to his wife after condemnation. A portrait of him is given in some old copies of Clarendon, young, and in armour.

Mr. D'OYLY BAYLEY begs to correct two or three passages in his letter on Physical Genealogy in our Magazine of last month. Page 151, 1st col. 31st line, for "persons," read "person;" page 152, 1st col. 2d line, for "*cross* marriages," read "*inter*-marriages." Ibid., 40th line, insert "*the*" before "32 *quartiers*." Same page, bottom of 2d col., there is an obscurity and imperfection, which ought to be removed in favour of a clearer explanation of the statement, as follows:

"Who ever knew of a Scotchman who was not proud, prudent, and brotherly? Do not these properties mark the Scotch almost without exception, whether we view them separately as men and as families, or wholly as a nation? It is so; and the reason is, because within their own country they are the least mongrel race of the earth, and have for ages been more exclusive in their matrimonial alliances than any other—ever matching among themselves. Thus the Scotch nation is rather to be regarded as *one great family*, for every member of it may claim a common origin; and so intensely amalgamated has become the blood of its original founders, by the repeated intermarriages of their posterity—while seldom or never matching into other nations—that, however different their individual patriarchs might originally be, their properties have since got thoroughly mingled, and now inseparably united; and are indelibly imprinted on every one of their descendants as a general, though most distinctive, mental and moral characteristic."

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Early French Poets. By the Rev. Francis Cary, *M.A.* 1846.

NAPOLEON used to say of the history of France, that one might write it in a hundred volumes, or in two; in a hundred volumes, if you entered into all the details; in two, if you gave a general view of the subject. This is true of all history; and one might add that it is desirable it should be written both in fulness and in abridgment. But if it needs the learning and patience of a Benedictine monk to execute the former plan, it would require nearly the same virtues and acquirements in his reader, to enable him to profit by them. Besides, one is as likely to lose oneself in the details of a large book, as in the intricacies of an extensive forest; one may wander from the straight path, and become bewildered by the multitude of objects around us. It is not every one who can cut out a way for himself: and it is as well to know nothing at all, as only to know a number of little things. We are therefore thankful to those writers who will occasionally take us under their protection, as Virgil did Dante, and, carrying us up to some vantage ground, point out to our view the leading features and general aspect of the extended country below us. Besides, as our capacity of acquiring knowledge is very limited, as time is very short, and as no human brain can become an encyclopedia of universal information, there are many things of which we must be content to be ignorant, and many also of which a certain bounded and partial knowledge will be sufficient. This holds true particularly of the ornamental parts of literature: hundreds and thousands of people read Shakspere and Milton who never heard the name of Marston or Vicars. Many also are acquainted with the writings of Boileau and Racine, whose curiosity never extended to the pages of Marot or Ronsard. And yet it is seldom that any name is preserved in the register of fame without a reason; no man is distinguished above his fellows but for some superior quality; and on closer investigation it will be found that because a work is not to be placed in the foremost ranks of fame, it does not of necessity follow that it should be condemned to utter oblivion, or considered as worthless. Statues, it is said, that have once fallen to the ground, are never replaced on their pedestals; but that is no reason why they should not be deposited in museums containing the curiosities of antiquity. Before the long majestic march of a nation's literature commences, a number of skirmishers and irregular troops and light cavalry may be seen preceding it:—Now Fontenelle, in his life of his uncle T. Corneille, says truly, "To judge of the merit of a *work*, you must consider it in itself; but to estimate the merit of an *author*, you must compare him to the age in which he lived." And it surely may not improperly be considered both as an elegant and useful employment to those who, like ourselves, entertain a high opinion of the importance of literature, to mark its gradual progress, and not to overlook or to despise the earlier stages of its growth; to watch, one after one, the different stars as they come forth in its firmament, and to observe the various degrees

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of lustre and beauty they possess. Such an inquiry also throws a light on the nature of genius as it is seen struggling with difficulties in its progress, and acted upon by association, by times, by circumstances, and by persons.

These observations will apply to the volume we have brought before our readers; which ought to recommend itself to them at once by the curiosity of the subject and the excellence of the execution. We can at least answer for ourselves, that when we began, some years since, our humble researches in the pages of the early poetry of France, we found the subject so attractive, that we were led on from poet to poet, both by many and various merits we acknowledged in their writings; and also by seeing for the first time in their pages the original *mould* before us from which so many copies had been taken, that were familiar to us in their followers, and unacknowledged by them. A sudden flash would sometimes dart out of the obscurity of these old neglected pages, which would throw a clear light over a whole surface of a modern allusion or expression. At any rate, there is to be found in these writers a freshness, a native force and colour that breathes as it were of nature herself, as if they were inspired by the open air, and sky, and breath of heaven; while their successors too often remind us of a mere artificial life, and of a light not borrowed from the sun. One may sometimes believe that we hear a new chord struck on the lyre that never sounded to us before, and we may at length learn to look with respect, if not with reverence, to those who, in ages of ignorance and of darkness, preserved by unceasing efforts the flame of poetry from being extinguished, and transmitted its increasing lights to distant generations.*

The chronological table of French poets in this volume, beginning with Robert Wace, in the 12th century, and ending with the death of Malherbe, in 1628, contains sixty-five names, of which to the general reader certainly not more than twelve are known; and of which we confess for ourselves, though we have read extracts from the writings of many in the compilations of historians, critics, and biographers, yet we have not made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with more than half that number. It is but a small shelf in a cabinet of our library that contains the following little nosegay of early poetry, commencing, as is fit, with the effusions of regal genius. Thibaut King of Navarre, Charles Duke of Orleans, then Clement Marot, J. du Bellay, Etienne Jodelle, Remy Belleau, Pierre de Ronsard, and the list closes with Malherbe. To all these, nevertheless, we have been indebted for many hours of recreation and delight; and we have lamented not seldom, that we had no opportunity of adding one or two more to our number, which should have contained the names of Villon, Alain Chartier, and Estienne Pasquier. We have not, however, mentioned the honourable names of the twin authors of the *Roman de la Rose*, Guillaume Lorris and Jean de Meun; while that also of Marguerite of Valois must not be overlooked. Charles Duke of Orleans flourished about the time of Chaucer,

* On the history of early French poetry we beg to recommend to our readers a work characterised equally by the depth, research, and the elegance of its composition, a work that has received the praise both of Gibbon and Voltaire,—we mean L'Histoire de la Poésie Français, par M. L'Abbé Massieu. It is unfinished, owing to the death of its author, coming down only as far as the time of Francis I. The Abbé Massieu died in 1722: he was nearly blind in his latter years. There are some dissertations by him in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and other works.—Rev.

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and Ronsard was contemporary with Shakspere. The last in the list, *Malherbe*, lived in the time of our James the First. Of these poets Mr. Cary has made extracts from the writings of twenty-three; but in his Introductory Essay he has given an account of the others, so as to satisfy those who wish only for a *bird's eye* view of the subject—a sketch and outline of its principal features, or to act as a guide when deeper researches and more extensive information are intended to arise from the foundation he has laid. The papers which compose the volume were originally published in various numbers of the London Magazine, between 1821 and 1825, and the editor has certainly conferred a favour on the public by collecting and republishing them in the present shape. We know no one who could have executed this work in a more satisfactory manner than Mr. Cary has done. He was a very admirable scholar—a critic of pure and refined taste; and for his poetical powers we have only to refer to his translation of Dante, a translation that has made that great poet our own; and to which we have often thought *Milton*, could he have seen it, would have given his meed of praise. To execute what Mr. Cary has here done was no easy task; the quaintness, the simplicity, the *nakedness*—if we may so express ourselves—of the original language, the odd terms of expression, the short metre, the frequent necessity of rhyme, the strangeness of the figurative language,—all these are to be softened, harmonised, melted down, transformed into elegant expression, refined versification, and easy intelligible words. We are not aware that the French themselves have attempted the same task of difficulty; and indeed, so far as we know, the class of poets here noticed have never been the favourites of later times, though their critics and antiquaries have made most profound and praiseworthy investigations into that portion of poetical history which is still earlier than the present, and which includes the origin and formation of the language, and the rise of the troubadours and other poets, both of southern and northern France.*

The history of French poetry appears to be divided into four æras, the first extending from Henry I. to Philippe de Valois: this would include the authors of the Roman de la Rose and other old poets. The second from Philippe de Valois to Francis I.; that takes in Alain Chartier and Villon,†

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* The distinction between the troubadours and the trouvères should always be kept in mind, and Mr. Cary's note upon the subject, p. xii. of his essay, not be overlooked. The Abbé Massieu takes up the subject of the commencement of French poetry from an æra *previous* to that at which Mr. Cary begins his.—Rev.

† Gibbon has remarked "the verses of Villon after his condemnation to an infamous death, as very extraordinary." See his Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 181. Most extraordinary indeed they are! What a picture for a man to draw of his *future self!* what a portrait of himself after death is the following! He was condemned to be hanged with his companions in crime, when he wrote

'La pluye nous a buez, et lavez, &c.'

The rain has drench'd and soak'd us through,
The sun has dried and blacken'd our skin;
The crows and ravens have picked out our eyes,
And pluck'd up our beards, and torn off our brows:
Not a moment are our bodies still.
Here and there, swinging this way and that,
The wind, as it changes, tosses and drives us;
And then the birds come, with their bills,
Picking holes, till our bodies are like an old thimble, &c.
Drilled through and through. Don't stand and grin at us,
But go and ask God to absolve us from sin, &c.

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and Charles Duke of Orleans.* The third from Francis I. to Henry IV.; this includes Marot, Saint Gelais, and great part of the poets who are mentioned in this volume. The fourth and last extends from this time to that of Louis XIV. Many of these poets may be classed in different schools. Some possess original talent; some are only faint imitations and shadows of others. Of all periods that of the *Pleiad* was the most brilliant. It consisted of seven illustrious names, the stars of the poetical hemisphere,—Ronsard, Du Bellay, P. de Thyard, Jan Antoine de Baïf, Estienne Jodelle, Remy Belleau, and Jean Dorat. All yielded to their supreme influence, and almost all the poets of the day enlisted under their banners. Rabelais alone would not submit; he attacked them with his strong pungent wit, his sturdy, bold, uncompromising satire, as may be seen in his sketch of the character of the Limosin scholar.† But we must refer our readers to the pages of Mr. Cary's work, and to Massieu's History, and later critics who have treated on the same subject, and proceed to give a few extracts and specimens, shewing the manner in which the subject is executed.

CHARLES DUKE OF ORLEANS.

It is a curious fact that the poems of a person who was grandson to one of the French kings, father to another, and uncle to a third, himself also a prince of distinguished talent, should have been suffered to lie neglected and unknown from the 15th century to a very late period; particularly when we reflect on the character which Mr. Cary gives of the poetry itself, "It not only excels any other of that time we are acquainted with, but might at any time be regarded as a pattern of natural ease and elegance." The MS. however was noticed in the royal library at Paris, near a century back, by the Abbé Sallier, who inserted three papers on the subject in the Memoire of the Académie des Inscriptions. The volume had belonged to Catharine of Medicis. The arms of Charles Duke of Orleans were impressed on the first leaf, together with those of Valentina

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And yet this is the same poet who could write those charming and delicate verses, that pretty ballad on the fragility of female beauty,—Sur les dames du temps jadis, of which the burden is,—

> Mais ou sont les neiges de l'an dernier?
> But where are the snows of the year that has fled?—Rev.

* In the Poems of Charles d'Orléans is one to his host and hostess:—

> Mon tres bon hoste et ma tres douce hostesse,
> Tres humblement et plus vous remercie
> Des biens, honneur, bonté, et courtoisie,
> Que m'avez fait tous deux par votre humblesse, &c. (Vide p. 365.)

There is also another poem, asking his friends to assist him with his *ransom*, beginning,—

> Des nouvelles d'Albion,
> Si vous en plaist escouter, &c. (P. 345.)

A poem on the death of his *second* wife—for so I presume it to be—may be found in p. 237 of his poems,—

> J'ay fait l'obseque de Madame,
> Dedans le moustier amoreux, &c.—Rev.

† See Pantagruel, l. ii. c. 5, and l'Epistre du Limousin au Pantagruel (*Cary*).—Rev.

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of Milan, his mother, shewing that Catharine had got it from the library of her husband Henry II. A second MS. is in the public library at Grenoble, from which the edition in our possession is printed (Grenoble, 1803); and a third, of singular splendour, is in the library of the British Museum. This last was once the property of Henry VII. of England, whose daughter Mary was married to the son of the poet himself, Louis XII. Mr. Cary says, "The Abbé Sallier remarks that if Boileau had seen these productions, he would not have called *Villon* the restorer of the French Parnassus. I am not sure of this; the palate of Boileau required something more poignant. In these there is as much simplicity as in some of Wordsworth's minor pieces; the chief difference is, that they are almost all love verses,"—*ex. gr.*

In dream, and wish, and thought, my love,
I see thee every day;
So doth my heart to meet thee move,
When thou art far away.

For that all worldly joys above
Thou shinest in thy array;
In dream, and wish, and thought, my love,
I see thee every day.

No care, no hope, no aim I prove,
That is not thine to sway:
O! trust me, while on earth I rove,
Thy motions I obey,
In dream, and wish, and thought, my love.

Poésies de Charles d'Orléans, p. 208. *Paris,* 1809.

We give another pretty little poem, "Le temps a laissié son menteau."

The Time hath laid his mantle by
Of wind and rain and icy chill,
And dons a rich embroidery
Of sunlight pour'd on lake and hill.

No beast or bird in earth or sky
Whose voice doth not with gladness thrill,
For Time hath laid his mantle by
Of wind and rain and icy chill.

River and fountain, brook and rill,
Bespangled o'er with livery gay
Of silver droplets, wind their way:
So all their new apparel vie;
The Time hath laid his mantle by.

Also "En regardant ces belles fleurs," &c.

In blinking at the bonny flowers
When April them to love doth wooe,
And all shine brighter in the bowers,
And all are deck'd with colours new;

No heart there is but youth restores
Amid their breath of balmy dew,
In blinking at the bonny flowers,
When April them to love doth wooe.

The birds are dancing in their glee
Upon the twigs 'mid blosmy showers;
There sing they loud in their chauntrie,
Counter and tenor merrily,
In blinking at the bonny flowers.

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We venture to add to these admirable and spirited translations a stray one of our own, as we were turning over the volume; it may act as a foil to make Mr. Cary's shine the brighter. "De votre beauté regarder," &c.

To gaze upon your beauty near,
And still another look to steal,
My own, my gentle mistress dear,
You cannot think the joys I feel.

I'm never wearied there to gaze,
All sorrow I forget, and fear;
In gazing I could pass my days,
My own, my gentle mistress dear.

From evil tongues away I turn,
For ever your sweet youth to praise;
I cannot keep myself, but burn
Upon your beauty still to gaze.

The life of Charles Duke of Orleans, Mr. Cary says, might furnish the materials for a romance, or rather for several romances; but our readers must turn to his pages for them. His father was assassinated; his mother died of grief. He married the widow of Richard II. of England. In the year after the marriage his consort died. Before the age of 20, he was an orphan and a widower; a second marriage with a daughter of the Count of Armagnac involved him in fresh troubles. At the battle of Agincourt he fell into the hands of the invaders; he was found lying under a heap of slain by a soldier of the name of Waller, and was taken to Henry V. Waller was desired to take charge of his prisoner, and confined him in his own mansion at Groombridge, near Tunbridge, in Kent; and at this time his second wife died.* He is supposed to have remained a prisoner for 25 years here and in the Tower. He rebuilt the mansion at Groombridge, and repaired part of the neighbouring church of Speldhurst, over the porch of which his arms are said now to be seen. From this Waller, the Wallers of Beaconsfield are descended, and of course the poet. He died in 1466, in his 75th year. It is said that Henry refused all ransom for Orleans, because he was next heir to the throne of France after Charles the Dauphin. A large volume of English pieces bearing his name, and said to have been written during his captivity, exist in MS. in the British Museum, and was printed for the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Watson Taylor in 1827 (MS. Harl. No. 682). An article on them appeared in this Magazine, in May, 1842, and in the Retrospective Review, vol. I. of the New Series, by Sir Thomas Croft. It appears, however, that there are translations from his poems by another hand; see Collection des Documens inédits sur l'Histoire de France, p. 70 (Par. 1835), where it is observed. "Ce manuscrit contient la traduction Anglaise de la plupart des poésies de Charles d'Orleans, *executée par un contemporain. L'on n'y trouve rien qui puisse autoriser à croire qu'elle soit du prince lui-même,*" &c. For this reference, we owe our obligations to the editor of Mr. Cary's volume, and we fully agree in the correctness of the criticism.†

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* See Harris's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 292; Hasted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 431.—Rev.

† We may add, that the volume concludes with some verses of bitter triumph against the English for their loss of the provinces of Guienne and Normandy. "Comment vois je les Anglais esbahis," &c. p. 368.—Rev.

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MAROT.

Mr. Cary observes that the French of the present day set little store on the *revivers* of the poetical art; and he justly blames that extreme solicitude for what they call the purity of their language, which makes them easily offended by phrases, the irregularities of which *we* should be ready to pardon, in consideration of higher excellence, or even to welcome as so many means of aiding us in that escape from the tameness of common every-day life which it is one great end of poetry to effect. *Marot* is considered by them as an antiquated poet, whose writings have need of a dictionary to explain them, and one of the critics (M. Avenel) says that his *Epigrams* may be considered the only title he has to celebrity in the present day. "All this," says Mr. Cary, "may shew the little taste the French now have for the elder poets. How otherwise could they have overlooked those exquisite sketches, the Temple of Cupid and the Eclogue of Pan and Robin, the latter of which is worthy the author of the Faerie Queene, as the former is of Chaucer?" We might almost suppose ourselves to be reading an imitation of the proem to the Canterbury Tales in the following verses, with which the Temple of Cupid opens:—

Sur le printemps que la belle Flora
Les champs couverts de diverse fleur a,
E son amy Zephyrus les esvente,
Quand doucement en l'air souspire e vente.

Mr. Cary gives a very amusing abstract of the poem, too long for us to extract, but we must find room for one of his skilful and elegant translations. The poet is describing the Temple Cupidique.

On Cupid's brow for crown was set
Of roses a fair chapelet,
The which within her garden green
Were gather'd by Love's gracious queen,
And by her to her infant dear
Sent in the spring-time of the year.
These he with right good-will did don;
And to his mother thereupon
A chariot gave, in triumph led
By turtles twelve, all harnessed.
Before the altar saw I, blooming fair,
Two cypresses, embalm'd with odours rare.
And these, quoth they, are pillars that do bide
To stay this altar famed far and wide.
And then a thousand birds upon the wing
Amid those curtains green came fluttering,
Ready to sing their little songs divine.
And so I ask'd, why came they to that shrine?
And these, they said, are matins, friend, which they
In honour of Love's queen are come to say.
* * * *

In the Forest of Loves,—

Many a linnet and canary,
And many a gay nightingale,
Amid the green-wood's leafy shroud,
Instead of desks, on branches smale,
For verse, response, and 'pistle loud,
Sat shrilling of their merry song.

"It may be seen," says the author, "from this view of one of his poems,

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how strong a resemblance Marot bears to Chaucer. He has the same liveliness of fancy, the same rapidity and distinctness of pencil, the same archness, the same disposition to satire; but he has all these generally in a less degree. His language does not approach much nearer to the modern than old Geoffrey's, though his age is so much less remote from ours. Marot was contemporary with our writers in the time of Henry VIII. and, had they left anything equal to this piece, or to the Epistle of Maguelonne à son Amy Pierre de Provence, or to the Hero and Leander of this writer, many a lover of antique simplicity would have risen up amongst us to shew how superior such compositions were to the *nugæ canoræ* of later times." Mr. Cary says that Marot's tale of the Lion and Rat opened the way for *La Fontaine's* excellence in that species of writing. This alone would be sufficient to entitle him to our gratitude and respect, for Fontaine is a poet who has no successful competitor in his own or any other language. But we must leave the delightful company of Ferme-amour, and her faithful porter, Bel-accueil, and the comely saints Beau-parler, and Bien-celer, and Bien-aymer, to give a brief notice of our poet's mortal existence. He was born in 1484. His father, a Norman, was a poet of some celebrity. During the captivity of Francis I. in Spain, Marot was imprisoned on suspicion of heresy; being delivered through the intercession of friends, he took refuge, first with Margaret of Navarre, afterwards at Ferrara, with Renée, duchess of that city, daughter of Louis XII. Here he contracted a friendship with Calvin. The duchess, however, interceded with the King of France to allow him to return to his court, in consideration of his becoming a dutiful son of the church. He said he was neither a Lutheran, Zuinglian, nor Anabaptist, but that he had written many a poem, and his delight was to exalt his Saviour and the virgin mother. On his return in 1536 he translated some of the Psalms into French metre, which gave much scandal; he also so openly delivered his sentiments on religion that he was obliged to remove to Geneva. Here he is said to have had an intrigue with his landlady, which obliged him to leave that city, and he retired to Turin, where he died at the age of sixty. Such is the picture of a poet's life![*]

HUGUES SALEL.

This poet lived in the time of Francis I. The title-page of his work is worth transcribing:—"The Works of Hugues Salel, Valet de Chambre in ordinary to the King. Imprinted by commandment of the said lord. With privilege for six years. Imprinted at Paris, by Stephen Roffet, called the Mower, Binder to the King, and Bookseller in this town of Paris, abiding on the Bridge St. Michael, at the sign of the White

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[*] Bayle may be consulted for some interesting anecdotes and discussions on Marot. See also Chaudon's Dict. Historique, and Palissot, Memoires, ii. p. 149. Tenhove's Memoirs of the House of Medici, ii. p. 351, and Costello's Early Poetry of France, p. 191. For a critique on Marot, see Les Caractères de la Bruyere, vol. i. p. 98. On Marot's version of the Psalms, Lord Hailes, in his Tracts on Scotland, p. 195, says, "There are many extraordinary passages in the paraphrase, which I do not choose to quote." Greswell, in his Parisian Typography, i. p. 261, says, "The Epitaphe de Laure, found annexed to Marot's Psalms, has been pronounced to be the *undoubted production of Francis the First.*" We observe that the editions of Marot vary very much. On the very rare one of 1596, de Niort, see Hist. d'une Voyage Literaire, p. 148, 196, and Bayle. The edition of Sedan, par Jannin, 1636, is very celebrated and scarce. It is the most *diminutive book ever printed.*—Rev.

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Rose;" supposed to be printed in 1536. We do not mention this poet for the sake of his poem, a Royal Chase of the Wild Boar Discord, who is slain by the emperor Charles I. and Francis I.; but that we may quote the following song, which Mr. Cary says may be considered as a testimony on the long-pending suit with respect to the song of the nightingale.

In passing by a Wood and regretting Margaret.

Ye nightingales, whose voice divine
  Thrills out these greenwood glades among,
Oh! fill no more these ears of mine
  With such a sweet and pleasant song.

Ye see the way I now am wending
  Unto a place whence joy is flown;
Then, but for once a sad note lending,
  Sing, an ye will, my mistress gone.

Mr. Cary also remarks that "the most remarkable amongst his poems are Three Chapters of Love, as they are called, in which he uses the Italian measure called the Terza Rima. It was adopted by some of our writers in Henry VIII. and Elizabeth's time, as Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Francis Bryan, Sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards by Milton, in his version of the second psalm. Yet Mr. Hayley supposed he was the first to introduce it into our language, in that spirited translation of the first three cantos of Dante which he inserted in the notes to his Essay on Epic Poetry; and Lord Byron, when he adopted it in a later poem called the Vision of Dante, was not aware of Mr. Hayley's mistake."

Hugues Salel, of Casalé, in Querci, was born about 1508. Ronsard esteemed him one of the first who began to write well in France. He was presented by Francis I. to the Abbey of St. Cheron, near Chartres, where he died in 1558.

JOACHIM DU BELLAY.

Mr. Cary commences his account of Bellay with the encomiastic verses of Spenser,—

Bellay! first garland of free poesy
That France brought forth, though fruitful of brave wits;
Well worthy thou of immortality, &c.

and has observed that he has still more distinguished the subject of it by translating several of his poems, thus securing to him undeniable claims to attention and deference from an English reader. His poem called "Olive" is a collection of 115 sonnets, nearly all of them, excepting a few of the last, on the subject of his love, which he shadows forth under the figure of that tree, as Petrarch had done his under that of a *laurel.* The word itself is an anagram of *Viole*, the real name of the lady whom he celebrates, and who was an inhabitant of Angers. In the 28th is found the sentiment in a common, but very pretty, French song, which the unfortunate Major André was fond of applying to his Honora. Mr. Cary says he writes it from memory, having never seen it in print:—

Ah! si vous pouviez comprendre
  Ce que je ressens pour vous;
L'amour n'a rien de si tendre,
  Ni l'amitié de si doux.

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Loin de vous mon cœur soupire,
Près de vous suis interdit :
Voilà tout ce que j'ose dire,
Et peutêtre j'ai trop dit.

Mr. Cary not having favoured us with one of his beautiful translations of this pretty little song, we venture on an extempore version :

Oh ! if you could understand
What feelings in my bosom beat ;
Love has nothing half so tender,
Friendship nothing half so sweet.

Away from you, my heart is sighing,
Near you, voice and speech are fled :
This is all I dare to utter,
And perhaps too much I 've said.

Mr. Cary thinks that we have an English song in which the same natural feeling is expressed, but he is not able to recollect the words of it.

Of the 91st sonnet we have a rival in an Italian one of Bernardino Tomitano, a Paduan physician, who died in 1576. Which is the original it is not easy to say. We give the English version of Bellay's :

Yield to the spheres thy witching strain
That from their orbs has roll'd ;
To eastern climes return again
Their fragrance, pearls, and gold.
Be to the sun that brightness given
Thou borrow'st from his flame ;
And render back thy smile to heaven,
From whence its sweetness came.
Owe to the morn thy blush no more,
Which from her cheek has flown ;
To seraph bands their truth restore,
Her chasteness to the moon.
What then shall of those charms remain
Which thou dost call thine own,
Except the pride and cold disdain
That turn thy slave to stone.

We must find room for Bellay's satirical sonnet against Venice (115).

It doth one good to see these magnificoes,
These proud poltroons ; their gorgeous arsenal ;
Their roads o'erthrong'd with vessels ; their Saint Mark ;
Their palace, their rialto, and their port ;
Their bank, their traffic, their exchange, their bart'ring.
To see their antique hats with formal beak,
Their broad-sleeved mantles, and their unbrimm'd bonnets :
It doth one good to mark their uncouth jabbering,
Their gravity, their port, their sage advice
On public questions : yea, it doth one good
To see their senate balloting on each thing ;
In every port their gondolas afloat ;
Their dames, their masquing, and their lonely living.
But the best sight of all is to behold
When these old wittols go to wed the sea,
Whose spouses they are, and the Turk her leman.

England came in for a large portion of the poet's gall. At f. 189 is a poem called " Execration sur l'Angleterre." He invokes all the infernal spirits of antiquity, Erebus and Phlegethon, Styx and Acheron, Cocytus,

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Chaos and Night, Rage and Fury, and all that dwell in the throat of hell, to destroy the English, and he devotes the whole land to them. He then expresses his hopes that the French armies will return conquerors, laden with the booty of the land, and that

> England, and her queen, and her allies,
> Their arms tied shamefully behind their backs,
> And eyes downcast, before my prince shall march,
> Prisoners of war.

Joachim du Bellay was born in 1524, in a village near Angers. He was highly esteemed by Margaret of Valois Queen of Navarre, and was called the French Ovid. He was some years in Italy with his kinsman Cardinal du Bellay. He had a canonry given him in 1555 by another of his family, Eustache du Bellay Bishop of Paris, and died of apoplexy in 1560, and was buried at Notre Dame. We had marked many poems in our copy for remarks and extracts, but for want of space are obliged to omit them, only observing that the works of this poet will well pay the perusal.*

REMY BELLEAU.

The Painter of Nature was the appellation, Mr. Cary says, that distinguished Belleau among the poets of his time; and it is enough to obtain for him no ordinary share of regard from those who know how much is implied in that title, and how rare that merit is of which it may be considered a pledge. Mr. Cary says that he has not met with a perfect edition of Belleau's works, but that "there is sufficient to prove that Belleau was not in the habit of looking at nature through the eyes of other men; that he did not content himself with making copies of copies; but that he drew from the life, whenever he had such objects to describe as the visible world could supply him with. Nor is this the whole of his praise, for he has also some fancy, and a flow of numbers unusually melodious." His first poem, "The Loves and Transformations of the Precious Stones," resembles in its plan Darwin's Loves of the Plants. The stones are supposed to have been youths and maidens who were changed into their present shape. The nymph *Amethyst*, flying from Bacchus, prays to Diana for succour, and is transformed into a stone, which the enamoured god dyes purple with the juice of the grape. The "Pearl" strikes us as very prettily and fancifully told, and is appropriately dedicated to Queen Margaret, the Queen-Pearl of all. Indeed there is much picturesque imagery, and poetical allusion, and brilliant expression, in the whole poem. Mr. Cary has described the picture of Bacchus,

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* Mr. Cary has given one of the sonnets which Spenser translated from Bellay, as the best he has taken, and as rendered with fidelity. "Spenser (says a writer in the Quarterly Review, Oct. 1814) was impressed with the wild solemnity of Bellay's deeper strains." Scaliger says, "Ronsardus magnus ille poeta Gallicus, ut *Bellaius*, utriusque linguæ Latinæ et Gallicæ, qui, quod hactenus paucí, facilitatem et dulcedinem Catulli assecutus est;" vide Scaligeriana, vol. i. p. 144. See also Perroniana, p. 111, and Valesiana, p. 27. "J. du Bellay faisait fort bien des vers Latins!" The learned author of Mœurs des François, p. 229, says, "Du Bellai donna de l'harmonie et de la douceur à ses vers; il fit revivre le Sonnet, oubliée depuis trois cent ans, c'est lui qui en fixa les règles." See also Œuvres de Boileau, vol. v. p. 358; Ind. p. 110, 111, 115; and Costello's Early Poetry of France, p. 225.—Rev.

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with his attendants and his chariot, as executed with a luxuriance of pencil that reminds us of Rubens.

> A train of Mænads wanton'd round the car
> With light and frolic step: one on the reins
> Hung of the ounces speckled o'er with stars,
> Of eye quick-glancing, and free supple foot,
> The long mustaches bristling from their maws.
> Another with quick hand the traces flung
> Across the tygers of the streaky skin:
> They yoked in pairs went snorting, and with ire
> Their restless eyeballs roll'd. Fine cloth of gold,
> Sown o'er with pearls, hung mantling to their side,
> And at the knee the tassel'd fringes danced.
> Then, as their pride abated, in quaint curls
> They braid their wavy tails.

In the story of Hyacinth and Chrysolithe, Mr. Cary has described the spot in which the boy meets his fate as a "piece of landscape painting sweetly touched." In turning to it (p. 31) we find it well worthy of his praise. The tender branches of the laurels were glittering with dewy pearls; the pine trees were linked arm in arm together, while their long dark tresses floated in tender shadow from one to the other. The sighs that breathed from the zephyrs' lips just moved and mixed the emerald foliage of the trees as shadowed in the silver waters, while the earth opened to the sun her bosom, variegated with all the flowers and purple colours of the spring; and a brooklet, trembling in its winding channel, taught the little rolling pebbles the sweet murmur and song of its vocal waters, &c.

Among Belleau's poems, Mr. Cary says, is the following Song on April. "Having seen it much commended in the accounts given of this poet by French writers of the present day, I have obtained a transcript of it from a public library in this country. If we compare it with Spenser's Song in the Shepherd's Calendar (April) we shall find some slight resemblance in the measure, which would induce us to imagine that *Colin*, though he calls it a lay

> Which once he made as by a spring he lay,
> And tuned it unto the water's fall,

had yet some snatches of this melody floating in his ear, which mingled themselves with the wilder music." It is to be found at p. 126, vol. i. of our edition. (1585, 12mo.)

> April, sweet month, the daintiest of all,
> Fair thee befall:
> April, fond hope of fruits that lie
> In buds of swathing cotton wrapt,
> There closely lapt,
> Nursing their tender infancy.
>
> April, that dost thy yellow, green, and blue,
> All round thee strew,
> When, as thou go'st, the grassy floor
> Is with a million flowers depeint,
> Whose colours quaint
> Have diaper'd the meadows o'er.
>
> April, at whose glad coming zephyrs rise
> With whisper'd sighs,
> Then on their light wing brush away,
> And hang amid the woodlands fresh
> Their nery mesh,
> To tangle Flora on her way.

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April, it is thy hand that doth unlock,
From plain and rock,
Odours and hues, a balmy store,
That breathing lie on Nature's breast,
So richly blest,
That earth or heaven can ask no more.

April, thy blooms, amid the tresses laid
Of my sweet maid,
Adown her neck and bosom flow;
And in a wild profusion there,
Her shining hair
With them hath blent a golden glow.

April, the dimpled smiles, the playful grace,
That in the face
Of Cytherea haunt, are thine;
And thine the breath that from their skies
The deities
Inhale, an offering at thy shrine.

'Tis thou that dost with summons blithe and soft,
High up aloft,
From banishment these heralds bring,
These swallows that along the air
Scud swift, and bear
Glad tidings of the merry spring.

April, the hawthorn and the eglantine,
Purple woodbine,
Streak'd pink, and lily-cup, and rose,
And thyme, and marjoram, are spreading
Where thou art treading,
And their sweet eyes for thee unclose.

The little nightingale sits singing aye
On leafy spray,
And in her fitful strain doth run
A thousand and a thousand changes
With voice that ranges
Through every sweet division.

April, it is when thou dost come again,
That love is fain
With gentlest breath the fires to wake
That cover'd up and slumbering lay
Through many a day,
When winter's chill our veins did slake.

Sweet month, thou seest at this jocund prime
Of the spring-time
The hives pour out their lusty young,
And hear'st the yellow bees that ply,
With laden thigh,
Murmuring the flowery wilds among.

May shall with pomp his wavy wealth unfold,
His fruits of gold,
His fertilizing dews that swell
In manna on each spike and stem,
And, like a gem,
Red honey in the waxen cell.

Who will may praise him; but my voice shall be,
Sweet month, for thee!
Thou that to her dost owe thy name
Who saw the sea-wave's foamy tide
Swell and divide,
Whence forth to life and light she came.

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It is needless for us to point out with what delicacy of taste, poetical feeling, and correctness of language, the translator of the above has executed his task. Remy Belleau was born at Nogent-le-Retrou, in 1528. René de Lorraine Marquis of Elbeuf, and General of the French Gallies, committed to him the education of his son. He died in Paris, 1577. Some one said of him, in allusion to the first of his poems above-mentioned, that he was resolved to construct himself a monument of precious stones. He was a friend of Ronsard's, but is said to have imitated his manner less than his contemporaries.

ESTIENNE JODELLE.

Jodelle is chiefly remembered as being the first of the French poets who brought tragedy into a more regular form, dividing his tragedies and comedies into acts and scenes. He was intimate with Ronsard, and had a place in the French Pleiad. His Cleopatra was performed in the presence of Henry II., who was so pleased with it that he made the author a present of five hundred crowns. It was on this occasion, reviving the form of ancient triumphs, that a he-goat, crowned with ivy, with his horns and beard gilt, was led in procession, to the great scandal of the Reformers. Jan Antoine de Baïf wrote a dithyrambic poem on the occasion. His glory is, however, said to have been obscured during his lifetime by the superior genius of younger poets. In the tragedy of Cleopatra, Octavius expostulates with her for her conduct towards Octavia, the wife of Anthony. Cleopatra endeavours to appease him by *discovering her treasures!* But Seleucus, one of her vassals, declares she has not shewn the whole, on which the queen cuffs and drags him by the hair.

> **Devant Cæsar aux cheveux m'a tiré**
> **Et de son poing mon visage empiré.**

But what will not an angry woman do? says the satirist. Not satisfied with the above punishment her designs go still further. She says—

> **Hon! le deuil que m'efforce**
> **Donne a mon cœur langoureux telle force**
> **Que je pourrais, ce me semble froisser**
> **Du poing tu as, *et les flames crévasser***
> ***A courses de pied*, &c.**

This was probably the part of the story that excited Henry's admiration, and called forth his liberality. The chorus expresses itself in language and metre that would have somewhat surprised its inventors, *ex. gr.*

> **La douleur**
> **Qu'un malheur**
> **Nous rassemble**
> **Tel ennuy**
> **A celuy**
> **Pas me semble**
> **Qui exempt**
> **Ne la sent;**
> **Mais la plainte**
> **Mieux bondit**
> **Quand on dit**
> **Que ce'est feinte.**

Of the other tragedy, the Didon, Mr. Cary says, "the speeches are

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long and often tedious, but there is more of what we should call poetry in it than in the tragedies of Corneille *and Racine*," or than in the Didon of Le Franc de Pompignan, who is one of the best of that school. The comedy of "*Eugene*" may be open to the objections which Mr. Cary alleges, but there is a quaintness and oddity about it which makes it very entertaining. These old poets might be staunch Catholics, but they were occasionally as profane as heathens; and the morality of the ladies in this play is not of a very high class, if we may judge by what Helen says to her brother on his intrigue.

Ne soyez pour si peu marry;
Quant a Guillaume son mary
Il est si tresbonne de bien
Qu' il ne se soucera de rien!

"Jodelle's Ode de la Chasse, au Roy," Mr. Cary says, "contains much that would interest those who are curious about the sporting in that time. The lively minuteness with which he has delineated the death of the stag would do credit to the pencil of Sir Walter Scott.

Now at his haunch the fleet hound hangs,
  Now on the earth behold him lie:
They tear him with relentless fangs,
  Rejoicing in their victory.
Big drops are falling from his eyes;
  And though well nigh we mourn his case,
  Behoveth that of such a chase
His death must be the glorious prize.

The stag's death-note is sounded: then
From mountain, valley, rock, and glen,
Loud peals in thundering echoes sound,
Which the raised clarions scatter round.
One of his right feet shorn away,
  The antlers from his forehead torn,
  Meet ensigns, Sire, thy pomp adorn;
Thy trophies in the bloody fray.

Jodelle was born in Paris 1532, and died in poverty in 1573 in the same city. Mr. Cary thinks that his poverty was the consequence of indiscretion. And very likely, for genius and discretion have not been always united. Our edition of Jodelle's works dates 1583, and is later and fuller than that Mr. Cary possessed, 1574.

PIERRE DE RONSARD.*

Mr. Cary observes, "there is no poet I am acquainted with, ancient or modern, who has impressed his own character so minutely and strongly on his writings as Ronsard." His loyalty, his patriotism, and the openness of his nature, his generosity to his friends, his gallantry to the ladies, and his zeal for the poetic art, to which everything else was subordinate, are all, like so many quarterings in a coat of armour, blazoned full on his pages, and in their proper colours. Ronsard was descended of a noble family, born 1524, the year in which Francis I. was made prisoner at the battle of

* For a critique on Ronsard, see Perroniana, p. iii. 425, and Les Caractères de la Bruyere, vol. i. p. 98, and Menagiana, vol. ii. p. 68. See also T. Magiri Eponologium Criticum, p. 716, and Tenhove's Mem. of the Medici, ii. p. 351, and Costello's Early Poetry of France, p. 251.—Rev.

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Pavia. His ancestors came from the banks of the Danube, and one of them entering into the service of Philip of Valois, then at war with the English, was rewarded with an ample estate on the banks of the Loire, where he and his posterity continued to reside. The father of the poet accompanied Henry, the son of Francis I., when he was sent as an hostage for his father into Spain. Pierre, the sixth son, was sent to the Royal College of Navarre, at Paris, but soon after taken to Avignon in the service of Francis, eldest son of the French king. At his death he was transferred to the service of Charles Duke of Orleans, his brother, by whom he was passed over to James V. of Scotland, who had come to marry Madelaine, the daughter of the French king. He spent two years and a half in Scotland and six months in England, where he learnt the language; at his return he was retained as page by the Duke of Orleans. He afterwards visited Spires in the train of the Ambassador Lazare de Baïf, where he acquired the German language; and his next service to his country led him to Piedmont with the Capitaine de Langey. But these exertions, disproportioned to his time of life, for he was only sixteen, occasioned a fever, which was accompanied by a defluxion of the brain that deprived him of his hearing. This misfortune, however, determined him to those studies which he had hitherto neglected. He read Virgil, and the Romant de la Rose, and the works of Marot. He translated also the Prometheus of Æschylus, and the Plutus of Aristophanes. His next attempts were on the muse of Pindar, and so attached was he to Greece and her poets that he was influenced in the choice of a mistress whom he might celebrate in his verses by the circumstance of her bearing the name of "Cassandra," and he addressed her "*as his sole Entelechy*," which goes to prove that she understood Aristotle, or she must have been sore puzzled with the compliment. In a journey from Poictiers to Paris he fell in with Du Bellay, and they were so pleased with each other that they agreed to live together, and Antoine de Baïf made a third. There were of course some little jealousies occasionally among the poetical triad, but Ronsard's open and generous temper soon reconciled differences and forgave injuries. At the end of ten years he quitted his Cassandra, having carried on an unsuccessful siege against her virtue or affection for that time, though he reminded her of the violation of her person by Ajax. He then embarked for another conquest, and, finding a young damsel of Anjou, called Mary, he addressed her in plain language, which he found more advantageous than the poetical. His fame and merit now reached the ears and touched the hearts of chancellors and kings. Nobles and great men became his patrons; and the presidents of the Jeux Floraux, not thinking the customary prize of the *eglantine* sufficient for his deserts, sent him a *figure of Minerva in silver*, which he presented to the king. At the death of Henry II. he was somewhat roughly treated by the Reformers; but he did not seem to concern himself either for Papists or Huguenots, though the former was the more poetical religion of the two. Charles IX., who had succeeded to the throne, kept Ronsard near him; commanded him to write against the vices of the nobles, and not even to spare him. He did so and got safe out of the lion's den. Catherine de' Medici, the queen-mother, chose a mistress for him among her own ladies, one Helene de Surgeres; but this Spanish beauty more resembled the Cloud than the Juno, for he was commanded to address her only in the pure platonic language of Petrarch. He continued, however, Mr. Cary says, to warble many a sonnet in his cage, and, as a

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reward for his submission, was presented with the Abbey of Bellozane and some priories. Elizabeth of England called him "a diamond," and sent him one, and Mary of Scotland sent him, from her prison, a casket containing 2,000 crowns, with a vase in the shape of a rose, inscribed—

"To Ronsard, Apollo of the Muses' Fountain."

As a set-off against so much prosperity and honour, he was grievously afflicted with the gout. His great friend was the Sieur Galland, chief of the Academy of Boncourt, to whom he wrote that he feared the leaves of autumn would see him fall with them. Hoping for ease from change of place, he moved from one benefice to another: his piety was unremitting, and he expressed his repentance for sins which neither Cassandra nor Mary knew anything about. The faithful muse accompanied him to the last, for he shewed a frequent desire to dictate the verses that he had been silently making. He expired on the 27th December, 1585, with his hands joined in prayer. He was buried in the Church of St. Cosme en l'Isle, one of his priories, and Claude Binet inscribed on a little monument over him a quatrain of puns in Greek, which defy all attempts at translation, but which also would require some ingenuity to create. His friend Claude Binet considered him as a model of a French gentleman; and when poets, instead of being presented by the Secretary of State for the Home Department with one hundred a year (deducting official fees), as a reward and maintenance, in the present day, had rich abbeys and priories bestowed on them by the liberal hand of the monarch himself, they could afford to live like gentlemen. Ronsard's usual residence was at Saint Cosme, a delightful spot, the pink of Touraine, itself the garden of France, or at Borgueil, where he went for the sake of sporting, in which he took great pleasure; and here he kept the dogs given him by Charles IX. falcons, and goshawks, and lived as children of Apollo should live. Another amusement of his was gardening, in which he had much skill. When at Paris his favourite retirements were at Meudon, for the sake of the woods and the Seine, or at Gentilly, Saint Cloud, &c. for the rivulet and fountains. He took delight also in the arts of painting, sculpture, and music, and was skilled enough in the latter to sing his own verses. This was truly a poetical life, but it was the last of its race. Something better than lodgings at Highgate or Enfield, or a cottage at Sloperton, or a small parlour on Rydal Mere. Of his 220 sonnets which commence his work we give the 162nd in Mr. Cary's translation, addressed to his friend Baïf.

Baïf, who, second in our age to none,
Dost with free step to virtue's summit mount,
While thou allay'st thine ardour at the fount
Of Ascra, where the muses met their son;
An exile I, where, sloping to the sun,
Rich Sabut lifts his grape-empurpled mount,
Am fain to waste mine hours, and pensive count
Loire's wand'ring waves, as ocean-ward they run.
And oft, to shun my cares, the haunt I change;
Now linger in some nook the stream beside,
Now seek a wild wood, now a cavern dim.
But all avails not: whereso'er I range
Love still attends, and ever at my side
Conversing with me walks, and I with him.

Of his imitations of Pindar, comparatively a favourite branch of his compositions, Mr. Cary has given such an account as will satisfy those who

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have not the opportunity of reading them that they have lost but little; but his other class of odes, by the overflowings of his own mind, will better please the English reader. We give his translation of the 18th ode of the 4th book.

God shield ye, heralds of the spring,
Ye faithful swallows fleet of wing,
  Houps, cuckoos, nightingales,
Turtles, and every wilder bird,
That make your hundred chirpings heard
  Through the green woods and dales.

God shield ye, Easter daisies all,
Fair roses, buds and blossoms small;
  And ye, whom erst the gore
Of Ajax and Narciss did print,
Ye wild thyme, anise, balm, and mint,
  I welcome ye once more.

God shield ye, bright embroider'd train
Of butterflies, that, on the plain,
  Of each sweet herblet sip;
And ye new swarm of bees that go
Where the pink flowers and yellow grow,
  To kiss them with your lip.

A hundred thousand times I call—
A hearty welcome to you all:
  This season how I love!
This merry din on every shore,
For winds and storms, whose sullen roar
  Forbade my steps to rove.

We must omit, though most unwillingly, the charming translation of the next ode, "Bel aubespin," &c. for absolute want of space. In several of the odes there are passages of extraordinary splendour. "What can," says the translator, "exceed in magnificence this description of Jupiter, coming in the form of a Swan to Leda?"

His plumes beneath are glittering bright
  With such a golden glow,
As when the broad eye of the night*
  Is on the earliest snow.

---

* Mr. Cary, p. 32, in a passage in Antoine Hervet,

Que les *yeux* noirs face devenir *verds*,

observes, "This is one of the many instances, in which the early French poets have spoken of the '*yeux verds*,' 'green eyes,' (which I have taken the liberty of translating into hazel,) as being admired above all others. So we find in Romeo and Juliet, act 3, sc. 5:—

An eagle, Madam,
Hath not so *green*, so quick, so fair an eye."

The author (quære Bovhier) of the Dissertation on the Antiquity of *Chansons*, prefixed to his edition of the poems of Thibaut of Navarre, vol. i. p. 231, has observed that the taste for these *green eyes* existed even at the courts of Charles IX. and Henry III., for Ronsard says,—

Que *l'œil verd* toute la France adore,

and he says, "If these *green eyes* were so common in those days, as the poets say, why are they not seen now? Has nature changed? It is for philosophy to disclose the mystery." In Chanson xli. of Thibaut, we find them praised:—

Les *eux vairs*, la bouche riant.

We may, however, observe that the word "vert" signifies quick, vigorous, and is not

He shaketh once his out-spread wing,
And cleaves the sky amain,
And at one stroke his new oars fling
The billowy air in twain.

His great poem of the Franciade, like most of his other writings, is composed of shreds and patches of the Greek and Latin poets, but with some splendid passages of his own interspersed. His eclogues are interesting. In one we have portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, in another, of his contemporary poets. The first book of poems is inscribed to Mary Stuart, whose imprisonment he laments. There is a great deal of heart, Mr. Cary observes, in these poems to the captive queen, who used to amuse her leisure and solitude with Ronsard's muse. "Ronsard did much towards the improvement of versification. He introduced a great variety of lyrical metres, and invented several new forms of strophe. Many of his metres were condemned by Malherbe, who probably thought them too complicated; but, as in the case of Du Bellay's Alexandrines, the modern school is gradually returning to Ronsard's opinion. Again, the regular intermingling or alternating of masculine and feminine rhymes which we observed as first used by Thibaut King of Navarre, and afterwards recommended by Jean Bouchet, was insisted on as indispensable by Ronsard. Du Bellay, in his Illustrations of the French language, had designated this rule as *superstitious*, but afterwards conformed to Ronsard's views."

(To be continued.)

Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean. 4 vols. 7th ed.

THIS book, so celebrated at the time it appeared, and so utterly neglected at the present day, was written by Mrs. Manley, daughter of Sir Roger Manley, a person of considerable literary talents.

She died in 1724, and published as many as ten or eleven other works. The present work was a satire on those that effected the revolution, and caused so great a sensation that the printer and publisher were seized by a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office. Pope alludes to it in the Rape of the Lock—

"As long as *Atalantis* shall be read,
Or the small pillow grace a lady's bed."

It abounds in much scandal and account of personal and political intrigues, all probably painted with much exaggeration. Such pictures we have passed by, but have selected a few portraits which may be compared to those of the same persons that have appeared in the graver and more

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confined to *colour*; nor is the Latin word *viridis*, from which it comes. But the truth is, *verd*, or *vert*, signified nothing more or less than *grey*. We take this to be proved, by its being predicated not of this or that person only, this or that favourite beauty, but generally of *all European women*, as distinguished from those of the southern and swarthier quarters of the globe. Ronsard says of *Europe personified*, that she had "cheveux blonds," and "*yeux verds*," and we know that grey eyes are found with light hair. A poet might say in compliment to his mistress that she had *green* or *hazel* eyes, but he could not say this universally of a whole quarter of the globe. We take this passage to have settled this disputed question. The object of the poets, we believe, was to express the colour "*grey*," without using the word "gris," which for obvious reasons would not suit their purpose, and they chose "vert."—Rev.

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authentic pages of history. We shall continue them in a second number; but after our selection is completed, a much larger proportion of the memoirs will still be left untouched by us. At any rate, this book is a curious record of the court scandal, and stories at that time in circulation about town, touching the principal characters of the day.

I.—Earl of Portland.

"We are entertained with another object: who is that person, not very young nor handsome, yet something august and solemn in his mien—he that walks upon the *Vista?* He sees us not; it is certainly one that loves the departed monarch (*William III.*); his handkerchief is in his hand, his eyes red and full of tears; he comes hither doubtless to weep in solitude a master upon whom his fortune probably depended. He weeps, indeed, and he loved his master; but his fortune is the greatest of all his favourites: therefore are his tears the more meritorious, yet not free from those vices of men in power, the greediness of gain, and unbounded ostentation, in expending with noise and splendour in foreign courts what he by cunning had acquired in this. Love has had his turn in a fatal manner—fatal, I mean, to the unhappy object of his flame. Raised from a mean degree, it is no wonder his head is giddy with the height. If pride and contempt of those beneath him be fashionable manners, worn even by those that are born great, we need not wonder to find them assumed by persons who, oftener by chance than true merit, reach a fortune unexpected. Yet is the duke's fidelity to his master to be applauded; and, as well as he loves riches, he could never be brought to depart from the king's interest. He has been bred to the business of the state and cabinet; he perfectly knows the management of affairs, the position of his own and that of his neighbour nations, their true and their false interests. He is not eloquent, but wise; to be short, few princes but would be glad of such a servant. For since in the construction of the human frame vices are generally blended with the virtues, we are to reverence that man who suffers not, to the prejudice of his master, the former to get the ascendant."

II.—Duke of Buckingham.

"Count *Orgueil* has already touched the skies in his imagination. He depends much upon the merit of his former admiration for the *empress (Queen Anne)*, and does not doubt but to rival the most fortunate in her favour. In matter of entertainment she said to him this morning, after he had made his congratulatory visit, '*That 'twas a very fine day.*' He answered, with a presence of mind and no ill turn of thought, 'Yes, it was the finest day he ever saw in his life.' Seldom are women renowned for constancy, but if she do persevere in her former good opinion of him now she has power, so to trust and raise him as he expects will scarce be grateful to those who love virtue or moderation. He affects to be head of a party which in a little time will be thought opposite to the pretended interest of the court. Then his pride and narrowness of soul are intolerable. There is no excess that he has not been guilty of, even to the lowest and most despicable part of womankind. Though thrice advantageously married to ladies of beauty and merit, all of them, he has used two of them with very little deference. Ill nature is his province, false gaming his profession, sarcastic wit his delight, luxury his practice; animated by pride, and devoted to covetousness. I never yet heard of any good or generous action performed by him.

III.—Bishop Burnet.

"Methinks I am not half so much satisfied with the devotion offered in the temple, as with the temple itself. The *High Priest*, supine and drowsy, scarce attended to the duty of his place: he has a robust appearance, is clad in becoming ornaments; but still he seemed to be little at ease, drowsy, and rather fitted for a bed of roses at home than his devotion,—that is, because it was not his time for declaiming to the people. Then none more vigorous, fuller of motion, vehement in speech and gesture: he is admired and followed for his oratory. But the snares of beauty (against

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which he has not been able to defend himself), pride, fashion, and some other vices, have dared to mingle with his character; but the respect I have for all that attend the service of the altar, makes me choose rather to conceal than publish their defects."

IV.—Mr. St. John.

"Be pleased to direct your eyes towards the pair of beaux in the next chariot; the equipage belongs to him that sits on the left hand, who, by boasting of an intimate friendship with the other, has got himself enrolled among and in the catalogue of wits, not forgetting a very necessary ingredient, a good estate; as large as you see him, his father * and grandfather † are both professed sparks, and spruce up in cherry and other gaudy-coloured silk stockings. He talks of *Rochefoucauld*, *Fontenelle*, *La Bruyère*, as his intimate acquaintance, and even gives the latter the preference; when I cannot but find what seems most eminent in him, is but borrowed from the other two. If a man of estate has a mind to be thought to have a genius, he has but to fall in love of some little trifle, a prologue, epilogue, song or flourish to Cœlia, and be generous to the next poet he can get his friend to advise to dedicate to him; and presently he is Virgil and Mæcenas too. The gentleman looks indisposed at present, his native fire quenched in unnatural *tissane;* else nothing so gay or so coquet. Pardon the expression, it may not be thought so proper for the sex; but they of late seem to put in for an equal claim. He angles, notwithstanding a strain of affectation, for hearts, catches at applause, softens his eyes and voice, gives snuff to the ladies on his knees, that his fair person may appear to advantage with that graceful and submissive turn. * * * He had a troublesome place of profit in the Government,‡ a thing quite out of his road; he loved writing indeed, but not that sort, it engrossed too much of his time, he could not spare it for his fair mistress and the muses; but, to quit it with a better grace, he took the laudable and singular pretence of being disgusted because a friend of his, who procured it him, was discharged from office, upon which his in some measure depended; though the truth is, himself had made such discoveries against the ill-management of the minister, that it was but vain for him to hope to keep it after."

V.—The Duke of Newcastle.

"Would you believe, that weather-beaten equipage, of two years' standing, belongs to the richest prince in Atalantis?—nay, almost as rich as all the princes together, with as narrow a soul. Nothing seems to me to be a truer emblem of it, than the entrance into his own palace: the large, magnificent gate is entirely walled up, there is no passage that way; you go in by a small postern, or back door, an exact resemblance of that narrow channel by which generosity is conveyed to his heart. A certain poet had occasion to name him in a panegyric, and, not doubting of a very good reward, presented one of them to his highness. He ordered two pieces for a sorry gratuity; but before it could be received, the poet was obliged to leave a receipt with the steward for so much in silver, gold not happening to be in the treasury at the time. I would fain know if there is to be found on the file at any other prince's in Europe a certificate of that nature?"

VI.—Duchess of Marlborough.

"From the empress's side (*Queen Anne's,*) you must please to pass to the favourite's; when it is to be a public holiday, you will find her very intimate with a woman (D——ss of M———ough) that has a beautiful appearance, adorned with everything that is splendid and ravishing. Sweetness in her eyes, invitation in her looks, she is called by all that superficially behold her, *Virtue*. She deceives people at the first view; but then, with a very little acquaintance, we find it

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* Sir Walter St. John, the third Baronet, died in 1708, aged 86.

† Henry first Viscount St. John died in 1742, in about the 90th year of his age.

‡ He was Secretary at War from April 1704 to Feb. 1707-8.

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is only virtue pretended. But of late she is become the idol of the court; the favourite *(Col. Godfrey, jun.)* (though their acquaintance be not of long standing neither) has introduced her. She has long borrowed from her high sphere an exact imitation, though, with a very little examination, we find something in her air very constrained, uneasy, till the appearance she has assumed be dismissed, and she returns to her native vice, which is ever in the cabinet, at their couchée, and in familiar conversation. Her assistance is only required upon extraordinary occasions, at council, audiences, times of festivals, or visiting days; and then her two fashionable maids of honour are perpetually prompting her for fear she should be out in her part. These are beauties very much admired, namely, *Artifice* and *Flattery*. The mother of the maids is called Hypocrisy, and is very busy in keeping all under her charge in decorum. They have the lares and household gods in *Angela* as in old Rome. The favourite is the god of riches, set upon a shining altar within an alcove; but she lets none have the key of it but herself. There are found kneeling upon the steps three figures, inscribed *Corruption*, *Bribery*, and *Just Rewards*. The two first perpetually furnish diamond rings, cheques of gold, and bank bills; the other insignificant presents, which are hardly accepted,—ribbons, gloves, cordial waters, rich wines, and rarities for his mightiness's table. But those he looks down upon with contempt; even plate and jewels are but coldly received, as knowing they are valued by the giver at the prime cost, but when they are sold will not come up to above two thirds; therefore ready gold is the only thing current in his empire. Behind, and at a little distance, seem a long train of merchants and artificers, with bills in one hand, and rewards in the other to pay for the signing of these bills,—curious clocks, repeating watches, silver stuffs, fine pieces of linen, and lace. On each side of the altar are crowds of petitioners suing for places, either in the army, navy, government, or household, with their bribes disposed in very regular and decent order; for not any are found so weak as to pretend to preferment in that court without one."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Audley End, Aug. 7.*

MR. W. D'OYLY BAYLEY is mistaken in supposing that Sir Henry Nevill, the first settler of his race at Billingbear, was thrice married. In fact the name of the reputed first wife, "Gresham Saville," does not occur in any of the documentary evidences preserved in the family. Amongst these is a fine ancient pedigree certified by Brooke in 1666, and corrected by Charles Nevill, Vice-Provost of King's college, Cambridge, who was esteemed a learned herald in his day; and it seems impossible that he should have omitted all mention of his own grandfather's first wife. Your correspondent may consult, in Ashmole's Berkshire, vol. ii. p. 432, the account of the Nevill monument still extant in the church of Laurence Waltham, upon which are the effigies of Sir Henry Nevill, his *two* wives, and his eldest son. I do not trouble you with the inscription, as it has been frequently printed; but it removes all doubt on the subject. It is equally clear that all Sir Henry Nevill's children were the issue of his first lady, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Gresham, including his eldest son and successor, who was sent in 1599 ambassador to France, and Catharine, who married Edmund D'Oyly, of Shottisham, Norfolk.

With respect to the right of quartering the royal arms, I have always understood that Frances Lady Gresham, the mother of Lady Nevill, was ultimately sole heir of her parents, Sir Henry Thwaytes, of Lounds, and Anne Saville, who descended from the Pastons. Unquestionably the Lounds estates devolved upon the second Sir Henry Nevill, and were alienated by him, or his son and successor, the third knight of the same names, seated at Billingbear.

Yours, &c. Braybrooke.

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VESPERÆ SOLITARIÆ.

I.

IN the pictures of the Nativity of our Saviour, it will be observed that in general an ass and an ox are introduced, standing amidst the company, and usually with their heads towards the infant Jesus, and near to him. These animals no doubt have been traditionally inserted, as marking that a stable was the humble and obscure place of our Lord's birth, and probably those who painted these and other pictures, if questioned on the subject, would all of them have assigned the reason mentioned. But the cause of their introduction lies somewhat deeper, and, probably, was known to the painters of the Roman school, who lived in the great seat of theological learning, and whose chief patrons and employers were the churchmen of the higher class. Baronius, the ecclesiastical historian, observes, that Saint Luke says nothing concerning the "ox and the ass" that were tied to the manger, *as the prophet had foretold.* Now the prophet alluded to was Habbakuk, who in chap. iii. v. 2, in the Septuagint version, says *ἐν μέσῳ δυο ζωών γνωσθησή*, in medio duorum animalium cognosceris; the Hebrew version, however, differing in its explanation. It is from this passage in Habbakuk, and from the well-known one in the beginning of Isaiah, that the favourite belief prevailed that our infant Lord lay in the manger between an ox and an ass, or, according to Saint Ambrose, a female ass, "non *asinum* sed *asinam*." Others among the fathers and ancient interpreters understood these words *allegorically*, as Gregory Nazianzen; and another Gregory (Nyssen) says, "He placed himself in the manger between an ox and an ass that, throwing down the middle wall of partition, he might found both on himself." By the "ox" was meant the people of Israel, and the Gentiles by the "ass;" so Jerome and Nicetas both expound it. The passage in Cyril, *ἐν μέσῳ δυο ζωών*, in the "midst of two animals," has been altered by Casaubon to *ἐν μέσῳ δυο ζωῶν*, in the midst of two *lives*, which also agrees with the text of the Roman edition of the Septuagint. Sedulius, a Christian poet of considerable merit, who lived in the fifth century, has a few lines on the subject, which we will give, in his Carmen Paschale, v. 291.

"Utque caduca vagi contemnens culmina secli
Monstraret se rite Deum, non curribus altis
Qui pompæ mortalis honor, rapidisque quadrigis
Pulvereum sulcant iter, nec terga frementis
Ardua pressit equi, phaleris qui pictus et ostro,
Ora cruentatum mandentia concutit aurum,
Sed lente potius gestamine vilis Aselli,
Rectori sufficit honos, levis ungula cujus
Ut tanto sessori decus mirabile portans
Nobilior sub fasce foret, *non illius impar*
Qui patulo Christum licet in præsepe jacentem
Agnovit tamen esse Deum," &c.

There is a very curious picture in stained glass of very early age, which came from Velletri, afterwards in the Museum Borgianum, which is given in the Roman edition of Sedulius, p. 307, of the nativity, with the ox and the ass looking through two windows or holes just over the cradle of our Saviour, and close to him. It would appear that among the poets, at least, Prudentius was the first who mentioned the ox and the ass standing by the manger, and he lived in the fourth century. The Egyptian Gnostics, the *Basilidians*, said that by the ox was figured the god *Apis*, and by the ass the god *Sabaoth*; but it does not appear that they gave any reason why they were *bound to the manger*.

II.

I saw this summer several pictures of the Crucifixion, and looked over several engravings of the same subject. I could not see that the painters, though, like Vandyck and Rubens, of the highest eminence in the profession, and great knowledge in history, had known that the most ancient representations and images of Christ represented him as fastened to the cross by *four* nails. This number is mentioned by Gregory of Tours, though Nonnus and Gregory Nazianzen adopt the number of *three*. Joseph Scaliger agrees in the opinion of those who maintain the former number, and says that the *two* feet of criminals were fastened by *two* nails; but he adds, Non ad stipitem arrectorium (the upright post), sed ad suppedaneum, and the hands by two

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nails also. It appears to me that even the old Italian masters, who were much more learned than any of our own school, were not acquainted with the *real* form of the cross, and formed an imaginary one, suited to the purposes of their own art perhaps better than the real figure would have done. Those who would like to pursue this subject further than I can do at present, will gain much and curious information by consulting the Commentary of Joseph Scaliger on the Chronicle of Eusebius, who has a long and learned note on the subject, and the dissertation "De Cruce" in the third volume of the collected works of Justus Lipsius.

III.

Stopping to look at the *Judas* trees in the garden, covered with their bright pink blossoms, the question suggested itself to me, as to whether the legend, that this was the tree on which Judas Iscariot hung himself, was a very ancient one, and adopted by the fathers of the church and the old expositors; but I cannot discover whence and where it arose. The poet *Juvencus*, as quoted by Bede, says,

Exorsusque suas laqueo sibi sumere pœnas,
Informem rapuit *ficî* de vertice montem.

But, although the poet mentions the fig-tree, some interpreters suppose he used the word *ficus* for a tree generally, in a wider sense, as *pinus* is used for any wood employed in shipbuilding. It was, however, an ancient superstition that the fig was to be ranked among the "arbores infelices." See the Saturnalia of Macrobius; and that might be the reason of its being selected on this occasion: at any rate, this traditionary fable is comparatively modern, adopted by Bede and Baronius, but unknown to the older historians and commentators. When I was at Rome I bought the excellent edition of Juvencus, by Faustinus Arevalus, 1792, 4to.; and I find that he says, "Some maintain that it was on an elder-tree (*sambucus*), others on a sycamore, but *most on a fig-tree*, that [illegible] tree being shewn in our time in [illegible]alley of Jehoshaphat." Juvencus, [illegible]er, appears to be the author of [illegible]inion.

IV.

The miracle performed at the marriage supper at Cana by our Saviour has made Baronius, the Roman annalist, assert that he did not know any ancient author who lived before the time of Christ who had mentioned *natural fountains pouring out wine*; but here he is contradicted by Casaubon, who reminds him of a passage in Vitruvius, in his eighth book. "Sunt etiam fontes uti *vino* mixti; quem ad modum est unus Paphlagoniæ, ex quo etiam sine vino potantes fiunt temulenti." "There are fountains that seem mixed with wine, as one in Paphlagonia, by which those that drink the stream, not mixing wine, are made drunk." Pliny also says in his 31st book, on the authority of Theopompus and Eudoxus, ancient and grave authors, that some fountains have been mentioned and recorded which inebriate those who drink of them. Sotion, in his Ecloges, mentions a fountain in Arabia, called Isodon, in which, if a person pour a very small quantity of wine (heminam vini, three quarters of a pint), the whole fountain becomes diluted wine (κρᾶμμα). In the fountain in the Island of Andros mentioned by Pliny wine flowed from it every seventh day, and it was called Διὸς τεκνώσια, or the birth place of Bacchus; and in the month of January, from many Greek cities, the inhabitants assembled in this spot to do honour to Bacchus. There has been more than one disbeliever who would have been glad to have got hold of this passage, to throw his dark cloud of doubts over the first miracle which our Saviour performed.

V.

It is well known to be the opinion of commentators, and other writers on Scripture, that the manner in which the *Virgin Mary* is mentioned in the History of the Evangelists being less frequent and full than might have been expected of one who was the "mother of Jesus," was possibly intended to guard against that very idolatrous worship of her into which the Church of Rome has fallen; and to teach us that, though "blessed above women," she was not to be considered as partaking of the divine nature. One cannot help being reminded of this argument

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in reading in Baronius an assertion, which he says is founded on ancient tradition, that the Virgin Mary was the *first* person to whom Christ appeared after his resurrection. The Christian poet, Sedulius, asserts the same, v. 361.

——— hujus se visibus astans,
Luce palam dominus *prius* obtulit, ut bona mater
Grandia divulgens miracula, quæ fuit olim
Advenientis iter, hæc sit redeuntis et index!

and, latterly, Rupertus Tuitiensis, in his book De Divinis Officiis, has endeavoured to support it by many reasons; and yet, as Casaubon says, the Scriptures not only do not support this by their silence, but even call in question its correctness by affirming the contrary. St. Mark, xvi. 9, says that Christ first appeared to Mary Magdalen. In that Greek drama, the Christus Patiens, which passes under the name of Gregory Nazianzen, Mary Magdalen makes a petition to the Virgin Mary that, as a reward for her love and fidelity to Christ, she might be permitted to be the first to behold him.

Πρώτη δ' ἴδοιμι τὴν ἀνάστασιν κόρη,
Μίσθου γὰρ αὐτὼ τῶν πόνων λαβεῖν τόδε
Ἄθρει, γὰρ ἄθρεις τὴν ἔμην προθυμίαν.

There are numerous and very accurate disquisitions, says Casaubon, among the Greek and Latin fathers respecting the different appearances (*apparitiones*) of Christ after the resurrection, and St. Augustin has collected the number and order of them with much care in his treatise De Consensu Evangel. lib. 3; but neither he nor any of the ancient theologians mention this manifestation. This very learned and pious scholar says that the opinion of Jansen is satisfactory to him, who thinks that Christ did not appear to the blessed Virgin *first*, because her faith was too firm to need it. For the same reason he did not immediately appear to St. John, quia credit (v. John Ev. xx. 8); but he did to St. Peter, quia non planè credit, sed miratur (Luc. xxiv. 12). And here Casaubon justly rebukes the presumptuous feeling which could make Maldonatus, in his notes on St. Matthew (cap. xxiii.), say, "It is to be believed that Christ *first* appeared to his mother, not because the Evangelists assert it, but because it is fit it should be so,"—"non quod factum dicant, sed quod fieri decuerit;" and he adds the following reflection, "Mitto dicere quantam fabulis et mendaciis fenestram aperiant homines fanatici, qui *audent ita disputare*. Credendum est hoc factum a Christo, quia sic decuit facere Christum." In our next number I shall give some further observations by that learned critic on the same subject, adding some few reflections of my own. J. M.

B——ll, July 1846.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 3.

LET those who please discard their Cæsar as a mere schoolbook: for my own part, I never set my foot in France, where he meets us at every step as a warrior and a writer, without taking him up and enjoying a reperusal of his unrivalled narrative. With these impressions my military friend and I have just visited Wissant, the Portus Itius of the Roman conqueror, from which he effected his two descents upon Britain. This excursion was undertaken without any view of wearying ourselves or anybody else by entering into a controversy respecting the exact location of the Portus Itius, but merely to investigate what is called the "Camp de César;" to survey the general appearance of the position and of the neighbouring country, and to reflect, with the scene before our eyes, upon an event in which we have so deep a domestic interest. We therefore very complacently took it for granted that Wissant is bonâ fide the Portus Itius; and we recommend all those who wish to view the conflicting opinions upon the subject, to consult Baron Walckenaer, "Géographie ancienne des Gaules," tom. i. p. 448, and ii. p. 467,—with this preliminary caution, that Walckenaer, like other people, is liable to slips of the pen; as, for instance, when he approves of Pliny's assertion, that the distance from Gessoriacus (Boulogne) "au rivage le plus prochaine de l'Angleterre est de 50 milles;" "distance très exacte," adds the Baron, although the real space between Boulogne and either Dover or Folkestone, is within a trifle of 29 English miles.

Boulogne was our starting point; but we quitted the chaussée leading to Calais at Wimille, and jolted along a

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track which led towards the coast. We had from the hills, before descending towards Ambleteuse, a prospect of the immense irruption of blown sand, which, driven far inland, overwhelms the country like a lava flood, or an avalanche, converting whatever may have been the original fertility of the surface of the soil, into the arid sand hills of a garenne or rabbit warren, scantily covered with the sea-arum and sea-buckthorn. This dune, the work of the southwesters during the lapse of innumerable ages, acts as a dam to the drainage of the valley; an interruption which must have produced swamps in former days, and is now but imperfectly corrected by an artificial channel, the embouchure of which forms the little harbour of Ambleteuse. M. de Walckenaer conjectures Ambleteuse to have been the "Portus Citerior" of Cæsar, but I cannot call to mind any such expression in the Commentaries. We considered this canal as made long subsequent to the time of Cæsar, who, although he speaks in the plural number of the ports of the Morini, alludes in all probability to the same only that were frequented in later times by the Romans, among which Ambleteuse does not figure. The drainage of this district, thus originally intercepted by the dunes, might be supposed to have occasioned malaria along the coast; but Cæsar, who frequently mentions the "paludes" of Belgic Gaul, makes no remark as to the insalubrity of the country. On the contrary, when he had afterwards driven Pompey across the Adriatic, and quartered his troops in the heel of Italy, Italians as they were for the most part they suffered immensely from the change of climate: "gravis autumnus in Apuliâ, circumque Brundusium, ex *saluberrimis* Galliæ et Hispaniæ regionibus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat;" and this to such a degree that his traitorous lieutenant, Labienus, in a speech to Pompey on the eve of the battle of Pharsalia, refused to recognise them at all as his victorious comrades. "Noli existimare, Pompei, hunc esse exercitum qui Galliam Germaniamque devicerit . . . . . multos autumnus in Italia consumpsit."

We now reached Cape Grisnez, the Itium Promontorium of the ancients, a name which announces our approach to the object of our excursion. This is a remarkable point in past and present geography, not so much on account of its elevation and conspicuousness, for in those respects it yields to Cape Blanc-nez, which is, I believe, considerably higher, and much more notable on account of its far-seen cliffs of chalk; but at Cape Grisnez the coast makes a turn, and, coming from the south in a due northerly direction, here begins to tend to the north-east, presenting an obtuse angle, the nearest point of the continent to Great Britain. We did not quit this promontory without looking into the Phare, and were well pleased with the ingenuity displayed in the construction of the lenses, by which the light of its slender cotton wicks, fed with colza oil, (fish oil was mentioned with contempt,) is multiplied, concentrated, and magnified, and diffuses every night so brilliant an illumination over the channel.* The corresponding light upon the English coast stands at the South Foreland. Modern navigation, with its countless vessels from all parts of the globe continually passing between the Northern and Atlantic oceans, requires these situations for its signal lights as more suited to general purposes; and the old Roman fire-beacons of Boulogne and Dover, which served well enough to guide an occasional galley in a run from port to port across the straits, have been long abandoned. The usual fate of Roman buildings attended these two turrets: like the tombs of Metella and Hadrian, their vast strength tempted the chieftains of the middle ages. They were diverted from their original purpose, and converted into fortresses. The erection of that at Boulogne, the Turris ardens, or Tour d'Ordre as they call it, is ascribed to Caligula.† It was fortified when Bou-

* This dioptric apparatus, the admirable invention of M. Laputé, has been adopted in our South Foreland lighthouse, and in that also, I believe, of the Eddystone. The colza (rape) oil has been in use at the South Foreland since May last.

† A tower built by Caligula is mentioned by Suetonius in his life of that emperor, but without any information as to its position. It is Cluverius, I believe, whose conjecture, fixing it at Boulogne, is generally followed. Other authorities,

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logne formed a bone of contention between France and England, and is now fallen, with scarce a vestige left. But the Pharos at Dover still exists; one of the most remarkable relics of Roman masonry remaining in England. Its preservation may in some degree be attributed to the Anglo-Normans, who encased it with a coating of flint and siliceous grit, using Caen stone for the quoins and ornamental portions. The style of the windows, and a stone tablet inserted in the wall sculptured with the arms of Lord Grey, of Codnor, give a date to these alterations of about the middle of the thirteenth century, 1259. The casing has fallen away from the weather side of the building, and exposes the Roman masonry in great perfection. The usual powerful mortar appears mixed with its pounded brick, a double horizontal course of tiles, and more particularly squared blocks of a calcareous stalagmitic deposit, not unlike the favourite material, the travertino of the Romans, a semblance of which in this distant land they seem to have delighted to honour. But no one knows whence they contrived to obtain it. Nothing of the kind exists near Dover. Fragments of the same sort of stone are said to be seen among the little that remains of the Boulogne Pharos, suggesting perhaps that it might have been quarried in that neighbourhood; and there is at Belle Brune, 12 miles from Boulogne, a spring, the waters of which do produce calcareous incrustations. The use of this material in both fire-towers, and their uniformity of design, both being octangular, lead to a supposition that they must have been contemporaneous erections,—perhaps about the year 43 of our era, in the reign of Claudius, when the Romans renewed their intercourse with Britain, 96 years after it had been visited by Julius Cæsar.

From the height where stands the Phare, we walked over the rest of the Itian promontory, until, descending at its northern extremity, we gained the "Sables blancs," that have occasioned the change in the name of the Portus Itius; which, although sometimes written Issius, possesses nothing in common with the word Wissant. "White sand" tells of other conquerors than the Romans: the Saxon pirate,

—Cui pelle salem sulcare Britannum
Ludus, et assuto glaucum mare findere lembo,

found this bay well suited to his predatory descents; and here, like the Roman, he hauled up his vessels high and dry.

> Þa wæs on sande
> sæ-geaþ naca
> hladen here-wædum,
> hringed stefna,
> mœrum and maðmum.*
>
> There was on *the* sand
> *the* sea-curved bark
> laden with war-weeds,
> *the* ringed vessel,
> with horses and gifts.

Witsand in medieval Latin is written "Guitsand." "Je trouve," says M. de Walckenaer, "qu'en 1100, Henri 1er, écrivant à Anselme, archévêque de Cantorbéry, qui était en Normandie, lui recommande de venir par Guitsand, et lui apprend qu'il l'attendra à Douvres." He refers to Ducange for ample proof that Witsand was habitually the point of embarkation for Dover between the years 529 and 1327, a period which sufficiently accounts for the Saxon appellation, and for other circumstances connected with the place.

To those who walk along these sands as we did, and view the particles driven along by the westerly wind, two things are apparent: first, the extremely slow process of accretion by which the enormous dunes have been formed south of Cape Grisnez, where they tower so high, and penetrate so deep into the country; and, secondly, the immense effect produced by a slight deviation in the direction of the coast, in correcting the evil influence of the south-westerly gales; for to the north of Cape Grisnez the coast runs parallel to the force of the prevailing wind, and the sands, no longer driven very much inland, are thrown up along the verge of the beach, forming a useful rampart against these furious blasts, behind which the miserable huts and their squalid inmates creep for shelter, a contrast in every respect to the British

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however, suppose it to have been erected near Leyden in Holland.

* Beowulf; from "Vernon's Anglo-Saxon Guide."

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shore, where water, not wind, is the impelling agent, carrying onwards an unceasing accumulation of shingle along the beach, and collecting the sand into the syrtes of the Goodwin, annually doing more mischief than all the French dunes put together.

The Bay of Wissant is a solitary expanse, a curve of some seven or eight miles; the dreary sandhills shut away all view inland, and the sea to us was relieved by scarce a single sail on the horizon. The impressions of the naked feet of two human beings, à la Robinson Crusoe, and a group of dismal looking gulls, were all we saw, until about the centre of the bay, when a fishing boat or two, and a few idlers, gave intimation of the neighbouring village. But this is exactly the sort of shore that would have been selected by the ancients; it is somewhat sheltered by Cape Grisnez, and well adapted to the practice of hauling up vessels. Such a spot never failed to attract the early Greek and Roman mariner, and such I have often stopped to examine along the coasts of the Mediterranean. Such is Cumæ, where the poetical ancestor of Julius Cæsar drew up his vessels, and first set foot on his promised land, while his unlucky pilot was washed upon a precisely similar beach at Velia. Turning through the sandhills by an aperture made by a little brook, in about a hundred yards we found ourselves at the humble straggling hamlet of Wissant. The old entrenchment is situated five minutes' walk further on; we went there immediately, and passing through a few clover and wheat fields, resounding with the liquid notes of the quail, we ascended the mound, and stood upon the "Camp de César."

The little rivulet which descends the valley of Wissant divides hills of very different soils; to the south are the subcretaceous formations; all the northern range is calcareous, running out into the well-known promontory of Blanc-nez. From this range of chalk hills a tongue descends into the vale, composed of that particular portion of the lower chalk which in many parts of England bears the name of the white malm. This tongue of land, ending in a considerable mound, with the rivulet not a hundred yards from its base, offers an opportune spot for an entrenchment; and, accordingly, we find its position shaped into an oval of about 400 yards in circumference, with a foss 30 or 40 feet deep surrounding it, except on the west end, where it points towards the sea, and there an entrance is left by an interruption of the excavation. The area, which dishes a little, is cultivated; so is the bottom of the foss; so are the slopes of the hill all round: but the precipitous sides of the rampart remain in grass, and the nature of the malmy soil preserves it well from being levelled into disappearance.

It is evident that a camp of these limited dimensions could have contained but a very small portion of Cæsar's army. In the opinion of my military companion, scarce half a legion could have found accommodation in it; nor is its form at all in accordance with the style of Roman castrametation; and, if we are bound to assign it to Julius Cæsar, we are driven to the conclusion that it was the position merely of that body of troops left behind, and appointed to guard the port during the absence of the main army in Britain: "P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum, cum eo præsidio quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit."

But my own opinion inclines to a belief that this earthwork is to be ascribed to the Saxons, whom we know to have been the principal frequenters of the place during the period from 529 to 1327, while Wissant was "le port où l'on s'embarquait habituellement pour passer en Angleterre;" and I am confirmed in this idea by the strong resemblance it bears to the Saxon portion of the entrenchments at Dover Castle. On that celebrated height there is nothing of Roman construction, except the Pharos. The notitia imperii do certainly speak of a detachment of troops stationed at Dover; but their quarters were doubtless in the valley, where vestiges of their masonry have been occasionally brought to light, and where they would naturally have sought a position "aquationis causâ," beside the limpid waters of the Dour. No possibility of "aquation" could then have existed on the heights, or William the Conqueror would not have expressed such anxiety to have a well sunk there. (Thierry, Conquête d'Angleterre, liv. iii.) The well-known Saxon entrench-

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ment at Dover Castle is so precisely similar in its oval configuration and in dimensions to that at Wissant that I do not hesitate to believe them both the work of the same hands and of the same era. They are totally different from the quadrilateral style adopted by the Romans in their encampments, and the absence of masonry proclaims them distinct from the fortresses of the Anglo-Normans. At the Portus Itius Cæsar's army would have occupied an encampment on a very large scale, but intended for temporary purposes only. It stood in all probability on the site of the present village as the most convenient situation in the valley, and its outlines in that sandy soil would have quickly disappeared.

Although it would have been most satisfactory to have found an unquestionable "Camp de César" at Wissant, yet the absence of so interesting an object does not in any degree prejudice the claim of Wissant to be considered the Portus Itius of the Roman conqueror. Impressed with this belief we stood on the mound, and figured to ourselves the spectacle once presented by the valley below, when it was thronged with the legions of Cæsar, and all their various auxiliaries and attendants, the Gaulish and German cavalry, the Numidian light-horsemen, the Spanish infantry, the Cretan archers, and the slingers from the Balearic islands, besides the crowd of sutlers and followers, the "calones" and "mercatores," and all the various costumes and callings connected with the naval portion of the expedition, all destined for the subjugation of an island remote, obscure, and barbarous, but over whose swamps and forests there was then brooding in expectancy the genius of an empire wider and mightier than that of the Cæsars. Cæsar had previously taken the precaution of sending the energetic Volusenus in a swift galley to make a reconnaissance of the British coast. He must have been the first civilized being that ever approached our shores, an event not unworthy to have been the subject of a cartoon for the parliamentary palace. The Roman warrior, grouped with a few attendants and Gaulish boatmen, might have been represented gazing earnestly at the cliffs covered with the hostile Britons. But his galley, as well as the fleet of Cæsar which followed, doubtless rode at anchor in that part of the bay of Dover now converted into terra firma, and covered with marine-parades, crescents, and esplanades: "Cujus loci hæc *erat* natura; adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset." These were the heights and the dangers, the anticipation of which produced such uneasiness in the minds of their friends at Rome, while the army lay encamped at Wissant. "Britannici belli exitus expectatur," says Cicero in one of his letters, "constat enim aditus insulæ munitos esse mirificis molibus;" and, writing to his brother Quintus, then one of Cæsar's lieutenants, "O! jucundas mihi tuas ex Britanniâ literas! timebam oceanum, timebam litus insulæ!" "Quintus frater" was then meditating an epic poem, the subject of which was to have been the war in Britain. Had this work been completed, and had it descended to our times, what a treat it might have afforded to us! The project met with Cicero's approval, "Quos tu situs! quas naturas rerum et locorum! quos mores! quas gentes! quem vero ipsum imperatorem habes!" Nor are the jokes of the day without their interest; as, when he laughs at Trebatius, another of Cæsar's lieutenants, "homo studiosissimus natandi," for shirking the expedition and remaining in Gaul, "Neque in oceano natare voluisti." This was some of the by-play of the moment, while for the great leader himself a domestic calamity was approaching which gave him the deepest affliction, and was one of the causes of all the miseries of the civil warfare which so soon followed. When in Britain he received the intelligence of the death of his beloved daughter Julia, the wife of Pompey, and was overcome with grief. On the third day he rallied, and resumed his imperatorial duties; but the bond which united the rivals and bound them to peace was broken;

"——— tu sola furentem
Inde virum poteras atque hinc retinere parentem."

Such were some of the emotions which agitated the hearts of a few individuals of the hundred thousand who filled the valley of Wissant. No doubt

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each man had his share, but for such minor incidents history has no spare space. The few that have been recorded, and have accidentally reached us, acquire additional interest from their rarity, and form agreeable materials for reflection to those who, like us, may delight to repeople the lonely plains of the Portus Itius with the Cæsarean soldiers, whose dust must now be mingling with the soil of France, Spain, and Italy, of Thessaly, Mauritania, and Egypt.

On the occasion of his first expedition, Cæsar had collected at Wissant, besides war gallies, a fleet of eighty transports, enough for the conveyance of the two legions destined for the subjugation of Britain; eighteen other vessels were wind-bound at a port eight miles distant, which is named the "ulterior portus," and which is not unlikely to have been the little "marina" of Sangate, on the north of Cape Blanc-nez, according to Walckenaer, who states Calais to have been a port of recent creation, besides being beyond the assigned distance, which agrees well enough with the position of Sangate. As a port, in our acceptation of the term, Sangate has fewer pretensions to the appellation than even Wissant; but still it is, and always has been, a small station, and is possessed of convenient sands, and enjoys some protection from the promontory of Blanc-nez. Cæsar sailed from Wissant at the third watch, or at about half-past two o'clock in the morning, and accomplished his voyage in safety; no adverse fortune attended his return, except in the little episode which he records, of two of his transports having been unable to make Wissant, and being carried a little to the southward, "paulo infra." The troops conveyed in them, 300 in number, disembarked, and were marching towards the camp when they were surrounded by the natives, who suddenly collected to the amount of 6,000 men: throwing themselves into an orb, the Romans fought bravely for four hours, when at length they were rescued by the whole of the cavalry, dispatched by Cæsar to their assistance. The scene of this event must lie to the south of Cape Grisnez; they would have been concealed by that headland from their comrades in the camp, so long as they were in the valley of Ambleteuse, where they must have landed.

Cæsar's preparations for his second expedition were on a much larger scale, and conducted with a care which evinced the respect he had learnt to entertain for his enemy; the whole winter was spent in the construction of a fleet of transports, and he sent even to Spain for naval stores. All the vessels were ordered to rendezvous "ad Portum Itium, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam trajectum esse cognoverat." These words prove him to have availed himself of the same port on the preceding year, although on that occasion he had not named it. For five and twenty days he was detained by a contrary wind, called Corus, which blew from the north-west; but having at length obtained favourable weather, he crossed the channel with a fleet of more than 800 sail, and an army of about 40,000 men. Deal, which has often been the point of the departure or the return of our expeditionary armaments, has rarely, if ever, witnessed so formidable a force assembled on its shore. The good fortune of Cæsar attended him; some accidents occurred, but they were overcome by his dauntless energy, and he again returned to Gaul in safety. "Sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hoc, neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis quæ milites portaret desideratur."

It formed no part of our business to investigate Cæsar's military operations in Britain, nor will I further advert to them than merely to record my protest against the Coway Stakes theory, and all the hypothetical passages of the Thames at that fanciful locality. Cæsar undoubtedly followed the usual and most obvious road,—the famous Watling-street of after times; this would have conducted him to the banks of the Thames at London, where a ford, although a difficult and perhaps only an occasional one, was to be found, but which before the existence of the bridges might have been more practicable than we are at present disposed to believe. We know that this passage of the Thames by the Cæsarean forces occurred in the second of two extremely dry summers, of which the droughts (siccitates) are especially noted in the Commentaries; and even

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now in similar seasons the river becomes fordable at Westminster, as it was on the 19th of this very month, July, 1846.

On quitting Wissant we drove along the sands as far as Sangate, under the cliffs of Cape Blanc-nez. In the rolling ocean here, and in its opponent sides of white chalk-rock, we may behold, without any great stretch of the imagination, the "Ὠκεανοῦ τε ῥοὰς καὶ λευκάδα πέτρην" of Homer—the peculiar features which marked the way to the gates of the descending sun, to the gloom of the northern ocean, and to the country of the Kimmerians or Cimbri, so miserable in the estimation of an inhabitant of the Levant. These scenes and stories, picked up no doubt by the poet from "long yarns spun" by Phenician adventurers, and admirably interwoven into the mysterious voyage of his hero, were afterwards transferred, inappropriately enough, except for the convenience of Greek and Roman visitors, to the sunny regions of Campania; but Homer unquestionably means to conduct Ulysses from the Mediterranean sea into the ocean, and then to the most remote and melancholy parts of its shores; and, true to this meaning of the poet, the philosophic Tacitus does not altogether discountenance the tale that "Ulyssem longo illo et fabuloso errore in hunc oceanum delatum, adesse Germaniæ terras."

The expeditions of Cæsar first dispelled the darkness and ignorance which enveloped the geography of Gaul and Britain, but only to remove them a little further north in the map of Europe. (Tacit. Mor. Germ. 45, and Agric. X.) Again driven further by the progress of European civilization, they took refuge in "Nova Zembla, and the Lord knows where;" until our own days, when Parry

Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad arctos,

and has stripped the north pole itself of half its terrors.

The day succeeding this excursion we left the luxuries of Dessin's hotel at Calais, and, embarking in the Onyx, darted across the Channel in an hour and thirty-six minutes; a rapidity which would have astonished the "monstrum activitatis," as Cicero calls Cæsar, and which one of these fine days may contrive to astonish us, unless we look well to our harbours of refuge and defence. Caligula collected his army for the invasion of Britain at Boulogne, built his tower and retired. Following his example to the very letter, Napoleon performed a similar exploit: the Armée d'Angleterre was organized, and a column erected, but he disappeared, re infectâ, and his statue upon the summit, turning its back to the ocean, would seem designedly to commemorate his failure; but neither of these potentates, however masters of the continent, had the powers of steam at their command to control the ocean.

Yours, &c. H. L. L.

HOUSE OF THE BONHOMMES AT EDINGTON, WILTSHIRE.

(*With a Plate*).

EDINGTON, which is situated in North Wiltshire, in the hundred of Whorwelsdon, but within four miles of the town of Westbury, (which is in the southern division of the county,) is a place whose name has been rendered famous in various ways.

In the first place, it has been claimed as the scene of the signal victory of Ethandun, which king Alfred obtained over the Danes in the year 878; and this opinion was maintained by Camden, Gibson, Gough, and Sir Richard C. Hoare. As to the precise site of the battle-field, however, even those authors are not agreed, whilst Dr. Milner removes it to Heddington near Roundaway hill, Lysons to Heddington near Hungerford, and Whitaker to Slaughtenford near Yatton. Sir R. C. Hoare's dissertation on this subject will be found in his Ancient Wiltshire, Southern Division, p. 56, and some remarks dissenting therefrom in the Beauties of England and Wales, for Wiltshire, 8vo. 1814, pp. 453—456.

In the next place Edington is me-

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morable as the place where the murder of Ralph Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, took place in the year 1450. The bishop had been clerk of the privy council, and in the last parliament had been accused by the house of commons of having, together with the duke of Suffolk and lord treasurer Say, been instrumental in delivering up the counties of Maine and Anjou to the king's enemies. The duke and lord treasurer had already fallen victims to popular vengeance, the former at Dover, and the latter in Cheapside. The bishop had his enemies near at home, who took advantage of the disturbed state of other parts of the country, in order to wreak their vengeance upon him. He appears to have fled from Salisbury, and taken refuge in the monastic house of the Bons Hommes at Edington; but on the way his chariot was robbed, and the sum of 10,000 marks was abstracted therefrom. The next day the rioters,* led on by a brewer of Salisbury, came on to the place of his retreat; where they found him engaged in the celebration of mass, for it was the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the 29th of June. They took him from the altar in his alb, and with his stole about his neck, and carried him to the top of an adjoining hill, where they shamefully murdered him, and stripped his corpse. His shirt, which was dyed in his blood, they divided amongst them, and displayed the parts of it as ensigns of their wickedness.†

Edington, then, is historically memorable for the death of a bishop under unusually tragic circumstances. But it had previously been distinguished by the nativity of a more illustrious prelate than bishop Ayscough. William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester, who was first Lord Treasurer and afterwards Lord Chancellor, during many years of the reign of Edward the Third, was born at this place. At Winchester he is remembered as having commenced at the west end of the church the re-edification of the present nave, which was completed a few years after by William of Wykeham.

William de Edington was Bishop of Winchester from 1345 until his death in 1366. Shortly after his first settlement in the see he directed his attention to the foundation of a perpetual chantry and college of priests at the place of his birth. This was in the year 1347. A few years after, it is said at the suggestion of the Black Prince, he determined that the college should consist not of secular priests, but of regular canons of St. Augustine, of the class called Bonhommes. This is stated on the authority of Leland: "Prince Edward, caullid the Black Prince, had a great favor to the Bones-Hommes beyond the se. Wherapon cumming home he hartely besought bisshop Hedington to chaunge the Ministers of his College into Bones-Hommes. Hedington, at his desire, entreatid his collegians to take that ordre; and so they did, all saving the Deane. Hedington sent for ij. of the Bones-Hommes of Asscheruge to rule the other xij. of his college. The elder of the ij. that came from Ascheruge was caullid John Ailesburi, and he was the first Rector at Hedington."‡

The only other house of this order in England was that of Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, which was founded by Edward Earl of Cornwall in 1276. The brethren followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a gray or ash-coloured dress. The superior of the monastery was called, not Abbat or Prior, but Rector. The history and peculiarities of the order may be learned by consulting the late Archdeacon Todd's magnificent History of Ashridge, published under the patronage of John-William Earl of Bridgewater in 1823: but it may be suggested, in passing, that there was no real con-

* Holinshed says, "his owne tenauntes and servants." The citizens of Salisbury generally would properly come under this denomination. In the Beauties of England and Wales, Wiltshire, p. 449, it is stated, "The bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, which was plundered and destroyed in the time of Jack Cade's rebellion, 1450." So also in p. 138 of the same volume, "in his palace;" and "they then proceeded to pillage his house, where they found 10,000 marks in money." But the account above quoted says the money was taken from his *chariot*; and it is clear that the bishop had *no palace* at Edington. He was a guest in the house of the Bonhommes.

† Reign of Henry VI. in Kennett, i. 405.

‡ Itinerary, iv. 25.

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nexion between this order and the "Albigenses, heretici," but merely the application of the same term of *Boni homines*.

On the 3rd of June, 1352, was laid the first foundation of the new house or monastery of Edindone. On the 17th Oct. 1358, was the first tonsure of the brethren of the monastery. In 1361 the conventual church was dedicated by Robert Weyvile bishop of Salisbury, in the honour of St. James the Apostle, St. Katharine, and All Saints.* The foundation charter of bishop Weyvile is given by Dugdale.†

Bishop Edington died on the 8th Oct. 1366, when he was buried, not in the church of his foundation, but in his cathedral church of Winchester, where he had erected another chantry.‡ The survey (made 26 Henry VIII.) of "the rectory or priory of All Saints of Edyndon" will be found in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. ii. p. 140. It possessed the rectories of seven churches; viz. Edyndon, Keveleigh, Lavyngton, and Bradlegh in Wiltshire, Colleshull and Buckeland in Berkshire, and Newton Valence in the county of Southampton, the aggregate income from which amounted to 128*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and nineteen manors, viz. thirteen in Wiltshire, Edyndon, Tynhyde, Beynton, Dilton, Bremylrige, Bratton, Ynmer, Bulkyngton, Lavington, Escott and Urchefount, Bradlegh with Dicherige, Esthroppe and Freshedon, and Kyngston Deverell; Thormerton in Gloucestershire; Alvescott and Westwell in Oxfordshire; West Tyldesley, Buckeland, and Colleshull in Berkshire; the income from all which temporalities amounted to 393*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* The total income of the house, therefore, was 521*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*, from which there were payments amounting to 100*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; so that the clear value was 421*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*§

The rectory of Edyndon was worth yearly, including the 7*s.* for the proper tithes of the rector, 43*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, from which was paid in procurations to the archdeacon of Sarum 13*s.* 4½*d.*, and in pensions to the bishop of Salisbury 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to the dean and chapter 3*s.* 4*d.*

The manor was worth in rents and farms 16*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, in the profits of domain lands in the hands of the rector 76*s.* 4*d.*, in perquisites of courts, 13*s.* 4*d.*—total 21*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The rector was John Ryve. There were these payments from the manor: to the abbess of Ramsey 71*s.* 8*d.*, to the same abbess in her manor of Ashton 25*s.* 6*d.*, and to the heirs of Roger Palmer 10*s.*—in all 107*s.* 2*d.* John Catcott, the bailiff of the manor, received 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the like sum for the manor of Bulkyngton.

The register, or cartulary, of the monastery of Edyndon is preserved in the British Museum, MS. Lansd. 432, and a table of its contents is given in the New Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 535, together with references to other records, transcribed from Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

According to a MS. in the Bodleian Library, and quoted in Rees's Cyclopedia, art. *Church*, a pilgrim who visited the Holy Land in 1462 upon his return deposited the following articles in the abbey at Edyngton: "A chapel made to the likeness of our Lord's sepulchre at Jerusalem, and a variety of vestments, with imitations in wood of the chapel of Calvary, the church at Bethlehem, the Mount Olivet, and the valley of Jehosephat."

After the dissolution of the monastery, the site was granted in 33 Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas Seymour, and afterwards, in 3 Edw. VI. to William Paulet, Lord St. John, afterwards Marquess of Winchester. It was subsequently the seat of Sir William Paulet, one of the natural sons of the third Marquess. The house, as now remaining, is occupied by a farmer, and is represented in the accompanying view. Considerable ruins exist between this and the church: and near the house is an ancient wall, measuring seven feet in height and two in thickness, which is strengthened by some very singular semi-circular buttresses, with conical caps, ten of which are remaining.

The church is large, and, as may be imagined from the period of its erection and the munificence of its builder, is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture. It is of cruciform plan, with

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* Leland, Itin. vol. vi. fol. 15.

† Mon. Angl. ii. 357.

‡ Edington's chantry and effigies are engraved in Britton's Winchester Cathedral.

§ So the original: the fractions only being inconsistent.

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a central tower, and a lofty south porch. The western front has a central doorway, divided into two openings, above which is a magnificent window of eight lights, and on either side is a window to the aisles. The nave is divided from the aisles by six lofty arches on each side, with as many clerestory windows above. Under one of these arches, on the south side, is a large altar tomb, having a flat canopy, and formerly decorated with brasses, which, together with the inscription, have been removed; but the arms, which still remain in stone, on the panels of the tomb and in the frieze of the canopy, will go far to help us to the identification of this hitherto unappropriated monument. They are the following coats, sometimes alone and sometimes quartered: Gules, four fusils in fess argent, each charged with an escallop sable, Cheyné; Azure, a cross fleury or, Paveley. We have added the tinctures, as there is no doubt of their identity. The Paveleys and Cheynés were successively lords of the neighbouring manor of Westbury; and their pedigree will be found at page 3 of Sir R. C. Hoare's Westbury Hundred. Ralph Cheyné married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Paveley; and Elizabeth Cheyné, one of the daughters and coheirs of his grandson, Sir Edmund Cheyné, who died in 1430, was, says the pedigree, the wife of John Powlett, though he could not have been "the 2d. Marq. of Winchester," who lived a century later.

Near the altar are several flat stones which had also brasses, but they are all gone, except that on one three shields remain, bearing, on a cross engrailed five (roses?)

At the end of the south transept is another large monument, with the effigy of a canon, probably one of the rectors; his feet rest on a tun; on a shield are the letters t23, and on another the figure of a tun with a tree growing from it, apparently a rebus of the name of Baynton—bay in tun.

The chancel measures fifty feet long by twenty-two wide, and has three lofty windows on each side, besides the great east window. The piers between the windows are decorated with niches having handsome canopies.

In the chancel is a monument to Sir Edward Lewys of the Van, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1630. It was erected in 1664, by his widow Lady Beauchamp, daughter of Robert Earl of Dorset, and has effigies of the deceased, his lady, and children.

A marble slab at the east end of the chancel is inscribed to the memory of Lady Catharine Powlett, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Harry Powlett; she died April 23, 1744, aged 49 years.

The late George Watson Taylor, Esq. M.P., who was lord of the manor, repaired the chancel in 1825. Earl Stoke Park, which is about three miles distant from Edington, was at that time the flourishing abode of Mr. Taylor, and the intended nucleus of a large domain;* but the change which shortly came over the fortunes of our West-Indian proprietors, dissipated those splendid dreams.

The benefice of Edington is now a perpetual curacy, of the returned value in 1831 of 87*l.* with a residence.

Mr. Urban,

IN answer to the inquiries of "W. R." (p. 106), respecting the romances and ballads contained in Captain Cox's library, I beg, through the medium of your Magazine, to contribute my mite of information.

Lucrece and Euryalus is a translation from Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini's popular novel, written originally in Latin, and translated into English and printed more than once in the black letter during the sixteenth century.

Frederyck of Geneva is a misprint for Frederick of Jennen, of which a copy was in the Roxburghe Collection, printed at Antwerp in 1518.

The Castel of Ladyes is either the Cyte of Ladyes, written by Christina of Pisa, translated by Brian Anslay, printed by Pepwell, 4to. 1521; or the Castle of Laboure, a poetical allegory, written originally in French, and translated by Alex. Barclay, printed by Pynson.

The Sackfull of News is a book of stories and jests, of which there was a copy of a late edition, 12mo. in the black letter, in Heber's sale, part iv.

Daniel's Dreams is a book of the interpretation of dreams, printed in 12mo. in the black letter, which I have

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* Britton's Beauties of Wilts. iii. 357.

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seen, but know not where to refer your correspondent to a copy.

The Budget of Demaunds is probably either the Demaundes Joyous, printed by Wynkin de Worde, 1511, or Delectable Demaundes and Plaisant Questions in matters of Love, printed in 4to. 1566. I incline to think it was the latter.

Nugizee is evidently New Guise, or New Custome, an old play, printed in 1573, and reprinted in Dodsley's collection of old plays.

Impatient Poverty is also an old play, printed in the black letter, an account of which will be found in Baker's Biographia Dramatica, under the word Interlude.

The Chapman of a Pennyworth of Wit is an amusing old poem, reprinted in Utterson's Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry.

Nostradamus of France may be either of two books mentioned by Lowndes, as being printed in 1559, or some translation of his celebrated Prophecies, now lost.

Of the other books in W. R.'s list, I can give no certain account. The books of fortune-telling were numerous, but I know of none existing of so early a date. Gargantua is evidently a translation from Rabelais, not now known, although the allusion to the work by Shakspere strengthens the supposition of some translation being in existence in his time. The Book of Riddles is no doubt the identical one which Master Slender so improvidently lent to Alice Shortcake upon Allhallowmas last, and which that damsel so carelessly lost that it cannot now be found. The Seven Sorrows of Women I cannot even venture at a conjecture concerning. The others are all titles of old songs or ballads; and a reference to the extracts from the entries in the Stationers' books, given by Herbert in his edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, may supply more exact information as to the titles and by whom they were printed.

Yours, &c.

BIBLIOGRAPHUS.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, July 6.*

HAVING some years ago made an examination of the stairs in the tower of Tamworth church, and having lately found from the new and very creditable history of Tamworth* that their construction is not commonly understood, I shall endeavour to explain their peculiarities in detail, and to show that the popular diagram of them which is given in Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, plate 32, figure 4, has reference to the main principle of the Shaft at Dover, rather than to that which it was designed to illustrate.

Premising, then, that the stairs in the tower of Tamworth church, built probably during the fifteenth century, have been restored within the last two or three years, their chief peculiarity consists in this; that, being double, or two in number, they are contained within a space a little more than six feet in diameter, and are so contrived that the floor of one forms the roof of the other, at the same time that they have one and the same newel, with two distinct passages around it, and one common landing from two separate entrances.

These entrances are an outer one and an inner one; the outer entrance leading from the churchyard to a landing on the roof of the church, and the inner entrance from *the vestibule* of the church to the same landing; while all the parts of the stairs ending in a *dome*, constitute what is correctly named a *cochlea*, and hereby evidence a curious similarity to the plan of the *cochlea*, so called, of the human ear. For this is also remarkable for having two distinct winding passages; one of which is known as that of a *vestibule* or inner part, and the other as that of a drum, or outer part; while both winding round the same newel have the same termination in a *dome* from two separate entrances. Their newel, however, is hollow; and their passages are marked by folds and lines rather than by steps. Whereas the passages in the Tamworth example are effected by uniform steps, which in pairs on the same level are of this figure:

* The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, by C. F. Palmer. Tamworth, Thompson. The publisher has kindly lent one of the illustrations of the History for the elucidation of the present remarks.

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That is, each being in its general form a wedge, to the smaller end of which a certain fullness is attached, two steps are cemented together on the same level at the place of this fullness; and by their union form so much of the newel of the stair-case. But while the steps are all of uniform size, on either side, the parts of the newel vary in this respect; because by varying in length, their joinings vary, and the strength of the whole is consequently increased; the joints being broken, as the phrase is.

It may be observed, by the figure here given, that one line of the step is drawn straight from the greater end of it toward the centre of the newel, and the other to a little distance from this point. The former, then, is the exposed edge and face of the step; the other being, when in place, covered by the step above it. The curve at the end corresponds to that of the inside of the wall of the tower; the larger end being let into the wall, while the lower surface of the step between the wall and the newel is cut off corner-wise from back to front so as to leave a sufficient bearing in front on the step below it, and yet increase the head-room of the passage which it covers. For the steps by their continued turning in opposite directions produce a covered passage on either side in a manner difficult to explain by mere diagram, although attempted in the following figure:

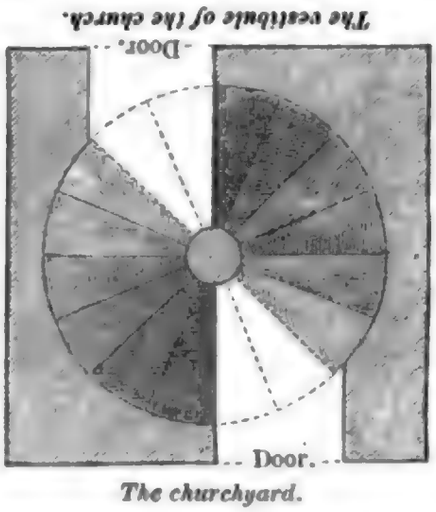
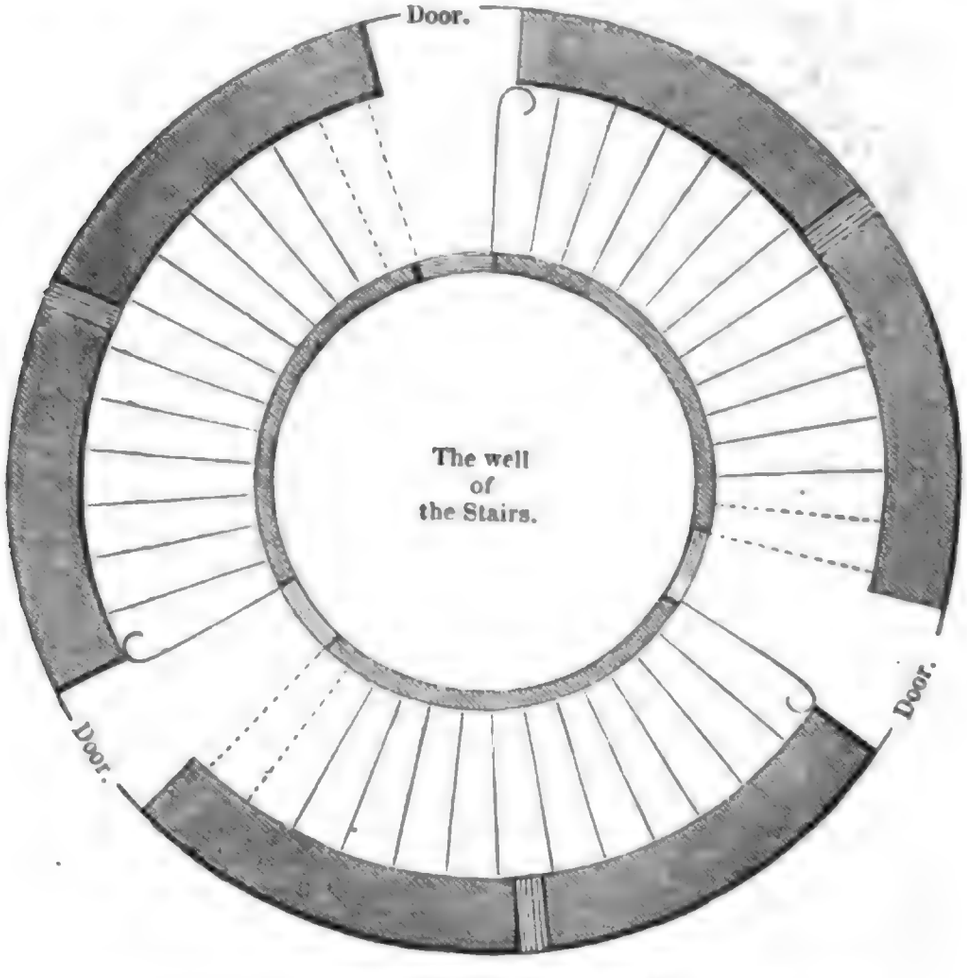


Diagram of the stairs in the tower of Tamworth church. *Scale about 5½ feet to an inch.*



STAIRS ON THE DOVER PLAN. *Scale about 5½ feet to an inch.*

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SECTION OF THE DOUBLE STAIRCASE, ST. EDITHA'S CHURCH, TAMWORTH.

Thus two opposite doors are seen to lead to distinct passages; and these passages continuing distinct, two persons by means of them may, at the same time, reach the same point, without seeing one another until they have nearly reached it; which being the case within so small a compass, each step is, of necessity, a deep one, for the purpose of affording head-room, as the accompanying section of the staircase may shew; the only fault in the illustration being the smallness of the figures and the want of a newel between the passages.

Now, in contrast to this plan, the stairs of the Shaft at Dover wind round an open well, instead of a solid newel; so that, being three in number, the space which they occupy is unavoidably much greater than that occupied by the stairs of a church tower; while, if a well of the kind were large enough, the stairs surrounding it might be increased to any number, and the steps made of any required size and depth; as the annexed figure may render apparent.

It must thus be evident that the usual illustration of different and unconnected bands wound spirally round a bottle, and taken each to represent a distinct passage, is more calculated to explain the Dover than the Tamworth construction; this latter being much better and more easily illustrated by placing over one another three or four table-knives in such a manner as that, while they twist on one another from the centre, the handles form one series of steps in one direction, and the blades another series in another direction; the experiment being "suited to the meanest capacity."

Yours, &c. AMELES.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. II.

Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain, from the commencement of the Twelfth Century to the close of the reign of Queen Mary. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Wood. 3 *vols.* 8*vo. Lond.*

SOME thirty years ago Miss Rebecca Warner, "of Beech Cottage near Bath," published consecutively three volumes of original letters, which contained some curious historical epistles; but they were edited with little care, and without that illustration from other sources which it is the useful practice of editors of the present day to bring to bear upon historical documents. The present editor is, we believe, the first lady who has in that respect put herself upon a par with the editors of the rougher sex, and we are pleased to be able to declare, that in research, and in acquaintance with the sources whence illustration is to be derived, she is no whit behind the very best of them. Her book contains many typographical blunders, so many that occasionally one is tempted to think that she did not read some of the proof-sheets; but, with that exception, the work is edited in a way which we would recommend to the notice of aspiring young gentlemen, who think that to edit ancient papers is an easy way of getting their names into print. Sir Henry Ellis has been Miss Wood's editorial and typographical model; and Sir Henry may deem himself complimented by the adoption of his mode of publication by a follower at once so energetic and discerning. Above all things Miss Wood is to be commended for the candid, honest way in which she refers to her authorities. Here is no concealment, no seeking to take advantage of the labours of other people, no dishonest self-laudation upon the ground of "discoveries," appropriated from little-known books of previous labourers in the general field of history and antiquities. Miss Wood has worked well, has sought for her materials far and wide, and lays them before us in a fair, liberal, upright, honourable way, which we are delighted to commend and to hold up as an example for imitation. The beggarly vice of literary theft is prevalent amongst us to a degree that is little suspected by ordinary readers, and is fostered and encouraged by the toleration, on the part of critics and of the public, of the absence and imperfection of references in historical works. It cannot be too often stated and enforced that books which pretend to adduce historical facts but omit references to authorities, or give merely blind, misleading references to voluminous works or collections, without mention of volume or page, are for all real historical purposes altogether valueless. Such references encourage ignorance, idleness, inaccuracy, and fraud in authors, and they throw upon the world, broadcast, the seeds of falsehoods, errors, and deceits innumerable.

Before people could write their own letters, when the hand of the scribe was obliged to be resorted to, and he was asked to express what he did not feel, and to describe what he never saw, letters were altogether different things from what they subsequently became, when the pen of him who saw and felt was employed to describe his own emotions. Until this was the case letters were either formal, as where the scribe was a lawyer or the business was of little moment, or rhetorical, as where the scribe was an ecclesiastic, or the business was of a tender, touching character. The letter was either dry, stiff, methodical, and precise as a bill in Chancery, or stiltish and high-flown in sentiment and expression, the effusion of a mere dealer in the pathetic. To this latter class belong the earliest letters published by Miss Wood. Matilda, the Queen of Henry I., writes in the style, and no doubt by the hand, of a popular preacher. She gives thanks and praise to his sublime holiness the Pope for his admonitions, and clasps his paternal knees with her whole heart, her whole soul, her whole mind. She testifies how happy the English people had been under the archiepiscopate of Anselm, that foster child of the Holy Ghost, who held the keys of the most opulent treasures of his Lord, and bestowed thereout abundantly things

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seasoned with the most excellent salt of wisdom, softened with the sweetness of eloquence, and sweetened by the wonderful conceits of rhetoric; so that neither did the tender lambs lack the abundant milk of the Lord, nor the sheep the richest fatness of the pastures, nor the pastors the most opulent satiety of aliments. (i. 56.)

No one can doubt that phraseology of this kind must have proceeded from some Rev. Robert Montgomery of his day; indeed that class of divines seems to have furnished many scribes to the Anglo-Norman queens. Witness the sorrow of Queen Eleanor for the captivity of Richard I. pouring itself forth in language such as this:—

"O that the whole blood of my body would now die, that the brain of my head and the marrow of my bones were so dissolved into tears that I might melt away in weeping! My very bowels are torn away from me; I have lost the sight of my eyes, the staff of my old age: and would God accede to my wishes, he would condemn me to perpetual blindness, that my wretched eyes might no longer behold the woes of my people. . . . Oh, good Jesus! who will grant me thy protection, and hide me in hell itself till thy fury passes away, and till thy arrows which are in me, by whose vehemence my very spirit is drunk up, shall cease! I long for death, I am weary of life; and though I thus die incessantly, I yet desire to die more fully," &c. &c. (i. 16, 17.)

This is just the kind of eloquence which in all ages leads silly women captive, and now pays best in proprietary chapels.

The letters of the Fair Maid of Brittany, of Isabella the widow of King John, of Berengaria the widow of Richard I., and of several other queens of that period, are of the legal kind; but we have no space for extracts.

The earliest letters are of course translated from the Latin. In 1258 we have the first specimen of a lady's familiar letter, which is also the first letter in Norman French. It is addressed by a mother, Hawise de Neville, to her son Hugh de Neville, then absent in the Holy Land. It is a business letter with no chapel eloquence, but with occasional true touches of domestic and maternal feeling.

We pointed out in our last number (p. 145) that a letter printed in the old editions of Collins's Peerage had been quoted by Mr. Hallam, upon the information of the Rev. Jos. Hunter, as the earliest known familiar letter written in English. It is the production of a lady, and might well have found a place in Miss Wood's collection; but she does not seem to have been aware of its existence. It was written in 1399; Miss Wood prints (i. 92) a letter written in 1441 as the earliest she has seen, and, indeed, that is not a letter, but a formal petition written by some legal scribe.

The earliest known signature of any royal lady of England is that of Queen Joanna of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., appended to a letter written probably in 1415. (i. 89.)

The earliest letter actually written by a royal lady is one by Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV., printed i. 109.

Shortly after that time letters written by ladies become common; and during the reign of Henry VIII. the recently acquired power was strained to the very uttermost. Margaret Queen of Scotland has left a mass of letters, which, whether regarded in reference to number or character of handwriting, is perfectly bewildering. Miss Wood has printed a great many of them, and intends at some future time to present a connected biography of this female Henry VIII. We are glad of it, and not the less so that the promise of such a biography enables us to pass over this lady's letters for the present.

Respecting other queens during the reign of Henry VIII. there is much interesting information. The difficulties of Catharine of Arragon are set before us in many letters, all characteristic; and the troubles and trials of Mary Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk form the subject of many interesting passages. It is clearly established that the attachment between Mary and Suffolk was well known to her brother Henry VIII. before her marriage with Louis XI., the old King of France; and that she consented to that marriage on condition that, on the decease of her ancient first husband, she should be permitted to consult her own affection in the selection of a second. When the event which Mary

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thus anticipated occurred, she "found herself most painfully situated, owing to the impassioned but dishonourable addresses of Francis I., who, though he was already married to the Princess Claude, daughter of Louis, by his first wife Anne of Bretagne, and therefore addressed the widow of his father-in-law as his mother, was yet madly enamoured of the English princess." (i. 189.)

Within a few days after Mary had discreetly repulsed these unseemly addresses she learned that it was the intention of her brother Henry VIII., in breach of his arrangements with her, to dispose of her in another foreign marriage immediately upon her arrival in England. At this time her old lover the Duke of Suffolk arrived in Paris. Mary, full of grief, instantly poured out her heart to him. She said she must be short; she shewed, he says, "how good lady she was to me, and, if I would be ordered by her, she never would have none but me. . . . And she said that the best in France had been unto her; that an she went into England she should go into Flanders; to the which she said she had rather be torn in pieces than ever she would come there, and with that weeped. I never saw woman so weep." Such weeping was of course conclusive; "and so I granted thereunto, and so she and I were married."

The letters of Anne Boleyn which are here printed are not of much moment; but Miss Wood is entitled to credit for having identified as written by Anne Boleyn a letter signed "Anne Rocheford," attributed in the Cotton. Cat. Vespasian F. XIII. art 147, to the wife of her brother, George Viscount Rocheford, whose name, Miss Wood remarks, was "Jane."

Of Anne Boleyn's sister Mary, the wife first of William Carey and afterwards of Sir William Stafford, an excellent letter is reprinted from Howard's Letters, principally probably for the sake of hanging upon it a note which bears upon the statements of Sanders the Roman Catholic historian of the Reformation. Sanders, it is well known, insinuates that Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII.'s own daughter, through an illicit connection with her mother. He also states that Henry VIII. was familiar not only with the mother, but with Anne Boleyn's elder sister, Mary. Of the truth of the latter assertion we have here some new evidence. Miss Wood informs us that amongst the letters to the king and council, in the State Paper Office (vol. vi. art. 6), there is a detail by Throckmorton of a conversation between himself and Sir Thomas Dingley, in which occurs the following passage:—

"And I said to him, that I told your grace I feared if you did marry Queen Anne your conscience would be more troubled at length, for that it is thought you have meddled both with the mother and the sister. And his grace said, 'Never with the *mother*.' And my lord privy seal standing by said, 'Nor never with the sister neither, and therefore put that out of your mind." (ii. 193.)

Without in any degree wishing to have it inferred that we look upon Sanders's alleged parentage of Anne Boleyn as anything but an impossible fiction, disproved by that best of all critics chronology, we regard this quotation as clearly and conclusively confirmatory of the truth of the united assertions of Pole and Sanders in reference to her sister Mary. It also goes to prove that the character of her mother was affected by public report, although perhaps unjustly so. We wish Miss Wood had published the whole of this letter, and shall esteem it a favour if any of our correspondents who have access to the State Paper Office will communicate it to our pages.

Miss Wood has supplied from MSS. in the Bodleian some burnt portions of valuable letters in Cotton MSS. partially destroyed in the fire of 1731. Amongst these are various letters of Princess Mary to Henry VIII. couched in a style of Eastern submission and adulation. They were written in order to effect a reconciliation with her father after her mother's death. We can only refer to them, especially to No. ciii. vol. ii. 255. Humility could descend no lower. Of the same kind is also a letter from Mary to Jane Seymour, printed from an original in the State Paper Office (ii. 262), in which Mary professes that she will serve her grace "as humbly, gladly, and obediently, *with her hands under her noble feet*, as is possible to be devised or imagined." Is this an allusion

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to the way of performing homage to a female?

Amongst the many noble families whose histories pass before us in Miss Wood's pages, no small portion of them is engrossed by the Howards. Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, selected for his second wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. The marriage was one of authority and not of affection, for the lady had been previously engaged to the Earl of Westmoreland.

"My lord my father," she says, "had bought my lord of Westmoreland for me; he and I had loved together two years. An my lord my husband had not sent immediately word after my lady and my lord's first wife was dead, he made suit to my lord my father, or else I had been married before Christmas to my lord of Westmoreland; and it was my lord my husband's suit to my lord my father, and never came of me nor none of my friends; and when he came thither at Shrovetide, he would have none of my sisters, but only me." (ii. 361.)

The unhappy consequences of this hasty match have been recently related in our pages. The letters mentioned in the Life of the Duchess of Norfolk, published in our series of "Female Biographies of English History" (see Gent. Mag. for March, 1845, p. 259 to 267), are here given entire, and detail in all its fulness and coarseness the miserable story of this termagant woman and her unfaithful husband. In the midst of the miseries and immoralities which surrounded the all but royal house of which the duchess was matrimonially a member, we catch passing glimpses of Anne Boleyn and the gentle Surrey, but they seem to be contaminated by the association in which they are presented to us. We cannot read these Letters, nor many others printed in these volumes, without having it forcibly pressed home upon us what a polluted and polluting place must have been the court of Henry VIII. It was a fitting stage for the performance of every kind of crime. From the monarch downwards all who imbibed its tainted atmosphere seem to have become the slaves of lust and selfishness. Catharine, the poor, deserted, outraged, broken-hearted Catharine of Arragon, shines with almost angelic purity when contrasted with the other inmates of that place of defilement from which she was cast out.

Of Jane Seymour or Catharine Howard Miss Wood gives us no letters, but the brief fortunes of the former are alluded to in several epistles of other people. Of Anne of Cleves we have one letter, or rather a legal document relating to her divorce. Catharine Parr has furnished four letters; one addressed to the council, and two to the king, during her brief regency, and the fourth written to the Princess Mary respecting her translation of Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Gospel of St. John. The last supplies some few corrections of the statements upon that subject in the last edition of the Royal and Noble Authors. There are many letters of Elizabeth written during the lives of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, most of them redolent of the pedagogue and of little interest save what attaches to the name of the writer.

The letters of Catharine Duchess of Suffolk are especially worthy of notice, and fully maintain the character of that admirable woman. Miss Wood should give us a Life of her after she has finished Margaret. A writer who can set a proper value upon her character, and enter into her opinions with a due feeling of their lofty purity; who can also appreciate her lively humour and shrewd practical good sense, could not have a better subject. At a time when liberty in the choice of a partner in marriage was never dreamt of by parents as being amongst the rights of children, we find this shrewd woman writing thus in reference to a proposal for a union between one of her sons and a daughter of Protector Somerset:—

"I trust the friendship between my lord of Somerset and me hath been tried such, and hath so good assurance, upon the simple respects of our only good will, that we shall not need to do anything rashly or unorderly, to make the world to believe the better of our friendships; and for the one of us to think well of the other, no unadvised bond between a boy and girl can give such assurance of good will as hath been tried already; and now, they marrying by our order, and without their consents, or as they be yet without judgment to give such a consent as ought

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to be given in matrimony, I cannot tell what more unkindness one of us might show another, or wherein we might work more wickedly, than to bring our children into so miserable estate, not to choose by their own likings such as they must profess so strait a bond, and so great a love to, for ever. This I promise you I have said for my lord's daughter, as well as for my son, and this more I say for myself, and I say it not but truly, I know none this day living that I rather wish my son than she; but I am not, because I like her best, therefore desirous that she should be constrained by her friends to have him whom she might peradventure not like so well as I like her; neither can I yet assure myself of my son's liking, neither do I greatly mistrust it, for, if he be ruled by right judgment, then shall he, I am sure, have no cause to mislike, except he think himself misliked. But to have this matter come best to pass were that we parents kept still our friendship, and suffer our children to follow our examples, and to begin their loves of themselves without our forcing; for, although both might happen to be obedient to their parents and marry at our pleasures, and so find no other cause to mislike but that by our power they lost their free choice, whereby neither of them can think themselves so much bounden to the other, that fault is sufficient to break the greatest love. Wherefore I will make much of my lord's daughter without the respect of my son's cause, and it may please my lord to love my son for his mother's sake, and so, I doubt not, but if God do not mislike it, my son and his daughter shall much better like it to make up the matter themselves; and let them even alone with it, saying there can no good agreement happen between them that we shall mislike, and if it should not happen well, there is neither they nor none of us shall blame another." (iii. 247.)

The meditated union was frustrated by that which must have been the bitterest of all possible visitations to such a mother, the untimely death of both her sons of the sweating sickness. Miss Wood prints the admirable letter, written by the duchess to Cecil upon that melancholy occasion, which is also given by Lady Georgina Bertie in her Five Generations of a Loyal House. (See Gent. Mag. for March, 1846, p. 273.)

There are several very interesting papers during the reign of Mary, but we have exhausted our space, and can only refer to one of them. It is termed by Miss Wood "the mandate for the execution of the Protestant Bishop Hooper;" but that is not its exact character. It is a letter written by the Queen's Council to Lord Chandos, directing him to attend and give assistance at Hooper's burning, and requiring him "to take order that the said Hooper be, neither at the time of his execution, nor in going to the place thereof, suffered to speak at large, but thither be led quietly and in silence." (iii. 285.)

Many other papers throughout the work illustrate the religious condition of England; as where the patron of a chapel is solicited to appoint an honest priest, a middle-aged man who prefers a quiet life, and "will mend your bedding and other such stuff as is need, if it shall so please you for to take him." (ii. 142.) This was in 1535, and refers to a country place whither the light of the Reformation had not penetrated. In more busy places deeper feelings had been aroused, and at about the same date we have a hideous instance of the bigotry which was excited by the first stirring of the sleeping waters.

"I hear say," says a mother writing to her son, "you be of the new fashion, that is to say, an heretic . . . If you change not your condition, come not at me, for an if you do, you shall be as welcome as water into the ship; and also you shall have God's curse and mine, and never to have a penny nor pennyworth that I can help you to, but I shall scare you all I can. And as for that I have, I had rather give it a poor creature that goeth from door to door, being a good Christian man, than to give it to you to maintain in lewdness and heresy." (ii. 96.)

An instance of a different kind occurs during the visitation of the monasteries. Catherine Bulkeley, the abbess of Godstow, strives to propitiate the favour of the great *Malleus monachorum* by a confession of faith, which, as Miss Wood remarks, "it is startling to find issuing from behind the walls of a cloister."

"I beseech you to continue my good lord," she writes to Cromwell, "as I trust you shall never have cause to the contrary; for your lordship shall be well assured that there is neither pope nor purgatory, image nor pilgrimage, nor praying to dead saints, used or regarded amongst

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us; but, all superstitious ceremonies set apart, the very honour of God, and the truth of His holy words, as far as the frail nature of women may attain unto, is most tenderly followed and regarded with us; not doubting but this garment and fashion of life doth nothing prevail toward our justifying before God, by whom, for his sweet son Jesus' sake, we only trust to be justified and saved." (iii. 73.)

But the chief illustration of the book falls not upon the state of religion or upon the progress of opinions; but, as might be expected from the characters and position in life of the writers, upon the personal history of noble families and the domestic condition of the women of the upper classes. In reference to the first of these, Miss Wood's laborious research has done a great deal in bringing out the information which lies often concealed under the surface of the papers she has published, and a patient investigator of the contents of her book might derive a great deal of information respecting the second. But we have more than exhausted our space, and can only, in conclusion, thank Miss Wood for her index, in inserting which she has improved upon her model, and has added greatly to the usefulness of her book.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Articles to be Inqvired of within the Diocese of Norwich in the ordinary Visitation of the Reverend Father in God Samvel, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Anno Domini 1620, *et translationis suæ primo. Imprinted at London* 1620. *4to. Black Letter.*

I AM not learned enough in antiquarian theology to know whether many charges to the clergy, or articles addressed to the churchwardens, from the bishops in the time of Elizabeth and James, are in existence. The present one in my possession is the production of Bishop Samuel Harsnett. It consists of fourteen pages, from which I have given those extracts that appear the most interesting. The Popish recusants at that time seemed to be the great enemy whom the shepherds of the Protestant flocks had to guard against; but it is, I think, somewhat singular that, considering the increasing numbers and power of the *Puritans* in the time of James the First, no allusion is made to them,—unless indeed Bishop Harsnett, as some of the bishops as well as many of the nobles, conscientiously sided with that party. The churchwardens and sidesmen of that age were generally gentlemen and well-educated, and able to answer some questions asked by the bishop which would puzzle their successors at the present day. Indeed the laity of the upper classes were, in that period of our history, superior in education even to the clergy; the clergy being for the most part deprived of some great assistants to knowledge,—the use of libraries, foreign travel, and learned and scientific society.

It appears by these articles that the introduction of *pews* into churches is of earlier date than the one generally assigned, viz. the period of the Commonwealth. These articles are addressed to the churchwardens and sidesmen of the respective parishes. The questions in the original are, on the whole, more strict and circumstantial than might be expected. It was the bishop's *primary* visitation.

On Dr. S. Harsnett consult Wood's Ath. Oxonienses. He had been Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and Bishop of Chichester; he was afterwards translated to York. He was born at Colchester, and buried at Chigwell, in Essex. He published some sermons, and other works, among which was—"A Discovery of the fraudulent Practices of John Darrel, Minister," which was written in answer to a book of Darrel's, called—"A true Narration of the strange and grievous Vexation by the Devil of seven Persons in Lancashire, and Will. Somers, of Nottingham. 1600"? Darrel answered the Bishop in a

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pamphlet called—"A Detection of that shameful, lying, and ridiculous Discourse," &c. J. Darrel, or Dorel (for the name was spelt in either way), was Dean of Agen.

"Tit. I.—1. Articles concerning Religion. First, whether be there any person or persons abiding in your parish, or resorting thereunto, above the age of sixteen yeres, that wilfully and obstinately refuse to repaire to their parish church, chappell, or oratorie, upon Sabbath daies and holidaies, and be thereby taken to be Popish or sectary recusants.

"2. Item, whether be there any that be knowne to have defended or maintained any hereticall opinions, contrary to the holy Scripture of God and first four general councils; and what be these opinions, and who be the authors thereof.

"3. Item, whether be there any in your parish that hath been or is violently suspected to have been present at any unlawful assemblies or private conventicles, under color or pretence of any exercise of religion, or doth affirme and maintain such meetings to be lawful.

"7. Item, whether doth any person within your parish, above the age of sixteen years, refuse or forbeare thrice in every yeare, at Easter especially, to communicate and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and what reference doe the people within your parish use by outward gestures of their bodies, when they be partakers of that blessed sacrament, and whether doe they reverently kneel upon their knees when the minister delivereth the same unto them.

"8. Item, whether doth any person within your parish deferre the baptism of his child longer than until the next Sabbath day or holiday after the birth thereof.

"11. Item, whether have the children of Popish recusants or wilful sectaries, born within your parish, been privately baptized by any layman not in holy orders.

"14. Item, whether doe any within your parish, upon Sabbath daies and holydaies, negligently and carelessly repaire to your parish church, so that half or the most part of divine service is ended before they come, and upon light occasion depart out of the church before prayers be done.

"Tit. II.—4. Item, whether be the words in the administration of the sacrament of baptism—*I signe thee with the signe of the cross*—only used, and noe visible or formall crosse made on the forhead of the child so baptized.

"5. Item, whether is the sacrament of baptism denied to any children borne out of wedlock, and by whom.

"6. Item, whether is the form of Common Prayer read upon 24 March, the fifth of November, and the fifth of August yearly in your parish church, and public thanksgiving used upon those dayes to Almighty God for his Majesties gracious accession to the royal crown of this realme, the deliverance of his Highnesse, and the whole state from the damnable gunpowder treason, and for his Majesty's preservation from the conspiracy of Gourie.

"8. Item, whether doth your minister alwayes and at every time, both morning and evening, reading divine service and administering the sacraments, weare the *surplice*; and doth he never omit the wearing of the same at such times, or at any of them.

"10. Item, doth your minister once every year in your parish church read the book of Canons published Anno Domini 1603.

"11. Item, whether doth he give thanks for women after their childbirth in such manner as is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer of this realm: and doth he admit any to the performance of that holy action that do not come having a decent vaile on their heads, matronlike, as hath been accustomed heretofore.

"12. Item, whether is your minister resiant at or upon his benefice or spirituall promotion; and doth he preach every sabbath day, or monthly, in his said cure, or read an homily when there is no sermon there preached.

"13. Item, whether is your minister a graduate, and hath taken any scholasticall degree of bachelor or master of arts, or bachelor or doctor in divinity, either in Cambridge or Oxford, and is he a preacher lawfully licensed.

"14. Item, whether doth your minister or preacher treat any matter publicly in his pulpit within his parish church which is not agreeable to the doctrines of the Old and New Testament, and which the learned fathers and reverend bishops have not taken and gathered out of the Holy Scriptures for an undoubted truth.

"15. Item, whether doth your minister side it in his preaching, by taking part with one of them that be at variance, and therefore preach doctrine tending to the breach of Christian love, and stirring up schism and faction among his auditors, officiously and scandalously, and colour his schismatical designments by a secret persuasion of his desire of peace and unitie in the church.

"19. Item, whether doth your minister, upon light cause, not warrantable law,

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and upon private displeasure by him conceived against any of his parishioners, repell and debarre any of them from the receiving of the Holy Communion.

"22. Item, whether doth your minister every six months denounce in his parish church all such as doe persevere and continue, with sentence of excommunication, not seeking to be absolved; and whether hath he admitted into the church any excommunicate person without certificate of his absolution from the ordinary or other competent judge under their authenticall seale.

"24. Item, whether is your minister familiar and conversant with popish recusants, or a favourer of them, and thereby not to be sound and sincere in religion.

"26. Item, whether is your minister studious in the Holy Scriptures, and abstaineth from mechanical trades or labour, not befitting his function, and from gaming, swearing, drunkenness, or such notorious crimes.

"27. Item, is there any in your parish who, having been admitted into holy orders, either deacon or priest, doth relinquish or forsake his calling, and liveth in the course of his life as a layman.

"29. Item, whether hath your minister buried any excommunicate person not absolved from that sentence.

"30. Whether hath your minister, with any other persons within your parish, used to meete in any private house or other place, there to inform and consult together how to impeach or deframe the Book of Common Prayer, or the doctrines or discipline of the Church of England.

"31. Item, whether hath any person, being merely ignorant in the Holy Scriptures, not able to render a reason of his faith in Latin, nor having an especiall gift of preaching, been from a manual trade or artificer admitted to Holy Orders, &c.

"32. Item, whether is there any *opposition* amongst the preachers used publiquely in matters of faith and doctrine in their sermons preached; and what ministers admittted to holy orders be within your parish, and allowed preachers, not having any pastorall charge or cure committed to them.

"33. Item, whether doth your minister or curate in Rogation weeke goe in perambulation of the circuite of the parishe, using thanksgiving to God for his blessings, according to law.

"Tit. III.—Item, whether is any lecturer admitted to preach in your churche that is not conformable to the discipline and government ecclesiastical within the Church of England, but schismatically and phantastically affected to novelties and innovations.

"Tit. IV.—3. Item, whether hath and uncle married his niece by consanguinity of affinity. Whether any person successively married two sisters, and who be they that have contracted such incestuous marriages.

"4. Item, whether hath any person two wives now living, or any woman two husbands; and who are so voiced, rated, and reported to be offenders in this behalfe.

"6. Item, whether hath any person lawfully divorced been coupled in matrimony with any other man or woman during the life of the other person so divorced.

"Tit. V.—2. Item, whether have any dwelling in this your parish reviled and abused the ministers of God's Holy Word by certain malicious words, and disgraced their lawful marriages.

"7. Item, whether doe any of the inhabitants within your parish entertain in their houses as sojourners or common guests, (other than his or her father or mother wanting other habitations, or support or maintenance, or the ward of any such persons, or any person that shall be committed by authority to the custody of any of them,) that be Popish recusants, and refuse to frequent divine service and receive the holy communion; and what be their names.

"9. Item, whether is there due reverence and humble submission used within your church or chapell in the time of divine service, as by the 18th constitution ecclesiastical of this realme, A.D. 1603, is prescribed, &c.

"10. Whether there be any within your parish that come upon Sabbath days and holydays, and at other times of prayer, to the sermon only, and not to hear divine service; and be there any that do not reverently stand up when *Gloria Patri* is read, and at the reading of the Gospell.

"11. Item, whether be there any within your parish that by walking or talking disquiet your minister in reading of prayers, or in his sermon.

"13. Item, whether doth any within your parish, in contempt of his own minister, repair to any other church in time of Common Prayer to hear the same read, and to receive the sacrament; and what be their names that be so affected, and the names of the ministers of the other churches that admit those that be not their own parishioners to prayers and sacraments by him or them read and administered.

"15. Item, what persons testate have died within your parish since the first of February, 1619; and whether be their last wills and testaments proved, and who be the executors of the same.

"17. Item, whether have any person or

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persons been duly rated in equall proportion for the repairing of your parish church, or for provision of bread and wine for the administration of the sacrament, or for any other necessary ornaments and utensils belonging to your church, that have or doe refuse to pay that rate, or to give satisfaction to the churchwardens in that behalfe; and who be they who have offended herein.

"Tit. VI.—1. Whether have you in your church, chapell, or oratorie, the Booke of Common Prayer by the king's majestie confirmed; a Bible of the largest volume and the last translation; Jewel's Apologie of the last edition, with the rest of his works adjoined; the books of Homilies, Erasmus Paraphrase, and the booke for special thanksgiving, with the statute in that behalfe for the gracious deliverance of the whole state of the realme from the gunpowder treason; and have you the booke of Canons ecclesiastical, published A.D. 1603, and all other books by law or custom usually to bee had within your said churches.

"3. Item, have you in your parish church one or two surplices and a hoode faced with taffeety or satin, if your minister be a graduate, a master of arts, a batchelor, or doctor in divinity.

"6. Item, whether have you one booke in parchment or paper, wherein be entered the name of all strangers that come to preach within your parish, and their parishes therein recorded.

"9. Item, whether have any pues been taken up, which were formerly set in any other church, and been transferred to your church and there set up; and by whom and what authority.

"10. Item, whether is there any church or chapell (wherein there be a competent number of people, to the number of two or above, dwelling in a building) prophaned or converted to any irreligious use, by making it a barne, stable, or granary, and the parishioners thereof not knowen to resort to any other church, chapell, or oratorie, by lawful assignation of the ordinarie.

"12. Item, whether have there been kept in your church any playes, feasts, banquets, church-ales, drinkings, or any other prophane usages, by laying of guns or drums in your church or steeple, and discharging them there; and by whose commandment and appointment.

"13. Item, whether is your churchyard well and sufficiently repaired by a comely wall of stone or pale; and whether have you a grate at the entrance into the said churchyard to keepe out swine, and other noisome beasts.

"Tit. IX.—Item, whether have any churchwardens detained any of the church goods in their hands, and not made a just account of what they have received and expended.

"Tit. X.—3. Item, whether doth any practise physicke or chirurgirie being not lawfully received thereunto, or created doctor of physicke in either of the universities of this realme.

"4. Item, whether ignorant persons have left their manuall trades and taken upon them to professe physicke or chirurgirie; and who be they who so abuse the people.

"Tit. XI.—1. What corporall punishment injoyned for any offence of ecclesiastical cognizance, hath been commuted by any ecclesiasticall judge within this diocese into a pecuniary mulct, or sum of money; and how is the same money employed.

"3. Whether doth any ecclesiastical judge speed any judicial acts privately himself, and not in the presence of some public notary or actuary.

"4. What presentments have been made for any offence cognizable and punishable in the ecclesiastical courts within this diocese, and have been suppressed by any judge or register, and by them withdrawn and not effectively proceeded in, according to the laws ecclesiastical of this realme.

"5. Item, whether do you knowe any persons injoyned by judicial decree or sentence in court to doe public penance for his sinne, or excommunicate for not doing the same, that doth still, by favour and connivance of the judge or register of that court where the said penance was injoined, still continue winked at and unreformed.

"6. Item, what number of apparitors be there to your knowledge within the archdeaconry where you live, and whether have any of them, under color and pretence of the office and authority committed unto them, cited or summoned any person unlawfully, and wrongfully troubled them; or for the concealing of any offence or sinne, and for the avoiding of punishment with offenders, have taken any reward or guift, or otherwise delt corruptly; and who be they that have so offended.

J. M.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Literary History of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. J. Berington. *Post* 8*vo. pp. x.* 469.

WE are glad to renew our acquaintance with a work, to which we are under obligations for the range of information it opened at the first perusal. But there is as great a difference between reading for instruction and for criticism, as between making an excursion, and surveying a district; and the delight of the one must now give place to the duller duties of the other.

This work was formerly noticed by the Edinburgh Review, which characterised it as not being "very profound, either in research, or in reflection," yet as very respectably executed, and containing "many specimens both of boldness and liberality of thinking, which more than compensate for an occasional narrowness of principle, or timidity of induction." (Vol. xxiii. p. 229.) And Mr. Hallam mentions it, together with the writings of Buhle, Ginguené, Sismondi, and Sharon Turner, as entering at large into the middle literature, and containing "more or less useful illustration and judicious research." (Middle Ages, iii. 512, 4th ed.)

It begins with the Augustan age, as if to shew the height of letters before their decline, and ends with the invention of printing, or about 1450. There are two appendices, on the literature of the Byzantines, and on that of the Arabs or Saracens. The former is noticed by Mr. Hallam, as "an useful summary of the lower Greek literature, taken chiefly from Fabricius;" and the latter as containing interesting details. (Vol. iii. p. 595; ii. p. 172.) This account of the Saracen preservation and advancement of letters is novel and important, and perhaps the best portion of the book, or indeed the best compendium of that subject; as Sismondi, though more critical, is less informing, for which reasons their respective sections ought to be read together. Indeed the recent republication of Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe is so opportune, that, as this work forms an introduction to it, and as they assist each other, without being mere repetitions, it will benefit the student to shew how they may be read in connection.

Century 1—12. Berington, book i. —iv. do. pp. 348—390.

The Troubadours, Sismondi, chap. iii.—viii.

Formation of modern languages and cent. 13. Sismondi, chap. 1. Berington, book v. Sismondi, chap. xxiii. xxiv. do. xxxvi. to p. 453.

Arabian literature, Sismondi, chap. ii. Berington, app. ii.

Cent. 14, 15. Sismondi, chap. ix.—xi. p. 306. Berington, book vi. Sismondi, chap. xxv. do. xxxvi. pp. 453—460. Berington, pp. 390—411.

Mr. Berington was educated at St. Omer for the Romish priesthood, and "was conspicuous in his day" for moderate views. To such sentiments his life of the heretical Abelard has been attributed, as a vehicle of feelings irritated by opposition; and something of the kind is perceptible here, which accounts for a caustic remark of Dr. Dibdin, that "the disappointment felt in the perusal of this work was not exclusively confined to Protestants."* (Library Companion, ii. 129.) Disappointment is the offspring of expectation, and perhaps the title rather injured the book, in some quarters, by promising too largely; an error which Mr. Hallam avoided, by calling a larger work on literature, an *introduction* only. It would be easy to specify

* In 1796 he announced a History of the Papal Power, to which, although existing only in MS. reference is made at p. 101, and elsewhere, with inverted commas to mark the extracts. As this does not much concern readers in general, it is probably meant as a hint to certain opponents, like the last paragraph of the 19th of the Provincial Letters: "J'ai d'assez bons mémoires pour demontrer combien il y a de différence entre la primauté . . et l'infaillibilité."

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omissions; but the plan of a single volume imposed limitations, so that some allowance must be made; yet we may reasonably regret the total omission of Welsh literature, when we consider how Bishop Percy, a competent judge of mediæval poetry, has spoken of the Bards: "Certain I am (he writes to Evan Evans) that our own nation, at that time, produced nothing that wears the most distant resemblance to their merit." The subject was not extraneous, for the introduction of Giraldus, and Walter Mapes, had brought the author to its verge; nor were materials wanting, as the dissertation of Evans supplied them in an accessible form, and on a suitable scale. A reference to Owen's Cambrian Biography would have shewn Walter Mapes himself in a better light than that of an Anacreontic priest, as he wrote a Welsh treatise on agriculture, and the present church of Llancarvan (a spot of some importance in the history of Welsh literature) is of his building; his name too is locally preserved in the village of Trevwalter, in Glamorganshire, which he founded. It is interesting to mention that, being the last of his father's race, he restored the lands they had obtained by invasion to his mother's family, who were the original proprietors. There is something pleasing also in the brief account of his father, Blondel de Mapes:—"He . . . obtained the lands of Gweirydd ab Seisyllt, lord of Llancarvan; but he had the generosity to marry Flur, the only child of Gweirydd that was living." In this little narrative there are elements which, in able hands, might serve as the basis of a national poem or historical tale.*

Having spoken of omissions, it is fair to give Mr. Hallam's testimony to our author's qualifications in other respects, for he says (iii. 534, note) that he had met with four English writers who had read parts of Aquinas, Sharon Turner, Berington, Coleridge, and an Edinburgh reviewer (No. 53, p. 204); but he doubts whether as many more could say the same.

The style is too egotistical, in defiance of Pliny's warning, "quam difficile est obtinere ne molesta videatur oratio de se aut de suis disserentis." (Epist. i. 8.) Thus at page 13, the first pronoun personal occurs no less than five times in six lines. There is an affected sententiousness in speaking of Seneca, "He was the preceptor of Nero, and died by his command." (p. 33.) But he is happier in saying of Alcuin, that his pupils "preserved, though only in a slow and rippling current, the continuity of science." p. 108.)

The following passage, which exhibits a bright spot in a tyrant's history, is creditable to Mr. Berington's discernment and love of candour. It reminds us of the flowers deposited on the tomb of Nero. Speaking of the fires under that emperor and Titus, he says,

"When the copies of works, which were all written by the hand, were few, and those confined chiefly within the walls of Rome (I except the productions of Greece), it is not possible to calculate the extent of the loss. The tyrant Domitian, however, attempted seriously to repair it by collecting other copies, and employing transcribers whom he sent to Alexandria, at that time celebrated for its numerous scholars and its literary stores." (p. 36.)

On the depression of literature he usually expresses himself well,—as when describing its condition under Charlemagne.

"Such was the state of things, and such, for a moment, the glowing perspective of what was about to be; but the faint beams of a wintry sun are not of sufficient intensity or continuance to dispel the mist, to warm the air, and give new life to the torpid fibres of the vegetable world." (p. 103.)

While traversing that period, he is little disposed to admit the claims of sanguine Irish antiquaries.

"So much fiction is crowded into all the accounts of Ireland—whether we consider the supposed origin of its inhabitants; the dynasties of its princes; the policy of its governments; the antiquity of its records; and its literary renown—that he must be a sturdy believer whose scepticism is not awakened in every period of its history." (p. 122.)

He has stopped at a convenient

* On the subject of the Welsh Bards, see Gent. Mag. Jan. 1826, p. 53, and Suppt. i. 1832, art. The Censor, No. xx.

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point in his *historic doubts;* as even the Bollandists, in their preface to the Life of St. Patrick, found themselves obliged to account for so many fables, or what looked like fables, having crept into the lives of Irish Saints. "Unde tam multa in Sanctorum Hibernorum vitas irrepserint aut fabulosa aut fabulosis simillima." (Acta SS. Mart. t. ii. p. 517.) Mr. Monck Mason carries this *scepticism* still further in his letter to Mr. Thomas Moore, entitled "Primitive Christianity in Ireland," which contains some strictures on the eleventh chapter of his history of that country. These touches are necessary to complete Mr. Berington's sketch.

The subject of Ireland reminds us naturally of the pretended donation of Constantine, which is introduced, though not in connection with the invasion of that country, as in Mr. Berington's History of Henry II. After allowing the liability of the times to be deceived, he proceeds to say, as if determined to beat down such apologies as Fleury has advanced for Gregory VII. (Discours iv. 13),

"I cannot be persuaded to think that the extraordinary sagacity of Hildebrand did not penetrate the real character of the newly-invented deed, on which he claimed for his see the dominion of the western world." (p. 152.)

Mr. Berington does not rate our literary obligations to the monks very high, but rather infers from the scarcity of MSS. that their labour was not "as assiduous as is often pretended," and sternly charges them with a want of will (p. 128-9). Mr. Hallam, at whom we naturally glance, as we proceed, on the subject of the Middle Ages, goes even further, in his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," and pronounces the "destruction of monasteries no injury to learning" (chap. v. s. 32, Contents). With Denina Mr. Berington denies the schoolmen the credit of originality, and refers the nature of their studies, and even the titles of their books, to an Arabian origin (p. 429, app. 2); as does also Mr. Hallam, who is inclined to give the palm of clearness to the Saracens. The subject might be carried onward, with the hint, which the author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm has thrown out, on the Asiatic origin of the monastic spirit. (p. 205-9, 6th edit.)

The following passage concerning the eleventh century will hardly please those who venerate that period, as if the remote were necessarily the grand.

"It is sometimes said, that there was more sincerity and truth in the intercourse of life amongst a people thus rude and illiterate: I suspect it to be otherwise. That virtue which is of the most genuine sort, will, I believe, be found where the mind is most enlarged, and reason most cultivated." (p. 177.)

Mr. Hallam takes a similar view, only he expresses himself more strongly, and says of the dark ages, that "times to which men sometimes appeal, as to a golden period, were far inferior in every moral comparison to those in which we are thrown." (iii. 360.)

The question, why the Roman bishops in the thirteenth century, from Innocent III. to Boniface VIII. performed so little to advance the interests of literature, is discussed at some length; and he finds some excuse for the neglect in their busy lives, but not a full apology; on the contrary, he says,

"Those who, by a proper application of their influence, might have renovated the state of man, or have retarded his intellectual decline, left him plunged in an abyss of ignorance and superstition. The circumstances which attended their deaths were peculiarly awful, and what has been said of one may be said of both, that they died 'beloved of few, hated by many, and feared by all.' It can no longer be a question, why so little was done by them." (p. 238.)

He dwells with more pleasure on the character of Nicholas V. of whom this anecdote is given.

"'Should I ever possess riches,' Nicholas had often repeated when he was indigent, 'I would expend them in building and in the purchase of books.' The wished-for time was come, and he was true to his word." (p. 319.)

On the destruction of monasteries he speaks, as might be expected, when describing the rebuilding of Croyland Abbey (p. 218) in a favourite passage, transferred from his History of Henry II.; but he forgets, that when the internal parts of a system fall, the ex-

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ternal ones can hardly survive, and in this case the difference is great between monasteries and parish churches, for the use of the latter remained, but not that of the former. He dwells on the munificence of Wykeham, and other founders of colleges (p. 339), who were unmarried ecclesiastics, observing that it must else have been precluded by "the claims of nature and of common justice." Lord Bacon indeed says, that single men are many times more charitable, *because their means be less exhaust* (which is modified praise); but adds that, "on the other side, they are more cruel and hard-hearted." (Essay viii.) On the principle of the *two mites*, the benevolence of the married is more valuable, and affords a stronger example, since it involves a sacrifice. Nor did celibacy secure ecclesiastics from the charge of accumulation; so far from it, the term *nepotism* has been naturalised into modern languages, to express their care in providing for their relatives, even where "the claims of nature and of common justice" were not as admissible.

Mr. Berington concedes (p. 346) that the Reformation was the source "of partial good," and that "the cause of literature was eventually benefited." But he has sold this concession dearly, by making the passage where it occurs an attack on that great event. Admitting the religious grievances of the 15th century, he owns that "it would have been well had these complaints been patiently heard and wisely redressed;" but he argues, that "though no such revolution as has been called *the Reformation* had intervened . . . . we should have seen abuses corrected, ignorance dispelled, rights maintained,"—which may fairly be doubted. The unsuccessful issue of the councils of Constance and Basil (to use his own words at p. 317) was an unfavourable omen; nor did the prospect brighten in the next age, for the Italy of the Medicis was also that of the Borgias, and religion shrank to the lowest ebb, while learning was at the highest flow. So sanguine an anticipation of spontaneous reform is scarcely warranted by human nature, and certainly not by the facts of the case. What, for instance, could be more unfavourable than the boast of Antonio Pucci, the orator of the ninth Session of the fifth Lateran Council, that opposition was now at an end *(Jam nemo reclamat, nullus obsistit)*, since in such a state of things the necessity for reform is soon forgotten? And when it was felt, from "the combustion blown up by the breath of a Saxon friar," not only was Adrian VI. overborne in his attempts to meet it, but the demand for a council was eluded in every possible way. Paul IV. put into the index his own draft of reforms; and Pole, another of the commissioners, accepted the very pluralities he had reported against in that character. A letter of Manrique, one of the Spanish bishops at the council of Trent in 1551, to Granvelle, refutes the supposition, by calling in lay assistance to the cause of reform. "Quant à la Réformation, nous avons grand besoin que sa majesté nous appuïe, et qu'elle agisse efficacement auprès du Pape et des Pères du concile. Si cela nous manque, on ne remédiera que fort superficiellement aux abus. Le mauvais levain qui restera, ne manquera pas de causer la même corruption. Les Présidens du concile ne font paroitre ni zele, ni empressement pour la réformation du clergé . . . . Les evêques sont fort affligez de ce qu'on les écoute d'un air si chagrin quand ils parlent de réformation." (Le Vassor's *Vargas*, 1699, p. 158.) Even the task of a reformer was personally dangerous, for the life of Borromeo was attempted by the refractory *Umiliati*.

Mr. Berington anticipates that in our land the monasteries would have been "made the asylums, not of monkish indolence, but of studious ease, modest worth, and Christian philanthropy" (p. 347); but Erasmus was not so confident, for he says, that for the most part the monks were intolerable, and incorrigible, except by hard measures.* Borromeo laments, in a plaintive hymn, that when the nuns wept, it was for the death of Adonis; the point of which allusion must be sought in the notes on Ezekiel (c. viii. 14), or on Milton's

* Multis in locis durè tractati sunt monachi; verum plerique cum sint intolerabiles, alia tamen ratione corrigi non possunt. (Ep. 757.)

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Paradise Lost (b. i. l. 453). Mr. Berington argues, that the arts would have kept possession of our temples, but so too would the fraudulent relics, with a perpetual encouragement afforded to such impostures; and the alleged advantage to the arts would have been balanced by the crippling of literature through the expurgatory index. The monasteries might have been preserved, but the precedent for their destruction, it should be remembered, was set by Wolsey; while if they had remained, religion on the most favourable supposition would have undergone a process of absorption, instead of diffusion, withdrawing the disposable piety from the community, instead of acting upon it as *the salt of the earth*. Without deepening the shade of the picture, or extending it over a wider period, it is plain that the great corrective, so far as it availed, was the pressure of necessity; while of course, if the fact of reform, without such a pressure, is doubtful, to dilate favourably on its character can only mislead.

Still we are glad, upon the whole, to part on good terms with Mr. Berington, and to accept the republication of his work, as of one for which there is no regular substitute, and from which, if the reader uses some discrimination, much may be gathered.

The volume is elegantly got up; and though the type is not always correct, some of the oversights may be traced to the original edition. The editor does not often appear; indeed it seems that he has not claimed the full extent of his additional notes, for some, which are undistinguished by any mark, are evidently supplied by himself.

The Sayings of the great Forty Days between the Resurrection and the Ascension, &c. in four Sermons. By S. Moberley, *D.C.L. &c. Head Master of Winchester School, &c.*

WE have read this volume with very great satisfaction, for the very able manner in which the argument is treated, and for the growing interest we feel in the subject as it proceeds; but we really cannot give, in any compass we can command, such an analysis of its contents as the weight of the matter, and the learning, judiciousness, and earnestness of the writer, would rightfully demand. We must, however, extract a short view of the general *principle* from the preface, advising our readers to supply for themselves all we are obliged to omit.

"It is allowed, as indeed it cannot be denied, that the Crucifixion and Resurrection of our Lord must needs have taken place as *events* before the Church in its full constitution and privileges could be founded. It is allowed, both as a fact and as a consequence of the former position, that the teaching of our Lord *before* the Crucifixion is mostly (at least that part of it which refers to the Church) of a *prospective* kind, not intended to take effect on institutions and powers until after the events had taken place. It is often shown in separate instances, that particular sayings of our Lord subsequent to his Resurrection were the fulfilments, or if I may so call them the *enactments*, of things promised in his earlier teaching; or, what is the same thing, that words spoken in the earlier teaching of Christ, waited for the Resurrection before they gained their full force and meaning. So it is usual to regard the power imparted to the Apostles by the breath of Christ, as recorded in the 20th chapter of St. John, as fulfilling the promises of the 16th and 18th chapters of St. Matthew. So we are taught that the institution of holy baptism was reserved till after the Resurrection, that it might be understood that the grace of *regeneration* had been won in the *Resurrection*."

Then the author argues, that, if the institution of baptism and the gift of the remission of sins owe their particular force to their having taken place *after* the Resurrection, then we may inquire whether the *other* sayings spoken after the Resurrection may not for the same reason have equally important bearings; and it is to these sayings of our Lord that we are to look for "an outline of the kingdom of Heaven." The older Scriptures will be summed up in these great sayings; and the later apostolic writings will supply the inspired commentary on these sayings themselves.

The subject is divided into five discourses, the Things of the Kingdom—the Royalty, Delegation and Presence—the Pastoral Office—the Sacred Name—the Privileges of the Baptized. The great sayings of the forty days are summed up, p. 11 to 17, and a sum-

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mary of them, with the exception of the casual and personal sayings, is given at p. 18—19, which form the subject-matter of the discourses. At p. 37 we meet with a very judicious and satisfactory elucidation of the mysterious words, "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." Further, at p. 67, we meet with an able exposition of the sacredness of the name of God, as given in the great baptismal words; of the reverence it is spoken of in Scripture, and its gradual revelation; and its full publication after the Resurrection. At p. 77, &c. the reader will find instructive remarks on the *dogmatic* teaching of the Apostles, as distinguished from the writings of the New Testament, and on the *Apostles' creed* as acknowledged by the Church, as the genuine summary of all great and fundamental truths as taught by the Apostles. The *second* ecclesiastical enlargement of the same great doctrine is the Nicene Creed; and the third and last, the Creed of St. Athanasius. Since then, the universal Church knows no creeds.

We have now only to mention with the highest praise the disquisition on the nature of faith, as given in the 5th discourse (p. 87), and particularly on the *two* senses of it, which belong to the present subject,—1. Mere belief; 2. Christian virtue,—where some most admirable observations will be found, and such as, if attended to and received, might be of the greatest benefit in giving a clear and steady light to a subject so misunderstood and perplexed, and yet such a favourite subject to the half-informed, who, in the utter confusion of their ideas, and misapplication of their language, cannot see how far they have lost their way.

The past and prospective Extension of the Gospel by Missions, &c. considered in Eight Lectures (Bampton). By A. Grant, *D.C.L.*

FROM accidental circumstances we have been late in our perusal of this volume, but it has well paid the attention we have bestowed on it, by the clear, ample, and masterly view of the important subject on which it treats. Every church must be missionary; for, having received the truth, it is bound to extend it: but the moment it commences its useful and divinely-commissioned progress, that moment its difficulties commence. In the first place its means are very limited; in the second place, it is not one whole and entire body, but divided in itself, and broken up into parties entertaining different views, and, for the attainment of the same results, using very opposite means. Some missionaries are under episcopal authority, and some under self-constituted and secular bodies and boards, and some are under little authority at all. Then, again, these same missionaries, appearing to commence their sacred office in single-mindedness, and truth, and zeal,—when they feel by distance removed from the central authority, from the parent society,

And half the convex globe shall roll between,

often put off their sacred character as they would their sacred garments, become worldly men, merchants, traders, landjobbers. One of these apostate priests, sent out by the Missionary Society, has, instead of preaching the Gospel, and setting a pattern of Christian heavenly-mindedness to the poor, blind, and ignorant heathens, been employed in circumventing them, and getting possession of their land, till he has absolutely secured to himself the enormous quantity of 40,000 acres! Others of this ungodly race, having had smaller appetites, have been content with 15,000, 10,000, or even 5,000 acres each. Forty thousand acres of land, safely and snugly secured to himself by a man sent out by the charity of a society, clothed, fed, and transmitted there by pious contributions!* Shade of St. Xavier, listen to this! Spirit of Swarz rise from thy holy grave, and rebuke the ungodly sinner! Why, the poor benighted New Zealand chief is a more enlightened man than this! Talk of a Church Discipline Act! Get an Act which shall reach such a *terræ filius* as this, and make him disgorge his unrighteous prey. Unless we have a different race of missionaries than these, the societies had better close their books and wait for more propitious times. Every missionary who thus traffics in land, who cheats, swindles, cozens, cajoles,

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* The names of these missionary squires are given in the volume.

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the poor natives out of their rightful patrimony, and settles himself as an independent antarctic landlord, and puts off (as we are told they do) his sacred robe of office, and becomes a Tasmanian or Zealandian squire, that man is sowing the seeds of evil with as lavish a hand as we can conceive. Incalculable is the mischief he is perpetrating; and, from the very volume before us, we find absolutely tables drawn out of the possessions acquired by these rich sons of mammon, in a land to which they were sent expressly to spread the Gospel of Christ, and to preach self-denial, humility, charity, and to show themselves examples of men who had given up all for the cross of Christ. We are thankful to Mr. Grant for having brought these flagitious cases openly before us, and for having given us the names of the *holy criminals*. Nor can we in sufficient terms express our indignation when we reflect that the very money gathered slowly from the slender stores of the widow, and the accumulated pittances of the poor, have been employed by the faithless hands to which they have been entrusted for personal aggrandisement and carnal concupiscence. Every such missionary is at once an apostate and a traitor.

We have been turning from the book before us, because we incidentally came across an abuse at which our feelings and our reason at once revolted. But in returning to the volume we must express the great satisfaction with which we have gone through its careful and interesting pages, and how instructed we have been with the very satisfactory view of the subject which it gives. After three introductory lectures, the fourth enters on the subject of the extension of the Gospel *before* the Reformation, including a view of the old Nestorian missions. In the fifth lecture the missions *since* the Reformation are brought in review, particularly those of the Jesuits to the East; and then the principles of the Roman Catholic missionaries are considered and animadverted on. After that follows a view of the *Moravian* missionaries and other voluntary associations. In the seventh lecture the author unfolds the principles needed for the Church to act as a body, and the defects of all private associations; and the last and eighth reviews the prospects and encouragements of our missionary enterprises, and particularly shows the necessity of a code of missionary instructions to secure their safe and successful operation.

And now we wish for this interesting and very instructive volume that we could support our opinion by sufficient quotations, but that is impossible; but one extract we must make, relating to the conduct of the Church of Rome as connected with our missionary efforts:

"One object seems uppermost in their mind,—to depreciate, to decry, to exhibit a cold malicious pleasure in under-rating all that has been done or is doing by others than themselves. Fresh schemes have of late been devised by that Church, avowedly to imitate and oppose the exertions of some Protestant bodies; while, not in our country alone, but in our colonies, a precise, studied, and untiring effort is making to enter into a contest with our own branch of the Church Catholic; and it has been thought politic, if not ingenuous, even in official documents, so to represent the missionary labours of other bodies as if no success had attended their steps, as if the converts thus brought to a confession of Christ were composed merely of apostates from the Church of Rome, were of ill characters, and swayed by mercenary motives. With this representation is of course contrasted a specious exhibition of the missions of Rome, an ostentatious parade of numbers is made, and the Divine sanction to that Church and system is thence inferred. But neither will this argument be allowed, any more than the spirit by which it is advanced and maintained. *Numbers are no test of truth;* numbers may be gained by error even more readily than by the severity of a sound faith; and, though *expansiveness* is one mark of the true Church, *permanency* is a surer one. Nor, whatever wisdom we may willingly recognise and desire to imitate in the methods and managements adopted by the Church of Rome and in its enterprize too; however we may sympathise whenever within its own limits it has conveyed the grace of the Gospel to the savage heart, turning it from idols to serve the living God, can we do else than repudiate them when we find these methods unjustifiable and profane, and subversive of the true idea and constitution of Christ's Church, when we find the converts lapsing into apostacy, or falling back into an idolatrous and half-paganized Christianity. Nor need we be greatly moved by the taunt at the popular arts by which, in too many cases, the missionary cause has been advocated and its funds recruited,

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even within our own Church, when we find their places supplied in the Roman system by indulgences dispensed, and accurately proportioned to the prayers and contributions of the subscribers."

We recommend to the reader's attention the observations at p. 176, &c. on the causes of the devotion with which the members of the Romish Church consecrate themselves to the most arduous enterprizes of missionary labour; and p. 184, on the charge made by the Romish Church against the system and results of our missionary labours, with the misrepresentations accompanying it; again p. 243, on the altered character of *modern* paganism.

Memoir of the Naval Life and Services of Admiral Sir P. Durham. By his Nephew Captain A. Murray.

THIS biography of a very eminent naval officer is written, just as it should be, in a clear, simple, unaffected narrative; evincing the author's esteem for the memory, and regard for the fame, of his relation, but without any unjust partiality or faulty exaggeration. We cannot afford room for an abridgment of a work which in itself is not at all larger than the subject requires; but we must make a selection from one or two interesting events. In 1762 Mr. Durham joined Admiral Kempenfelt in the Royal George; and the account of the remarkable and melancholy event—the sinking of that ship in Portsmouth Harbour—is given in a fuller and clearer statement than we were previously acquainted with.

"She was under orders to sail for the relief of Gibraltar. During her last cruize she had made rather more water than usual, and, after a short survey, the carpenters discovered a leak, and they stopped it. It was likewise observed that the pipe which admitted the water into the hold for cleansing the ship was out of repair. This pipe is usually placed about three feet *below* the surface of the water. To remove the old pipe, therefore, and to insert a new one, it became necessary to heel the Royal George on one side, so as to raise the mouth of the pipe out of the water. This operation brought the larboard port-hole sills even with the water. A lighter came on the lower side of the ship, and put her cargo of rum on board, the weight of which, with that of the men engaged in hoisting the casks, caused the Royal George to heel considerably more, *and brought the lower deck port-holes under water, which now dashed in such quantities to the hold that she began gradually to settle down.* The carpenter twice warned the first lieutenant (Sandon) of the danger the ship was in, but he would not listen to him, and delayed giving the order to right the ship till it was too late; and a slight breeze springing up, *heeled her completely on her broadside, when guns, shot, and everything moveable, fell to leeward, and rendered it an impossibility to right her. She sank almost immediately.* The watch on deck, consisting of 230 men, were saved by running up the rigging, and were taken off by the boats which came to their assistance, and which likewise succeeded in picking up about seventy, who had escaped by swimming. Amongst the latter were the captain, Waghorn, and two acting lieutenants, Durham and Richardson. By this calamity about 900 persons met with a watery grave, among whom was the brave old Admiral Kempenfelt, who at the time was sitting writing in his cabin. He was in the 70th year of his age. When the Royal George settled down finally the masts stood nearly upright, the cap of her bowsprit appeared above water, and the admiral's flag remained flying at the mizen-topmast head," &c.

It is a curious fact that during Colonel Pasley's operations in 1841 a relic of the wreck was discovered, which Sir P. Durham identified as having been his property. It is a stamp he employed for marking his books, linen, &c. The types were in perfect preservation, though they had been in the great deep for nearly 60 years.

In 1795 he took over part of the Quiberon Bay expedition; and it appears from his statement that the failure of that expedition was entirely owing to the neglect and incompetency of the royalist forces; for, when Captain Durham went on shore, after a few days had elapsed, to see what state the royalists were in for defence, "they were astonished on finding everything in the greatest state of confusion; all the *materiel* having been tossed on shore, without any order or precaution. The French officers were playing cards and smoking, wholly unconcerned in anything that was going on." The Presque-île, properly fortified with 1,000 men, and a few pieces of cannon, might have been defended against a whole French army; and yet in the night following the republicans crossed the isthmus at low

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water, took possession of everything, and in a *few moments*, for want of common precaution, this ill-conducted expedition which had cost so much money was completely frustrated; all the flower of the French nobility perished, and many thousand men lost their lives. In 1805 he was in the engagement with Sir Robert Calder, and his account of the circumstance that led to the memorable court martial is thus given. After the capture of the two ships St. Raphael and El Firme,

"On the morning of the 23rd Captain Durham was ordered to keep in sight of the enemy, and to take his station between the two fleets, which he did, *fully expecting that the action would be renewed*. He made the signal to Sir R. Calder, 'You can weather the enemy.' No movement followed. The enemy now commenced drawing off, and his next signal was, 'The enemy increase their distance.' He then made the last signal, 'Am I to keep sight of the enemy?' to which the admiral answered by recalling the Defiance to her station in the line, upon which Captain Durham called his officers, and told them to be particular in their journals, as that was not the last they would hear of that affair. When Admiral Villeneuve was captured the following year, and was brought aboard the Euryalus, he said to Captain Durham, 'Sir, were you in Sir R. Calder's action?' The captain replied that he was, and had commanded the ship that first descried the fleet, and had remained there for four or five hours, till Sir R. Calder came up. Villeneuve sighed and said, 'I wish Sir Robert and I had fought it out on that day; he would not be in his present situation, nor I in mine.'"

At p. 100 is a list of the ships Sir P. Durham took with his own ship, besides being present in fleet engagements, which amount in number to 20, including one 80-gun and one 74; and he took or destroyed above 50 sail of merchantmen; and it is remarked as singular that, though the *youngest* admiral of that time, he had never been under the command of any other flag-officer at sea.

The old Play-goer. By William Robson.

THIS is one of the most agreeable, amusing, and well-written narratives we are acquainted with. To us, who love the stage, and who altogether eschew Pope's line,

"The players and I are luckily no friends,"

and who, like the author, can go back to the days of Siddons and Jordan and Miss Farren, and who have conversed with Barrymore, and travelled with *Suett* (why is there no recollection of him?); who have seen Quick, and dined with Munden: to our eyes, we say, as we read, the forms of our esteemed and departed stage-friends appear to revive, and we behold them all once more in full costume, in active movement, with their eyes and mouths overflowing with fun and laughter. Dicky Suett, in his usual treble, squeaking out "La!" Barrymore, cutting his syllables apart from each other, as with a knife; Munden, hobbling off the stage with his left arm on his back, and his mouth twisted to his ear, as he cried out "Ras-cal!" and Lewis, with his little cane tapping his well-polished boots, the most mercurial of fops, the most agile and ubiquitous of men. Recollecting all this and a great deal more, as if all the intervening time had been a blank, in the freshness of its reality, we cannot but feel delighted that one still more acquainted with the drama than ourselves has enriched the solitary treasure of our recollections with the additions of his own. And, as we never go to plays now, except on some stray evening when Miss Julia Bennet personifies Thalia herself, as we prefer our Shakspere in the closet, and do not break our hearts when Messrs. Macready and C. Kean are on the other side of the Atlantic, we shall propose to turn our study into a small private theatre, like that in Dean Street,—with this difference only, that ours will be purely imaginative,—and, with the help of Mr. Robson's volume, go *seriatim* over all the tragic and comic dramas that we, in the fourth row of the pit, when between the ages of twenty and forty, beheld in delight too great for criticism. We remember that at twenty we thought John Kemble without exception the greatest of all human beings. We used, as we passed his door in Great Russell Street to take off our hat in respect; when we met him on horseback we stood fixed in awe and astonishment: but when the late Mr. Heber intro-

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duced us to him in Leigh's sale-room, and when he was explaining the cause of the disease of which Lord Melville died,—uttering, in the voice of Rolla, "I understand it is an ossification of the vessels of the heart,"—we felt the honour of such an address to us (*us*, so insignificant a creature as to be astonished how we were allowed to listen to him,) that it formed the subject of our exulting conversation for months afterwards. Another event is fixed firmly on our youthful memory, so that evening age has not effaced a stroke of it. As we were walking down Great Portland Street, about 2 o'clock, we encountered Charles Kemble and his bride (Miss De Camp) the day after the marriage, in a green curricle (which curricle we hope is still as green in reality as it is in our memory), in all the exuberance of nuptial happiness. What an event! When, years after, we handed her down to dinner, and sat by her side, it was not with half the triumph, for the splendours of the youthful imagination had faded away. But who would not envy us a *tête-à-tête* with *Dicky Suett* in the Brighton coach, till we came in sight of the Cock at Sutton (we think that was his abiding hostelrie), when "La! oh! oh dear! la!" soon called the favourite Dame Quickly to help him in? To our hands, at the White Horse, Fetter Lane, did the King in Hamlet (we mean, of course, Mr. Barrymore) entrust his eldest son, then going for the first time as a midshipman to join his ship at Yarmouth. We promised the royal Dane that we would, as he was a living man, though a few nights before we had seen him thrust through the body by John Kemble with a tin sword. Are not these, things to be proud of? We were at Munden's farewell night. We saw him in his last Cockletop; we heard the last note of the dying swan. How we used to linger as we passed his villa door at the foot of Highgate Hill! *Mr. Munden:* the letters were large—suitable for a man of public character—but nothing aspiring. Here he dwelt; and here, we believe, he had a choice and select collection of old prints and drawings. We only once saw him—the inimitable—in private company. It was a small party of friends at the Freemasons'. Munden was asked to enliven the party with a song or story; but the person appointed to ask him—we think his name was Williams—was the most decided determined *stammerer* that was ever heard and not understood; and when Munden got up to thank us for the invitation, and commencing as he did in describing the manner of the gentleman who communicated the message, and his perfect incapacity of understanding what he possibly came about, or what he intended to say, and then repeated in Mr. Williams's manner, "I-I a-a-am de-de-de-pu-pu-pu-pu-te-te-ted," &c. it was one of the richest scenes of comic humour ever witnessed, and enjoyed as much by the unfortunate subject of it as by any other.

Of our acquaintance with the female performers, we believe, it is most polite not to boast. Our latest triumphs in that way have been riding with Mrs. Glover in the Chelsea omnibus, and admiring her perfect acquaintance and familiarity with the Jacks, and Jems, and Bills, and other such gentlemen who condescend to stand behind in all kinds of indescribable dress and manner, with a side coat-pocket filled with sixpences and shillings, solely for public accommodation, and quite disinterestedly.

But, like sexagenarians, we have been gossiping over our favourite stories, in all the garrulousness of senility, instead of acquainting our readers with the much more valuable and curious records in the volume before us; and now it is too late to begin,—our space is filled,—and we must leave a very delightful book to tell its own story. The author resolves the inferiority of the present stage to that of his day to the two following causes: *first*, to the greater number of theatres; *secondly*, to a diseased state of public taste, satisfied with nothing but meretricious ornament. We think a *third* should be added: the neglect of the stage by the higher ranks, whose tastes are changed, and whose hours are incompatible with those of the theatre. The aristocracy frequent the Opera and the French plays, and go nowhere else. And further, novels (which are dramas in prose and narrative) have taken the place of plays as a literary amusement. Scott, Bulwer, Hook, Trollope, Dick-

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ens, form the public taste, instead of Cibber, Cumberland, O'Keefe, Sheridan, and Colman. People, instead of going out to see a play, stay at home and read a novel. A novelist was a rare character when a playwright was a common one. And the last, but perhaps not the least influential, cause may be, that we have no writers of good comedies or tragedies. Plenty of tragedies are published, a few of which may be read, but hardly one acted; and as for a good new comedy, witness the effect of Mr. Webster's liberality, who might well say,

"Shake not your *Gory* locks on me!"

Authentic Account of the Occupation of Carlisle in 1745 *by Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Edited by* George Gill Mounsey. 8vo. pp. 270.

THIS is a substantial and well-digested historical narrative, chiefly founded upon the contemporary diary and correspondence of the Rev. John Waugh, D.C.L., who was an influential supporter of Protestant principles and the Hanoverian dynasty in Carlisle, and the son of John Waugh, who had been Bishop of that see. Dr. Waugh kept a constant watch on the machinations of the Jacobites, and he communicated the information he obtained to Dr. Bettesworth, Dean of the Arches, in London, and it is believed to the Duke of Newcastle. His letters to the former have been preserved. Those to the minister, which are not at present forthcoming, possibly contained still more important particulars; and the editor of this volume asserts that, "If this had met with so much attention on the part of the government as to have induced the despatch of a single regiment to Carlisle, there is little question that the city would have been held for the King, the irruption of the Highlanders into England arrested, and much danger, misery, and confusion prevented." So blind was the government to the impending attack, that when the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Durand, made application for the reinforcement of 500 men, who were on their march from Ireland, the Secretary at War replied that Carlisle was not, or could not be, of consequence enough to put the government to the charge of sending an express on purpose.

"Carlisle not worth the expense of an express—say £50! . . It is therefore not too much to say that for the sake of a £50 matter at the outside, the government in 1745 sacrificed the city of Carlisle; made way for the irruption of a victorious army of Highlanders into the very heart of England; and so not only perilled the very existence of the reigning dynasty for a time, but caused a fearful accumulation of bloodshed and misery amongst the people of both kingdoms."

The citizens of Carlisle, at this crisis, made little effort to defend their city from the Scottish invader. "They got a bad name," says Mr. Mounsey, "which for many years adhered to them, and at the time subjected them to affronts and indignities." Mr. Mounsey thinks this was not so much owing to want of courage, as to a deficiency of loyalty to the Hanoverian family. From the benefits they had derived from the union of Scotland and England under one monarch, the inhabitants of the English borders had acquired feelings of attachment to the Stuarts, and had displayed both courage and constancy in the cause of Charles the First. At the crisis of 1745, however, they wanted the enthusiasm of the Highlanders, and were uninfluenced by the example and feudal influence which the Highland chieftains exerted over their clansmen.

The country gentlemen, whatever were their private wishes, were alike hesitating and lukewarm. The following passage, which gives a picture of their state of feeling, is also an interesting memorial of the house of Howard of Corby, whose representative, Mr. Philip Howard, M.P. has rendered assistance to the present author:

"In the Prince's household-book there is a note, that when the Prince was at Brampton he went one day to Squire Warwick's house and dined there. This was no doubt on the 13th Nov. when a muster took place at Warwick Bridge, previously to the siege of Carlisle. The family at Warwick hall were of the Roman Catholic faith, and at heart attached to the Stuarts; but at this critical time the squire, like the generality of the English Jacobites, timidly held aloof, and, with more of prudence than chivalry, was out of the way. Not so his lady: indeed, by all accounts the ladies in general were much

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more decided than the gentlemen. Mrs. Warwick was daughter of Thomas Howard, of Corby Castle, of a family which had fought and bled for Charles the First, and had retained its ancient faith, religious and political, spite of all reverses of fortune. Mr. Howard had been under suspicion in 1715; and though nothing tangible could be then found against him, yet his people appear to have acted. His huntsman Oliver Hamilton was out with Lord Derwentwater, was taken, and confined in Lancaster Castle for six years; and it was supposed that he could have implicated his master, but he faithfully resisted all solicitations to turn King's evidence.

"Mrs. Warwick, inheriting her father's principles, cordially hailed Charles Edward when he visited Warwick hall. She received him in the Oak Parlour, and entertained him with such show of genuine affection and loyalty, that the young Prince, touched by the contrast it afforded with the cold backwardness of those from whom he probably had received invitations and promises of support, observed that these were the first Christian people he had met with since he passed the border. At parting, Mrs. Howard was heard to exclaim, *May God bless him!*"

Besides the narrative of Dr. Waugh, the minutes of the court martial which sat for the trial of Colonel Durand have furnished the editor with valuable materials. Some additional facts have been gleaned from other sources, and the whole has been so arranged as not only to afford a clear and accurate view of the transactions of the period as regards Carlisle, but also to form a valuable accession to the stores of national history. Those whose curiosity has been excited by the touching scenes of the romance of Waverley will pursue in these pages the truths of history with unabated interest. The views which embellish the volume are admirable, not merely from their good execution, but from their affording positive instruction as to the aspect of the city of Carlisle at the period of the Rebellion.

Manual of British Birds, &c. By W. Macgillivray, *A.M. &c.*

THIS may very safely be recommended as an excellent ornithological guide and manual; we do not know a better, perhaps none so full, nor containing, as this does, so many recently observed species. It is curious that in this country, as the author observes, "the number of *aquatic* birds and waders together is almost exactly the same as that of the strictly *terrestrial* species, there being about an hundred and sixty of each kind, or three hundred and twenty in all." P. 50, as regards the "Gyr falcon or Iceland falcon," we should add that a specimen of this beautiful and rare bird was shot a few years since near Beccles, in Suffolk, and was in Mr. Cooper's collection at North Cove. It was kept alive some time, being only wounded in the wing; but what is very curious, *it never attempted to feed itself, but readily took food from the hand when offered.* This we give from Mr. Cooper's own information. P. 208. The author says, speaking of the *Loxia Curvirostra*, or cross-bill—

"The cross-bills are remarkable for the manner in which the tips of their mandibles become bent and elongated so as to cross each other in a considerable degree. In the young birds, previous to their leaving the nest, the bill is of the usual form, so that the characteristic peculiarity *of the genus results from the habit of applying the bill with a lateral twist*, in order to disengage the seeds of the cones of firs and pines."

Does the author really believe this? Is it not more reasonable, more philosophical, to suppose, that as long as the young birds are fed by their parents, and the mechanism of the cross bill is not wanted, it is withheld; and is given when they have to feed themselves, just as a new set of teeth of a stronger form is given to children when their habits, age, and food require them? There are some curious differences to be observed between the same animal when young and when mature in many cases; *ex. gr.* the young *grisly bear* for instance can climb trees with facility; the animal when full grown has no longer the power. We take the *cross bill* of this bird to be only a mark of the full development of its structure and its maturity.

P. 245. The author might have observed, in speaking of the habits of the *ptarmigan*, that in severe weather in winter it will mix with the *coveys of the red grouse*, when, we have heard sportsmen say, they look like so many magpies. P. 278. On the Barbary partridge (*Perdix Petrosa*) having

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been found in Leicestershire, we have to add that one or two have been killed by the keepers at Sudbourn, Suffolk, and it is supposed, reasonably enough, that when the eggs of the red-legged partridge (*Perdix Rubra*) were imported by the late Lord Hertford, from whose stock at Sudbourn all the red-legged birds have come, one or two eggs of the Barbary partridge were among them; and this Leicestershire bird might have been a stray bird from the same stock; for they have now spread widely over the eastern parts of the kingdom. It is however possible that some one else may have imported the eggs of the French birds for the same purpose; but of this we are ignorant.

Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents. By J. H. Jesse, *Esq. 2 vols.*

THIS work having received the stamp of public approbation so as to pass through a new edition, it is only necessary for us to join our voice to that of the general praise, and to say it is recommended by clearness and perspicuity of narrative, by fulness of information, and the lively and picturesque manner in which the romantic incidents of its story are brought before us. There is very little, we think, that the most critical taste could wish altered; perhaps some expressions regarding the Duke of Cumberland are a little too coarse for the grave and severe character of history; and perhaps some reflections are cast on the want of humanity and feeling in George the Second, which might be not improperly modified, when it is considered that on such occasions the monarch of a country is not swayed by considerations of personal safety, nor acted on by personal feeling, but that he considers the great responsibilities of his situation, and is governed by the constituted laws of his country, by the obligations of his exalted station, and by the advice of his senate and his council, who are, by their wisdom, their knowledge, and their experience, to advise and to assist in all cases of doubt, of difficulty, or of danger. We may mention, though indeed it is a mere trifle, that at p. 24 of vol. i. there is a spirited Jacobite song of four stanzas, and in regular metre; but the first line of stanza 3 is not regular like the rest, wanting the *double rhyming* sound.

The thistle *at length*, preferring the *rose*
To all the gay flowers of the plain,
Throws off all her points, herself she anoints,
And now are united the twain.

Here there ought to have been a word rhyming to *rose* where *length* is, to make the verse regular like the others, and doubtless there is some mistake about it, because it is the only one instance of irregularity in the whole ballad, and it gives a flatness to the line; and we propose by a mere alteration of the position of the words to set it right, without altering or adding anything.

The thistle off throws (preferring the rose
To all the gay flowers of the plain,)
At length all her points, herself she anoints, &c.

and this we take to have been the authentic reading.

At p. 68 the author has quoted some lines from Dr. Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes, but not correctly; the second line should be thus:—

"A petty fortress and a *dubious* hand,"

not an "unknown hand." At p. 89 there is a clerical error of 7165 for 1765. In vol. ii. p. 124 it is said that "during his residence in Bouillon Charles's time seems to have been principally occupied in hunting *bears* and wolves in the vast forest of Arden." We presume Mr. Jesse meant *boars* (the boar of Arden), for assuredly bears were never found there. The vast forest of Arden is filled with villages, is a flat country, intersected with roads, and the only bear ever seen there must have been one escaped from a caravan. But it is curious that in old dramatic poetry the confusion in the carelessly printed plays of *bear* and *boar* is often found. At the same time everything should be as accurate as we can make it, the most trifling error should be rectified, and Mr. Jesse may be assured that a *bear* could no more live in the forest of Arden (every part of which we know) than he could in Hyde Park.

The Art of Fresco Painting, &c. By Mrs. Merrifield.

THIS work is dedicated to Sir Robert Peel, and is well worthy of his

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enlightened patronage; for it is the result of very extended inquiry, and of ample knowledge of the subject, and has been evidently formed with great industry in collecting materials and care in putting them together. The first and introductory part gives an account of the colours used in Fresco painting; the second, the directions on the subject by the greatest Italian authorities, as L. B. Alberti, Vasari, Borghini, Pozzo, and others: and the third and last shews the practice of the early Italian school, as regards the method of painting, the colours, and the use of gold in fresco; and in it the durability of *external* frescos is mentioned, the cause of their destruction, the method used in repairing and cleaning them, and particularly the repairs of the gallery of the Carracci, in the Palazzo Farnese, and of the Loggia of Raffaello at the Lungara. This brief outline will show how complete a view of the whole subject is taken, and what a useful and important manual of study this will be both to the artist and the amateur, to whom previously the art of fresco painting was most imperfectly known, as it also was but *little* practised.

The first person who treated on fresco painting appears to have been Theophilus, a monk. It is not known when he lived, further than it was in some period between the 9th and 10th century. The latest writer referred to is Mengs in 1779. The rules laid down by Armenino, Pozzo, and Palamino appear to us to be the most full and important; but indeed Mrs. Merrifield has evidently permitted nothing that diligence and knowledge could collect to be overlooked by her; many valuable illustrations are added in the notes; many characteristic anecdotes of the most celebrated painters and their works will be found scattered through the volume; and to those who love and understand the art the volume will prove as entertaining as instructive. It strikes us, before we take our leave of the subject, to ask whether there is any thing on the subject in a book which Mrs. Merrifield has not noticed; we mean Turnbull on ancient painting;—a translation of the work of Junius, with illustrations. We ask the question merely; for, though we possess the book, we never directed our attention as to whether fresco painting was treated of in it.*

The Living and the Dead; a course of Practical Sermons on the Burial Service. By F. E. Paget, *A.M.*

THIS volume consists of twenty lectures on the subjects mentioned in the title. Those who have read, as we have done, nearly all the previous works of the writer, need not be told that whatever comes from his pen is worthy of attention, from the knowledge and eloquence which he possesses. On such a subject as the present his powers were naturally called forth; and very judicious as well as affecting is the manner in which it is treated. The author in his preface quotes one of those *golden sentences*, which, whoever reads Bishop Sanderson, is sure to remark and treasure up; in which he mentions that, among other things, "controversies are necessary, but positive and practic divinity more necessary still." On the first point Mr. Paget says:—

"Certainly if ever controversy was necessary, and if ever there was need that it should be carried to its issue steadily and unshrinkingly, and without reference to the fears or favour of men, it is at this present time, when (alas, that we have lived to see the day!) some whom we have loved and honoured heretofore, as the most devoted and faithful of the Church's sons, have withdrawn themselves from her communion and lapsed into schism; when, through the insidious attacks of Romanists on the one hand, and the more open violence of a dark and malignant Puritanism on the other, and a reckless spirit of latitudinarianism pervading all classes of the community, it is evident that no means will be left untried whereby the corruption and downfal of all that is *Catholic* in the Church of England may be effected." (p. xv.)

He then adds,—

"In proportion as controversies are necessary and exciting, it is desirable that, when they are ripe, men's minds should be directed to what Bishop Sanderson calls '*positive and practic divinity;*' to the

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* We ought to mention that Mrs. Merrifield's previous work, the translation of Cennino Cennini, is a very curious and valuable one, on another portion of the same immortal art.

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quiet, earnest discharge of those duties of everyday life, which are so apt to be neglected or forgotten by those who allow themselves to be embroiled in the heats of party discussion. . . . With this object it seems well to multiply the number of *practical* treatises, to provide wholesome food for the various classes of readers, and to put forth books in which sound principles are not made matters of discussion but taken for granted, and the discharge of neglected duties not so much defended as insisted on."

We would give most willingly several extracts from the discourses, which we are sure would at once rivet the attention, and excite curiosity in our readers to extend their knowledge of them; but that is really impossible—our limits are very narrow: however we must point out a very interesting lecture, the xvth, The Question of Prayers for the Dead considered, in which such a sound, judicious view is taken of a much misrepresented subject, a view authorised by many of the ancient fathers, and by some of the greatest of our English divines and our own Church, that we could wish it published separately, in order to increase the sphere of its utility. The first point assuredly is, to separate this practice from the Romish doctrine of *purgatory*, which is successfully done; and here we cannot but transcribe the following note:—

"It is a very important consideration, as an argument against the Romish notion which connects *prayers for the dead* with the *doctrine of purgatory*, that in the past ages the *blessed Virgin, the Apostles, and Evangelists, were always prayed for*; and it could hardly be supposed that such prayers were made for their deliverance out of *penitential fires*. It is also worthy of remark that this ancient practice makes strongly against another Romish doctrine, the invocation of saints. Nobody in their senses would think of praying *for* and *to* the same person." (p. 268.)

The points which the author has endeavoured to establish are these:—1st, that prayers for the dead have no *warranty* in Scripture, yet they are in no way *repugnant* to the teaching of the word of God; 2ndly, they have the authority of Catholic tradition, and even the practice of the universal Church, for many ages; 3rdly, that in the early Church prayers for the dead did not involve any idea of purgatory; 4thly, that the Church of England nowhere authorises their use, nor nowhere condemns them,—the question, therefore, is an open one. It has had the sanction in our Church of Bull, Barrow, J. Taylor, Usher, Hammond, Laud, Andrewes, Cosin, Beveridge, Overall, Thorndike, and Wheatley; and surely names written in brighter characters than these do not exist. There is another discourse, the xviiith, which we wish also to point out as worthy of particular attention, the subject being "On the mutual Recognition of the Blessed;" and we are so convinced of the truth, the weight, the importance of Mr. Paget's remarks on a part of this subject, that we are *constrained* "rumpere claustra," and transcribe a portion of it:—

"Without wishing to inflict unnecessary pain, I must plainly say that I think when this feeling [*of joining departed friends*] has been carried out to its full extent, viz. so as to make re-union with our friends, rather than the *admission into the presence of God*, the object of our aspirations for the future, a very sad and deplorable state of mind will be the consequence; for in plain words, what is it but to encourage ourselves to make something, *instead of God*, the chief object of our regard, and that in his very presence? what is it but an evidence that we would if we could break the first and greatest commandment, even before his throne? that we *would* be idolatrous, if we had the opportunity, even in the midst of the courts of heaven? Really, when we consider the extent to which many persons appear to keep out of sight, in their estimate of future bliss, that the knowledge and vision of God is its *chiefest privilege*, and how they allow themselves to dwell on their re-union with departed friends, as the thing in which their *happiness will consist, and to which all else will be subordinate*; when, passing by, or only giving an inferior place to the thought that heaven is the abode of the Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, one God blessed for ever; that to rest not day nor night in the ceaseless song of admiration is the proper work and occupation of the redeemed; that to see and know him as he is, and to know even as they are known, and to be able to comprehend somewhat of the depths of his power, and wisdom, and mercy, and love; to contemplate his ineffable Majesty, and to be themselves still advancing onward in knowledge, and fulness, and purity, and peace; when, setting little or no store by such joys as these; caring little about society with the blessed

angels, having no longings after full communion with the holy Catholic Church, with saints of all epochs and climes; they contract their narrow aspirations to mere hopes of reviving again in heaven those social and domestic attachments, in which they have found their chief solace on earth;—we cannot wonder that God, who knoweth the hearts of men, and their proneness to rush into extremes on slight encouragement, should have said but little in his holy word on the subject of our mutual recognition of each other in a future state of being. Still, in saying this, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I am not denying that the doctrine is to be found in the Bible, nor that in its proper place our reception of it may not tend to make us better and happier, both here and hereafter; what I would wish to guard against, is our giving it a *prominence* which the Bible does not give it, and thereby being drawn into a sin, which would be peculiarly offensive in the sight of Him who has emphatically described himself to be a *jealous God.*"

Sacred Poems for Mourners, with an Introduction by the Rev. R. C. Trench.

MR. TRENCH in his preface informs us, "I believe it to have been the purpose of one who has alone selected the poems in this volume, and has found her own best consolation in the hope of ministering to the consolation of others, and in this hope has spared, as these pages will bear abundant testimony, neither pains nor labour in bringing together, besides more familiar matter, much that lay hidden out of sight and forgotten, which yet was most worthy to be remembered,—it was her purpose, I believe, to bring out the burial service especially, and so to order and arrange the selected poems that they should supply to it a continual commentary," &c. The selection made is on the whole good, and worthy of the praise given in the preface. From our older poets there are extracts from Sir J. Beaumont (the author of Bosworth Field), Wither, Crashaw (a venerated name), Sir John Davies, Herbert, Quarles, and others. We think *Sandys* should have been added, Denham (Psalms), Cotton, and Bishop Ken. We think also the Countess of Winchelsea and Anne Killigrew would have afforded extracts, and if so they should be added, for they are names worthy of fame; but we have not their volumes at hand, and therefore cannot speak with certainty. From the modern poets the selection is very judicious and pleasing, and we have even met with some that, though tolerably familiar with the English Parnassus, we were unacquainted with before. We shall therefore make our short extracts from these.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

What the heart of the young man said to the Psalmist.—*H. W. Longfellow.*

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream;"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal:
"Dust thou art—to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us further than to-day.

Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle—
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no Future, liver pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead:
Act—act in the living Present,
Heart within and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time;

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing on life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

GATHER THE FRAGMENTS.
M. L. Duncan.

Thin clouds are floating in the sky,
And in the glorious west
Lingers the rose's brilliancy
Where sank the sun to rest.

A streak of light is hov'ring there,
Unwilling to depart;
And soft and still the wintry air
Breathes o'er the grateful heart.

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Though summer's step of joy is fled,
The voice of music hushed,
The shades of living verdure dead,
Her flowing chaplets crushed;

Sweet nature still hath power to bless,
By mercy's hand arrayed,
Her morn in fairy loveliness,
Her eve in dove-like shade.

So when the days of joy are past,
And life's enchantments o'er,
When we have bowed to sorrow's blast,
And hope is bright no more;

There still are mercies full and free,
Mixed in the cup of woes;
And when the mourner cannot see,
In faith he onward goes.

Then weep not o'er the hour of pain
As those that lose their all;
Gather the fragments that remain,
They'll prove nor few nor small.

The thankful spirit finds relief
In calm submissive love;
Toils on in hope amidst his grief,
And looks for joy above.

THE SEXTON'S DAUGHTER.

J. Sterling.

With few or none, beside the heart,
To cheer, uphold, and comprehend,
With thoughts at which the crowd would start,
And grief which they would vainly tend;

Still hope! still act! be sure that life,
The source and strength of every good,
Wastes down in Feeling's empty strife,
And dies in Dreaming's sickly mood.

To toil in tasks however mean,
For all we know of right and true,—
In that alone our worth is seen,
'Tis this we were ordained to do.

So shalt thou find in work and thought
The peace that sorrow cannot give;
Though grief's worst pangs to thee be taught
By thee let others noblier live.

Oh! wail not in the darksome forest,
Where thou must needs be left alone;
But e'en where memory is sorest
Seek out a path and journey on.

Thou wilt have angels near above,
By whom invisible aid is given;
They journey still on tasks of love,
And never rest except in heaven.

The God who gave in me a friend
Is more than any friend to all:
Upon my grave before him bend,
And he will hear thy lonely call.

We have passed by some very pleasing modern poems; but that cannot be helped. We recommend the volume very strongly; and then the reader will, from the various styles, age, and expression of the writers select for himself.

An Historical and Architectural Notice of the Gate-Tower of the ancient Cemetary of St. Edmund, known as the Norman Tower, St. Edmund's Bury. 8vo. pp. 22.—A very satisfactory description of a structure unsurpassed and indeed unrivalled in its magnitude and style; and the history of which, not only in its original condition as the principal entrance of a magnificent monastery, but subsequently in its perversion as a belfry, and the consequent injuries it has suffered, and latterly in the persevering efforts made for its restoration, forms a subject not only of local interest, but one which is likely to engage the attention of all those who study architecture either upon points of design or questions of construction. We are happy to know that the restoration is now proceeding, and this publication is well calculated to promote that object, by setting forth the peculiar claims of a very noble specimen of ancient art. It is ably drawn up by Mr. Samuel Tymms, the Hon. Secretary to the Restoration Committee.

A Manual of Natural Philosophy. By John L. Comstock, *M.D., and* Richard D. Hoblyn, *A.M. Oxon.*—To those who may find it necessary, or think it desirable, to obtain an insight into the chief branches of natural philosophy,—too late to go into them by mathematical initiation,—we can heartily recommend this work, as being as good an introduction to mathematical sciences as an unmathematical treatise can be. Its subjects are elucidated by nearly 300 cleanly-cut demonstrative diagrams, and a dictionary of philosophical terms.

The Bee-keeper's Manual. By Henry Taylor. *3rd ed.*—We recommend this clear and interesting little volume to the attention both of bee-keepers and naturalists. It is the work of a person evidently well acquainted with his subject; and the instructions given and information afforded are quite sufficient to enable any person, with the care that is required, to keep his hives of *little mathematicians* in health, and to his own profit. It appears "that the most highly cultivated districts are seldom so favourable to bees as those in which wild heaths, commons, and woods prevail, or where white clover, sainfoin, buck-wheat, mustard, cole seed, turnip seed &c. are produced in quantity."

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ARCHITECTURE.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, ROYAL ACADEMY.

In this year's exhibition, though the designs for churches were not numerous, there was a decided improvement shewn, not only in the more correct taste displayed in the architecture, but in a more rigid attention to ecclesiastical character, affording a strong testimony to the good effect which has attended the exertions of the various societies constituted for the study and development of the beauties of the churches of the middle ages; and what is remarkable, as shewing the extent to which the taste for appropriate ecclesiastical design now prevails, even nonconformity itself adds its tribute of acknowledgment to the peculiar merits of our ancient church architecture. The first design which we shall notice is in reality a meeting-house, but at the same time exhibiting a very good example of modern church architecture.

1166. *The new Congregational Church now erecting at Holloway.* J. T. Emmett.—The structure consists, at least to outward appearance, of a nave, with a clerestory, aisles, transept to aisles, and, what is remarkable, a correct sacristy, an appendage in which almost every new church is deficient. The architecture is of the time of Edward the Third; in the nave is a large window with flowing tracery, and in the gable above is another of circular form, which embraces within its compass three smaller circles; the aisles and clerestory have also traceried windows in a corresponding style. The gables appear to be surmounted with crosses, the entire design being a fair specimen of the taste of Edward the Third's reign. A steeple is only required to render it perfect.

The erection of this building is a striking proof of the good effect of the revival of the pointed style, and affords a valuable testimony of its paramount claims as the only style appropriate for Christian uses. We now see the very churches which the armies of Cromwell defaced and profaned are taken as models for the meeting-houses of their co-religionists in the present day. The mere outward appearance of a church we may regard as a great concession.

1189. *Garforth Church, near Leeds, erected for the Rev.* G. H. Whitaker, by G. F. Jones.—The design is of early-English architecture after the Temple; it is a cross church, with spire at the intersection. The plan shews a nave with aisles, chancel without aisles, porch and sacristy; on the whole, a satisfactory specimen of church architecture, without the pretension so common in modern designs.

1191—1253. *Knowsley Church, Lancashire, erected by the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.* Sharpe and Paley.—This structure appears to be very large. The nave seems too long for a building not cruciform; the plan shews a nave and aisles, chancel and porch, a western tower covered with a lofty spire, having three tiers of spire-lights in alternate faces, a feature in the design with which we are not so well satisfied: spire-lights with gables are not easily manageable in a modern edifice; they are apt to break the lines of the angles of the spire, and make it appear as if divided into stories. This is a defect which is not visible on an elevation; but it is very striking and detrimental to the spire when viewed in perspective, as may be seen in the new church at Camberwell. The windows are lancets or couplets. The interior is very handsome; the columns are clustered, the caps foliated, and the arches which spring from them have bold mouldings in the best style of the thirteenth century. The roof is open, of timber work, simple but effective. The principals have arched braces below a collar beam, producing a better effect than a vaulted roof.

1289. *Church erecting at East Crompton.* J. Clarke.

1295—1307. *North-east view of St. James' Church, Seacroft, near Leeds, and Interior of the same.* J. Hellyer.—The first of these designs shews a nave with clerestory and aisles, a good chancel, and a tower and spire at the west end of the south aisle. The architecture is the Lancet variety, plain and solid, and the style appears to be well treated; there is no attempt at display in the structure, and it harmonizes with the landscape.

The second design is a cross church, the tower on the north side of the nave, with spire. The architecture is of the Lancet form. We have placed these designs together, as there appears at the first glance a close resemblance between them; they are both marked with the plainness and simplicity which is appropriate to a country church, and, what is remarkable, a separate staircase turret, attached to the tower, is a feature common to each. This and many such like coincidences would occur in different designs if architects worked from rules deduced from ancient examples, instead of designing from their own fancies: we see it in genuine examples, and we are pleased to meet with it in modern structures.

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The interior of the latter church is treated with equal simplicity to the outside; there are no pews; a good font, which however appears to a copy of an older one; and the roof is of timber. The design, now happily a common one, is a hammer beam roof with a collar, and curved braces below each, forming an acutely pointed trefoil arch.

A lych-gate over the entrance to the inclosed church-yard is introduced into the first design; it should be an essential feature in every country church-yard. The present specimen is designed like the ancient ones, without giving an undue importance to the subject.

1278. *Sketch for the proposed new Church at Pembury, Kent.* E. Christian.—A simple church of the decorated style, on a cruciform plan. A tower, crowned with a spire, is attached to the north side of the nave.

1291. *The Episcopal Chapel now erecting at Cloabar, Mayo, for the Right Hon. the Lady E. S. Clements.* J. M. Derick.—This is an interior view of a small church in the Lancet style, without aisles. It has open seats, and a roof of timber of a lofty pitch, having arched braces below a collar; and is upon the whole not an unpleasing design.

1329. *Healey Church, now erecting in the village of Healey, in the parish of Masham, Yorkshire.* E. B. Lamb.—The design on the whole is not unpleasing, and is rather effective; it consists of a nave and chancel, with apparently a space between them, the walls of which rise into gables, and sustain a square bell-tower surmounted by a spire. The arrangement is often seen in Ireland, where an inaccessible tower, perched on two gables, forming within the edifice a double chancel arch, appears as if built with a view to security; the present design is of the same description. A smaller turret would have been better, as the height and size of the spire create an idea of insecurity. A sacristy, we apprehend, is built at the side, which appears like a diminutive transept.

1260. *View of a Church designed by* G. Alexander.—The church is of Tudor architecture, with large windows and depressed arches; the decorated spire is in a different style to the building. Mr. Alexander's designs are not destitute of merit, but they are generally marred by the mixture of different periods. A spire joined to a Tudor church has always an awkward appearance; its aspiring character is suited to early-English decoration, but it will never harmonize with the depressed arch of so late a church as that shewn in the present design. Besides, a spire to a Tudor church is an anachronism.

1218. *An attempt to design the Steeple and West Fronts of some Parish Churches in the style of the thirteenth century.* J. Barr.—This drawing represents eight early English towers of different dimensions, all of which are crowned with spires; besides these, there are three bell gables. The designer, Mr. Barr, the author of English Church Architecture, gives the following explanation: "Most of the examples are more or less closely imitated from ancient English buildings, the whole series being drawn to a scale, not from admensurement, but according to certain principles supposed to be similar to those employed by the architects of the Middle Ages." The subjects are all good examples, but we look to a further elucidation of the "principles" referred to than the mere drawing furnishes. All the steeples appear to be attached to the west fronts of the churches to which they appertain.

1293. *Design for the East window of St. Saviour's (or Holy-cross) church at Leeds.* M. O'Connor.—This is a rich design in stained glass, and differing from the usual arrangement of windows of the period of the church (the fourteenth century) in having a representation of an event filling the entire window below the tracery, instead of occupying the intervals between the mullions with single figures. The subject is the ascension of our Lord, treated in the ancient style; the tracery filled with angels and emblems of the passion, all appropriate to the dedication of the church. The subject is successfully treated, and is shewn in the drawing with great brilliancy of colour.

The following design is merely noticed as it forcibly contrasts with the structures we have been describing, not only as a specimen of architecture, but on account of its absence of ecclesiastical character.

1213. *Church at Wymelle, near Boulogne-sur-Mer.* R. H. Porter.—Very stiff and tame; the west front, which is the principal feature in the drawing, shews a large window between two turrets, being exact counterparts of the almost universal designs of our Gothic proprietary chapels erected previous to the last ten or fifteen years.

The only restorations in the exhibition are the following:—

1170—1186. *Views of the Interior and Exterior of the Church of St. Margaret, Leigh-de-la-Mere, taken prior to the restoration.* J. Thomson.—This church is remarkable for the singularity of its bell-turret, which is an ingenious adaptation of an octagon turret and spire to the

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apex of a gable; the manner in which it is done could be effected in no style but the pointed. Several bell-turrets of this class exist in Gloucester and Wilts, and two have been engraved in Gent. Mag. N. S. vol. IX. page 142; and the design having become well-known by the frequent use of it by A. W. Pugin, who has applied it with great success to his smaller churches, is now very popular. It is to be hoped that in the proposed restoration its peculiar features will be rigidly preserved, as it forms a model for a bell turret which will never be rivalled. The architecture of the church is curious, apparently a transition from Norman to early pointed; the arches are segments of a circle springing from pillars without imposts.

1190. *An interior view of the Round Church, St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge.* E. Challis.—This drawing exhibits the church as restored, and before the injurious alterations and defacings which the structure has since undergone were made. This is a fine example of the restoration of a most interesting church from a state in which restoration once appeared to be hopeless.

1363. *Model of the Temple Church, London, as it would appear were the houses at the north-west corner removed.* R. Day, jun.—If the Temple church were insulated as it appears in the model, it would suffer greatly in appearance. The very unsightly bell-turret, added to the north-west staircase, would be pronounced, as well as the organ-chamber, an excrescence; both are now happily concealed by the houses in question. The want of a high-pitched roof to the round tower would also appear as a great defect if the building was insulated. It is singular that, in so expensive a restoration as that which has been recently completed, a roof very little elevated in the centre should have been allowed to remain on the round church, giving an air of meanness to the structure, when a lofty pitch would have added so much importance to its appearance, as is shewn in St. Sepulchre's at Cambridge.

There are other designs in the pointed style, some few of which only we have space to notice; the most important of these is the following, and to which we call the attention of every one who feels an interest in the preservation of the antiquities of the land in their full integrity.

1185. *Design for the New Square adjoining Westminster Abbey, forming a termination to the proposed street, and throwing open a view of the Abbey from Buckingham Palace.* W. J. Donthorn.—A more complete design for effectually injuring the noble abbey church of St. Peter could not have been devised. Already does the west front shew two anomalous towers added without due attention to the character of the main structure, but this addition was well intentioned; the architect, though it was Wren, was professedly ignorant of the peculiarities of pointed architecture, and it is a matter of surprise that they were so well done as they are. But, in the present design, it is difficult to conceive what the architect really intends to accomplish. He has raised for some purpose a huge pile of building in front of, and at right angles with, the abbey, occupying the site of the Jerusalem chamber, which, with all its associations, is either masked by a compo front, or ruthlessly swept away; the site also of the adjoining houses, the gate to the Dean's Yard, the site of the old Gate-house, and so up to the street, are occupied by a pile of buildings with regular tiers of windows and octagon turrets having ogee canopies at the corners; the whole being a resuscitation of Wyatt's darling fancies, and which fifty years ago might have passed off for something very fine, but as the production of an architect in the present day is perfectly surprising. A pseudo cloister is attached in a line to the northern tower, for the purpose of concealing the view of the burial ground of St. Margaret's church, an eyesore we suppose to an architectural reformer, as throwing open to a palace a view of a church. We know not what "improvements" the magnificent church of St. Peter is destined to suffer; but if, in these days of Architectural, and Archæological, and Ecclesiological Societies, if any thing half so injurious to the character of Edward the Confessor's venerable abbey is to be perpetrated, let us hope to witness a congress of all these societies formed into a "league," as such things are fashionable in these days, for the preservation of the church, and which will only dissolve when it has preserved the church itself from future innovations, and prevented its magnificent form from having a resuscitation of the recent northern front of the Palace of Westminster appended to it. The restoration of the Abbey buildings would indeed be a desirable object, and there is authority enough still remaining to effect this successfully; but let no follower of Wyatt venture to deface it with any additions.

1177. *Bowyer School, Clapham.* E. J. Anson, jun.—Poor Elizabethan. It appears to be composed of two houses, made

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to resemble the nave and chancel of a church; in one are two tiers of windows, and upon the roof is a meagre bell. Is it intended that this structure is to serve both for school and chapel?

1354. *The Village of Aylesford, shewing the half-timbered houses now erecting there, the property of Charles Milner, esq. from the designs of* Whichard and Son.—A very fair specimen of the well-known timber erections which give such a picturesque appearance to every village in Kent. They are here executed on a large scale, but are not unpleasing examples of old English village architecture.

We notice the following drawings as examples of foreign architecture from which some instruction as to what should be avoided may be gained.

1271. *Shrine of the Church of St. Sepulchre, Abbeville.* L. H. Michael.—The holy sepulchre remains in many of our churches, in some cases as an independent architectural design, in others serving also for a tomb. The present is a recess in the wall of two pointed arches, somewhat like stalls, but larger, covering an altar-tomb; it is simply noticed as an evidence of the vile taste with which churches have been treated in France. Within the arches two female figures with bouquets in statuary recline on sofas; for what they are intended cannot be guessed, as there is no distinguishing character in the figures. The church is a good old structure, but poorly contrasting with the modern gaudiness.

1312. *Interior of the Upper Chapel, San Benedetto, Subiaco.* D. Wyatt.—This is a Gothic church of early and massive pointed architecture, shewing a nave and chancel separated by an arch, obtusely pointed, like many of the transition period with us. The walls are covered with ancient paintings, probably of the period of the church, and well preserved, shewing the extent to which decoration in colour was carried at the period of the erection of the chapel; they would form a good study for the decoration of our early churches. The old paintings as strongly contrast with the flippancy of the modern one at the altar, as the architecture of the chapel does with the following Italian church.

1288. *The interior of the Church of the Apostles, Rome:* J. T. Crea.—which, if it may be taken as a fair specimen of churches of the revival in the Eternal City, says but little for the knowledge or taste in church architecture which is prevalent there: the coloured marbles, pilasters, and panels, and the general arrangement of the design, produce a handsome interior, but it has nothing but the altar to shew it is a church. It is, in point of architecture, a mere saloon so appropriated, and sadly contrasts with the neglected and deserted basilicas, which, Roman as they are in architecture, are still churches, and not assembly-rooms like the present example.

E. I. C.

THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL (LATE CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN) SOCIETY.

May 12. The seventh anniversary meeting of the Cambridge Camden Society was held in London. The Ven. Archdeacon Thorp presided, and the Rev. Benjamin Webb read the report, which stated that the Lord Bishop of Colombo had become a patron of the society, and that three honorary members, and sixty ordinary members, had been provisionally elected by the committee, subject to confirmation at the general meeting. The report proceeded to detail the circumstances which led to the disruption of the society in 1845, and the means which had since been taken to re-model it. During the year several grants had been voted towards the re-building and restoration of various churches throughout the country. The committee had decided that the meetings of the society should no longer be held at Cambridge, but in London, and that, in addition to the ordinary business assemblies, evening meetings should be held for friendly discussion, the exhibition of plans, &c. The financial statement showed that the society had in hand a balance of 200*l.* After the adoption of the report, it was proposed that the society should change its name to "The Ecclesiological, late the Cambridge Camden Society," which proposition, after considerable discussion, was carried by 25 votes to 20. The proprietor of "The Ecclesiologist" having proposed to restore the copyright of that periodical to the Society, the offer was accepted; and it is to be in future published by the Society, under the editorship of the officers. The committee elected consists of F. H. Dickinson, esq. M.P., Rev. G. H. Hodson, A. J. B. Hope, esq. M.P., Rev. J. M. Neale, and Rev. B. Webb, each M.A. of Trinity coll. Camb. and Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. M.P., M.A. of Christ church, Oxford. A letter was read from Professor Willis, stating, on the part of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, that that society would increase its meetings, and thus become to Cambridge what the Architectural Society was to Oxford.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The third annual congress of the Archæological Institute commenced at York on Tuesday the 21st of July, and continued until the following Monday. The opening meeting was held in the Festival Concert Room, where the Marquess of Northampton, the President of last year, after a congratulatory speech, resigned his seat to the Earl Fitzwilliam. The Dean of Hereford proposed the thanks of the Institute to the late President, which motion was seconded by Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.S.A. The Dean of Westminster proposed the thanks of the society to the Vice-Presidents, the Central Committee, and to the officers of the Institute for their services during the past year, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, Oxford; and Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. of the British Museum, returned thanks. The Marquess of Northampton having then moved the thanks of the meeting to the President, the Dean of York rose to second him, and in so doing offered every assistance to the objects of the Institute, which it was in the power of the Dean and Chapter to afford; and similar sentiments were subsequently expressed by the Lord Mayor on the part of the Corporation. In the afternoon a large number of persons attended service in the minster, where Haydn's Creation was performed as the anthem by the organist, Dr. Camidge. The Lord Mayor entertained a numerous party at dinner, and afterwards the Mansion House was opened for the general reception of the members of the Institute and the ladies.

The members and visitors found an extensive and most interesting museum formed in St. Peter's School, which the Dean and Chapter had lent for the purpose. Mr. Edward Hailstone (as last year at Winchester) undertook its active superintendence, and, with the aid of his coadjutors Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Newton, had brought the assembled treasures into an instructive arrangement, both generic and chronological. In the early cases were placed relics discovered from time to time in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, under the divisions of British and Roman; next, relics from more distant places, Primeval, Roman, and Medieval; then, Seals; articles of Personal Ornament; a splendid assemblage of Limoges Enamels; Arms, Weapons, &c.; Ecclesiastical Vessels and Vestments; and Illuminations from Manuscripts. On the walls were placed some curious Maps, and a series of rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses. There was a very interesting assemblage of Cromwelliana, contributed by F. H. Fawkes, esq. of Farnley hall, near Otley, viz. the sword of Oliver Cromwell,* double-edged, with a single guard; his hat, of drab, with an enormous brim; and his watch, a repeater, marked with the name of its maker, Jaques Cartier: also the sword of Sir Thomas Fairfax, marked ANDRE FERARA; that of General Lambert, marked 1648; and the original matrix, in silver, of THE SEALE FOR THE APPROBATION OF MINISTERS. Extensive contributions were made to the museum by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Prudhoe, and Dr. Mantell; whilst the contributors of individual articles were far too numerous to be here enumerated. A catalogue was prepared for its visitors, and two supplements thereto were issued during the course of the meeting. A museum of architectural fragments or casts was formed in the lower floor of the Hospitium in St. Mary's abbey grounds.

A most useful manual was also furnished to the members, consisting of Architectural Notes of the City and its vicinity, drawn up by a member of the Architectural Section, accompanied by notes on the Stained Glass, by John Browne, esq. corresponding member.

Wednesday, July 22. This day the several sections commenced their operations; but precedence was given to the Architectural party, in consequence of the high interest anticipated from Professor Willis's lecture on the architecture of the Cathedral. The company assembled in the Festival Concert Room, Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair.

The first paper read was one by Mr. Charles Winston, "On the Painted Glass in the Cathedral and Churches of York." Few other cities can boast of so extensive a series of examples of this art, but particularly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The earliest—and indeed the earliest specimen that Mr. Winston is acquainted with in England—is a portion of a *Jesse*

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* One of Oliver Cromwell's swords, that which he wore at the siege of Drogheda, is now in the United Service Museum: see our vol. X. p. 434.

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in the second window from the west on the north side of the clerestory of the nave of the cathedral. It forms the upper subject in the westernmost lower light of that window. The date of this glass is about 1200; and a coloured engraving is given in plate 123 of Mr. Browne's History of the Cathedral. Much early-English glass, varying in date from the beginning to the middle of the thirteenth century, has been employed to fill the wheels in the tracery of the clerestory windows, and Mr. Winston proceeded to point out other examples. The next glass in order of date is that in the Five Sisters (the long windows of the North transept) —which beautiful windows are of the latter half of the thirteenth century. The next is that in the Chapter House and the vestibule leading into it, all of the time of Edward II., and extremely beautiful. One window of the Chapter House, that opposite the entrance, is a restoration by Messrs. Barnett and Sons of York. It has been carefully executed; and, if it does not produce so satisfactory an effect as the original windows, this arises not from the fault of the artist, but from the impossibility of procuring, at the present day, a material similar in texture to the glass of the fourteenth century. The glass in the clerestory and aisles is all of the time of Edward III. The contract for glazing the great west window is dated 1330,—and none of the glass is probably later than 1350. The general arrangement and execution of the designs throughout this part of the building are well worthy of notice, as evincing the attention paid by our ancestors to these matters. The west windows of the nave and aisles, of which distant views may be obtained, have their lower lights filled with large figures and canopies; while the windows of the aisles, with but one exception, are adorned with paintings of a more complicated character, and better calculated for a closer inspection. Much of the plain geometrical glazing in the clerestory windows is original; and, like that in a similar position in Cologne Cathedral, affords a proof that the ancient glass painters did not consider it requisite to finish patterns destined to occupy a distant position so highly as those placed nearer the eye. The earliest perpendicular glass in the cathedral is contained in the third window from the east in the south aisle of the choir, in the third and fourth windows from the east in the north clerestory of the choir, and in the fourth clerestory window from the east on the opposite side of the choir. These windows are of the latter part of the fourteenth century. There is also an early perpendicular *Jesse* in the third window from the west in the south aisle of the choir. The date of the east window of the choir is well known—a contract for glazing it in three years was made in 1404. This window is very finely executed, and the beauty of the figures cannot be fully appreciated without inspecting them closely from the gallery near the window. The other windows of the choir aisles, eastward of the small eastern transepts, as well as the glass in the lancet windows on the east side of the great western transepts, appear to be likewise of the time of Henry IV. All the rest of the glass in the choir is of the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI.; the greater portion belonging to the latter reign. Some of the reign of Henry VII. has been inserted in the four upper south windows of the great west transept of the cathedral: the heads of some, if not of all, of the figures are restorations. A very beautiful *cinque-cento* glass-painting, of the latter half of the sixteenth century, has been inserted in the window next the east of the south aisle of the choir. It was presented to the cathedral by Lord Carlisle in 1804, and was brought from a church at Rouen. The design is evidently taken from a painting of Baroccio (who died in 1612, aged 84); but the colouring and execution have been varied to suit the nature of the material employed. Mr. Winston infers from the column-like arrangement of the groups, as well as the actual division lines of the glass, that this work was originally painted for a four-light window; and it affords a proof that it is not impossible to unite the drawing and colouring of an advanced period of art to the true *practice* of glass-painting. In the windows by Peckitt, at the south end of the great west transept, the principles of painting upon glass and painting upon canvass are confounded together: in attempting to imitate the depth of an oil-painting by shadows alone, he has simply produced opacity,—than which no greater fault can be committed in glass-painting. Many of the parish churches of York also contain valuable remains of painted glass, of which Mr. Winston pointed out the most remarkable, and recommended that a detailed descriptive catalogue should be made of all the painted and stained glass throughout the city.

Mr. Winston's paper concluded, Professor Willis proceeded to deliver his Lecture on the architecture of the Cathedral. He commenced by briefly repeating the particulars preserved of the churches at York, which preceded the present. The first was a temporary building raised by Paulinus for the baptism of King Edwin in the year 627. This was formed of

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wood, but was soon after inclosed within a square church of stone. This Saxon church was once or twice injured by fire, and at length wholly removed by Thomas the first Norman archbishop, who, like Wulstan at Worcester, and many others of his contemporaries, was dissatisfied with the meanness of Saxon architecture. The foundations and portions of the columns of the cathedral of archbishop Thomas were disclosed below the present choir upon the fire of 1829; and Professor Willis, partly from an examination of these remains, and partly from the analogy of similar edifices, produced to the meeting a draught of its ground plan. He had on a former occasion observed that the cathedral of Canterbury was a close copy of that at Caen, and he had lately ascertained that the church of Clugni was the original model which it was the object of the architects of the day to follow, not only at Caen and Canterbury, but probably at York and other places. Archbishop Thomas's church was of considerably less breadth than the present. The choir was without aisles, and was probably terminated with an apse. The transepts also were without aisles, and there were probably three eastern apses in each transept for altars. On this point, however, there was a decided difference of opinion between the Professor and Mr. Browne, an artist resident in York, who has for some years been engaged in the production of a long series of architectural plates of the Minster, and which is not yet completed. The church of archbishop Thomas was destroyed by fire in 1154; and archbishop Roger, who then held the see, proceeded at once to rebuild the choir. About the year 1220, archbishop Walter Grey began to rebuild the transepts in the early-English style, and his tomb in the south transept, was built about 1260. These are very beautiful specimens of early-English. In the year 1291, the present nave was commenced, in the prevailing style of the period—distinguished as the Decorated. When the nave was rebuilt, the early-English transepts interfered considerably with the harmony and beauty of the new enlargements. Recourse was, therefore, had to a piece of skilful engineering—common enough in the present day, but certainly unusual at that time. What they did was this:—they shored up the walls—removed a pier arch on either side, and built Decorated arches on early-English bases. The triforium is still early-English. This alteration was attended with danger. The new Decorated arches began to press inwards; and the architects who enlarged the nave were compelled to build up an arch on either side with solid masonry. The choir still remained as built by archbishop Roger, until the time of archbishop Thoresby, when it was determined to re-edify it. This was commenced in the year 1361, and the works were in progress for some years, during which many slight modifications of the design took place, the detection of which is an interesting study to the observer.

After the Section had adjourned, the members of the Institute and their friends followed Professor Willis to the Cathedral. The awkward relation between the three compartments of the triforium in the transepts, and the altered arches below, was the subject of universal remark; and all that the Professor said was listened to with the utmost attention.

In the evening, the Dean entertained the Meeting at the Deanery; throwing open the Chapter Library to their inspection—a rich collection, in an interesting room, which was formerly the chapel of the Archbishop's Palace—an early-English building, with a remarkable east window of five lancet lights, not unlike the window in the neighbouring church of Skelton, and the Five Sisters in the north transept of the Cathedral.

The Section for Early and Mediæval Antiquities assembled at the Savings Bank, under the presidency of Sir John Boileau, Bart. F.R.S. when the following papers were read:—

1. Notice of the opening of British barrows on the borders of Newmarket heath in Cambridgeshire, and on Allington hill, by some members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, accompanied by the Rev. Professor Henslow, May 20, 1846: by William F. Collings, esq. Trin. coll. Camb. (These discoveries have been already noticed in our July number, p. 79.)

2. Notice of some discoveries made in the ancient earth-works of Caterthun in Angusshire, of which plans are given by General Roy, in his work on the Military Antiquities of Great Britain: by M. D. Black, Town Clerk of Brechin, with remarks thereon by Mr. Matthew Bloxam. Caterthun consists of two rounded hills, denominated the Black Cater and the White Cater. On the former are five concentric rings, formed of mud and stones; and the latter is surrounded with an immense coronal of loose stones, forming an elliptical oval, and inclosing about an acre and a half. In Nov. last, when an excavation was made here, several holes were found containing remains of burnt wood and bones, and which were apparently the foundations of huts. Mr. M. Bloxam pointed out the resemblance

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of these encampments to several in the south-western counties of England, particularly that at Worle hill, near Weston-super-Mare.

3. A sketch of the Roman occupation of the county of Lancaster, by Mr. John Just. After giving a sketch of the history of the district from Tacitus, &c. the writer traced the Roman roads, and pointed out the ascertained stations in the county.

4. An account of a subterraneous ruin in a field at Millington, near Pocklington: by the Rev. Thomas Rankin. It was discovered about ninety years ago, and is supposed to be the remains of a Roman sepulchre.

5. A paper on the British Trackways on the Yorkshire Wolds: by the same.

6. On the presumed site of a battle between the Britons and Romans, in the parish of Wharram Percy: by the same. Two barrows full of human bones are in this field; and about forty years ago a golden rod was found, which was sold in York for 35*l*.

7. On the pedestal of a cross of the middle ages, in the parish of Huggate: by the same.

8. Account of the discovery of a tomb and effigy in the church of St. Michael, Lichfield, supposed to be a memorial of William de Waltone, a benefactor to the fabric, in the reign of Edward III.: by Richard Green, esq. with some remarks by Sydney Smirke, esq. This effigy was placed in a recessed arch, which, until the recent repairs, was entirely walled up.

The Historical Section met in the afternoon at the Hospitium in the gardens of St. Mary's abbey, under its President, Thomas Stapleton, esq. The papers read were as follow:—

1. Notes of Manuscripts named in Wills entered on the Register at York: by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. These extracts commenced in the reign of Edward the Third, and some of them were very interesting. Thomas de Farnylaw, who was Chancellor of York in 1378, left a Bible and Concordance to be placed in the north porch of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, there to be chained for common use, a proof that in the middle ages the use of the holy scriptures was not always discouraged by the great ecclesiastics. Copies of Piers Ploughman, the romance of the Brut, and a book called Maundevile, were mentioned; but the titles were generally those of books relating to religion or the civil law. Mr. Hunter observed "the total absence of the classical authors and of the Fathers;" and that scarcely any book is lost which appears to have been valued in those times. In the latter part of this paper it was noticed, that in 1619, Lancelot Turner of Towthorpe, gentleman, bequeathed his "song books" to Thomasine Newton, who, shortly after, became the wife of his nephew William Turner, and was the mother of Edith, the mother of the poet Pope. Mr. Hunter concluded with some particulars of the ancestors of John Horsley, author of the Britannia Romana; they were herald painters at York, and formed large heraldic collections, now unfortunately lost sight of.

2. On the endowment and history of the Holy Trinity or Christ church at York, a cell to the abbey of Marmoutier near Tours in France: by Thomas Stapleton, esq. President of the Section; who entered at great length, and with his accustomed research, into the history of Ralph Paynell the founder, the lands belonging to the priory, and the several records which bear upon its history.

3. Account of the progress of King Henry VIII. in Yorkshire: by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. This visit, the only one made to Yorkshire by that monarch, took place in the year 1541; and, though no complete narrative of it is known to be extant, there are various scattered notices of it, which Mr. Hunter put together with his accustomed tact, so as to form a very interesting paper. The object of the king's journey was a meeting with his royal nephew James V. which was to have taken place at York, but, after long delay, was not kept by the Scotish monarch. During the progress, the improper behaviour of Queen Katharine Howard is said to have occurred at Pontefract and elsewhere. At York itself nothing more remarkable transpired than a fresh injunction for the destruction of superstitious shrines. When at Hull, on his return, the king ordered the formation there of certain fortifications and a canal.

In the evening a general meeting took place at the Festival Concert Room, when two papers were read:—

1. On the Parliaments of York: by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The first Parliament recorded to have been held at York, was that of the 26th Edw. I. 1298. A war with Scotland was in progress; and the nobility of that country were summoned, with the intention of declaring such as would not come to be in a state of rebellion. At this parliament 224 representatives of the Commons were present, only six peers, and no ecclesiastics. No records of its proceedings are preserved, but the chronicles have recorded that the Magna Carta and Carta de Forestis received confirmations on this occasion. Several other parliaments were

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held at York during the reigns of Edward II. and III. particularly a memorable one in 1314, after the defeat at Bannockburn. In 1328, when the king and court were at York, more than nine hundred lives were lost in a fray between the English bowmen and the King's stipendiaries, the Hainaulters. After the 9th Edw. III. parliaments ceased to be held at York; for those summoned for the 16 Ric. II. and 2 Hen. IV. never sat, and that of the 10 Edw. IV. was superseded. The last was the council summoned by Charles I. in 1640, which met in the hall of the Deanery on the 24th September, and sat until the 18th October, when, having deliberated on the articles of peace with Scotland, and upon a new loan, they adjourned to Westminster; where they were dissolved on the 28th of the same month; and in a few weeks were succeeded by that parliament which assumed the sovereign power.

2. On the causes which arrested the progress of Mediæval Sculpture: by Mr. Richard Westmacott, A.R.A. As this paper consists chiefly of arguments, we can find room only for the results. "The introduction of sculpture in the early ages of Christianity was owing almost, if not entirely, to the same causes as its birth in the ancient world. At first it was used as a kind of record or representation of events and personages connected with sacred history. The forms were as rude as any found in the archaic ages of Greece. . . . It was the attempt to produce Greek results without Greek associations, that irrecoverably injured the character, and impeded the progress, of mediæval sculpture; and my impression is, its effects still continue to be felt. Over and over again have efforts been made, by public patronage and individual encouragement and every stimulus *(but the right one)*, to restore or create a school of fine sculpture; but one hard and undeniable conclusion always forces itself upon us—that no art of a great character *can* be produced when the highest honour held out to the artist is to be thought a good and correct copyist of the ideas—and way of representing them—of the men of past ages."

Thursday, July 23. The three Sections met this morning concurrently, and were each fully occupied.

In the HISTORICAL four papers were read:—

1. A true Memorial of the Life of Lady Anne Clifford, Countess dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, dictated by herself in her 63rd year of age. This was read by Edward Hailstone, esq. who has proposed to edit for the Camden Society a larger memoir prepared by the same remarkable person. The general features of her history are well-known; but its minuter portions, and the anecdotes it embraces of her contemporaries, are worthy of publication.

2. Notes of Travelling, Roads, and Transport of Treasure in the north of England, in the reigns of Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. The materials of this paper were derived from ancient rolls of accounts, and the author was enabled to describe the usual modes of travelling, and the daily stages made.

3. Documents selected from the municipal archives of York relating to the insurrection of Lords Lincoln and Lovell, in the second year of King Henry VII. by Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. Town Clerk of York. These records chiefly relate to the measures taken for the defence of the city in the event of its being assailed by the rebels, and the correspondence of the citizens with the Earl of Northumberland regarding its proper defence, presenting an interesting picture of the mediæval times in our ancient cities, and forming a valuable addition to the volume of a kindred character already published by Mr. Davies.

4. The Battle of Towton, by the Rev. G. F. Townsend. There was nothing original in the historical portion of this paper; but Mr. Townsend described a personal visit to the battle-field. He conversed with several villagers, and they pointed out the spot where (by tradition) Lord Dacre fell. The spot is called Towton Dale, or Tarting Dale; and a road runs between two stone quarries, which are said to be, with no ostensible improbability, the scene of slaughter. The body of Lord Dacre was buried in the church at Saxton. His remains are covered with a plain stone, raised, by a low wall, about twenty inches from the ground. It is broken across the centre, and divided into two parts. It is unprotected by any palisade or railing. The inscription is in Latin,—in large old English letters, cut round the border of the flat stone. It is now nearly illegible, but enough remains to verify the tomb.

In the ARCHITECTURAL Section, a paper was read by Mr. Fowler Jones, on a Janus Cross,—part of which now exists in the parish church of Sherburn, in Yorkshire, and of which a careful cast was placed in the Hospitium for the inspection of members. The cross has been parted into two portions. The half remaining in the church is placed against a wall so as almost to hide a piscina at the extreme east end of the south aisle; the other half is placed in a niche over a door-way, in a

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screen wall inclosing a court at Steeton Hall, in the township of South Milford, in the same parish. The cross is said to have been dug up from amongst some rubbish or ruins near the south-east corner of the church-yard. The style of this relic appears to be early perpendicular; the sculpture is rude, and on the arms and head are medallions with the emblems of the crucifixion.

The Rev. J. L. Petit then entered into an elaborate description of the architecture of Beverley Minster.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a paper on Clifford's Tower,—the name by which the keep of York Castle is now generally known. This noble tower is of magnesian limestone, in form of perfectly geometrical proportions, its ground-plan resembling the old English four-leaved rose, bearded (as the heralds term it) with its sheath-leaves. It contains some interesting remains of a highly-finished early-English chapel.

Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. gave a notice of Stow Church, Lincolnshire,—which contains specimens, it is thought, of Saxon masonry.

In the Section of EARLY AND MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES, the following papers were read:—

1. Notice of some supposed Egyptian Remains, hitherto undescribed, in Upper Nubia, by James Talbot, esq.

2. On the Arts and Artists of England during the Middle Ages, by Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.

3. An Account of Silver Ornaments and Treasure, discovered at Cuerdale, near Preston, by Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. The chief particulars of this great discovery are already known. The coins consisted principally of Anglo-Saxon pennies. It is supposed that the treasure was deposited about the year 910, and the ornaments (which were exhibited in glass cases,) are considered such as were worn about the time of Alfred, or perhaps somewhat earlier. A very interesting discussion followed, in which Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Mr. Guest, and other gentlemen, took part, Sir Roderick confirming Mr. Hawkins' assertion, that the chains and elaborately worked silver were of Oriental character. He said that in the kingdom of Permea, Chinese and Asiatic remains were also found; and he recommended a visit to the island of Goathland, where he sojourned last year, and which, he said, contains a great number of beautiful remains of architecture of the mediæval age, well worth the careful attention of archæologists.

Viscount Downe then exhibited an early English ring, said to have been given by King Richard I. to an ancestor of the Dawnay family. (It was accompanied by the legendary record of a *crest* granted by the same monarch,—a man holding the ring, which of course rather invalidated, than confirmed, the tradition.)

The Rev. E. Stillingfleet also exhibited a ring, found in a British barrow.

E. Hawkins, esq. previously to reading the next paper, being a dissertation on the early coins minted at York, offered some prefatory observations, in which he said that Drake had endeavoured to shew that a mint was established in York during some part of the period in which the Romans held dominion in this kingdom. That York was long a Roman station is most certain; and it is not improbable that her importance, as the capital of a very extensive and fertile district, might have occasioned the establishment of a Roman mint in that city. But it was still a matter of doubt whether the Romans ever struck any money by authority in this country. The earliest coins which bear upon them the name of York are those of Athelstan, who commenced his reign in 925; but by a careful comparison of the names of moneyers, and peculiar small mint-marks, which appear upon coins that actually bear the name of the city, with other coins upon which the name does not appear, we learn that the mint at York has been more extensively in operation, and at an earlier period, than any evidence hitherto produced has given sufficient ground to assert. The investigation had been conducted with great patience and perseverance by the Rev. E. J. Shepherd, who, by the combination of a vivid perception and sound judgment, had drawn from the coins themselves evidences of the locality of their nativity, which would gratify ingenuity, and convince the understanding. Mr. Hawkins then proceeded to read—

4. A Dissertation on the Early Coins minted at York, by the Rev. E. J. Shepherd.

5. Notice of the Ancient Chapel of St. Bride, on the shore of the Bay, Towyn-y-Capel, on the west coast of Holyhead island, and the interments there discovered: by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P. The walls and east window of this little building were standing within memory; and the green sward was to be seen extending for a considerable distance seaward of the tumulus. Of late years, however, from the gradual encroachment of the sea, aided by the removal of sand for manure, the mound, which was thirty feet in height, and 750 feet in circumference at its base, has been half washed away; and in a few years it will probably cease to exist. It is formed entirely of sea-sand; and contains a great

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number of graves,—arranged in four or five tiers, one above another, at intervals of about three or four feet. These graves are generally formed with about twelve stones, rough from the quarry of the slaty schist of the district,—three stones composing either side of the grave, with three at the bottom, and three placed as the top, or covering. The bodies were laid invariably with the feet converging towards the centre of the mound, the head being towards the outer side,—a circumstance of which no similar instance is known. The arms were extended by the side of the corpse. When first opened, these graves are found to contain a layer, about six inches in depth, of sand,—on which the bones rest; and over the remains there is also a layer of sand, about six inches deep, —leaving a vacant space of about a foot between it and the stones which form the covering of the grave. No indication of clothing, no weapon, ornament, or any other object, has ever been found with these human remains. Towards the upper part of the tumulus, and under the remains of the chapel, there is a great mass of human bones; and, occasionally, the perfect skeletons of children have been found, without any stone, cist, or grave,—but intermixed with the sand, and quite imbedded in the walls of the chapel. The dimensions of this little building seem to have been about 30 or 35 feet by 22 feet 6 inches.

In the afternoon, a party, including the Marquess of Northampton, proceeded to Skelton Church,—a well-known and beautiful example of an early-English church, without a tower, and with the nave and aisles under one roof. The same party inspected, at the same time, the interesting little church at Overton,—and the still more curious church at Nun Monkton.

At seven o'clock, the public dinner took place at the De Grey Rooms. It was joined by the members of the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, which had held a meeting in the morning.

The dinner was well attended. Lord Fitzwilliam, who presided, dwelt for some time on the increased taste for antiquity which animated modern municipal corporations. Had the present corporation of York existed thirty years ago, we should have had no occasion to regret the destruction of the fine old bridge over the Ouse, with its noble arch and its interesting little chapel. He saw many present, whose fathers had taken an active part in the removal of that bridge,—and who regretted, he knew, what he would call its unnecessary destruction; for it would have been easy to have built a second bridge elsewhere, and to have retained the old one as a monument of the taste and skill of mediæval architects.

Friday, July 24. An Excursion was made to the Roman city of Isurium, now Aldborough, to Fountains Abbey, and to the Minster at Ripon. Notwithstanding a very wet morning a party of about forty went off at eight o'clock in the morning. Before they arrived at Aldborough, the day cleared up; and the party was met by Andrew Lawson, esq. M.P. and by Mr. Rhode Hawkins (son of Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum), a young, ardent, and, for his years, an able antiquary. Isurium is now the property of Mr. Lawson. Excavations had been made in several places —fresh tesselated pavements laid bare— fragments of every kind collected—and a generous and elegant entertainment prepared for all who chose to partake of it. Isurium surveyed, "The Devil's Arrows," near Boroughbridge, were next visited,— Mr. Lawson's curiosities, (a very interesting collection of Roman remains and several curious MSS.) at Aldborough Hall inspected, — a Yorkshire luncheon devoured,—and the horses put to for Fountains Abbey. At Fountains every opportunity of inspection was afforded by the permission of Earl de Grey; who has succeeded the late Mrs. Lawrence in the splendid estate of Studley Royal. Several archæologists who were present determined to solicit his Lordship to have two feet of the earth removed from the ground within the building. Should he consent to their request, this noble abbey will be restored to something nearer its original proportions, and the curious pavements which exist under the green sward will be developed. The party halted on their way back at Ripon, where they found the Minster open for their inspection; and a very liberal repast at the Deanery.

On *Saturday*, being a fine day, they were up and again out by eight—the time appointed for the coaches to leave for Gilling Castle and Rievaulx Abbey. They passed through Sutton-on-the-Forest and Stillington—the two curacies held by Sterne, where he lived when he wrote a part of his Tristram Shandy. From Stillington a party proceeded to inspect the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland, visiting on their way Gilling Castle, where they also inspected the fine Elizabethan mansion of Mr. Fairfax, and Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham, built on the site of the ancient castle of Helmsley.

The following papers were read at the Section of Early and Mediæval Antiquities:—

1. On a collection of miscellaneous Antiquities of every period, found in alluvial soil at Hoylake, near the mouth of the

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River Dee: by the Rev. A. Hume. The place where the relics were found is known as the "Submarine Forest," which lies between the lighthouse of Seasowe and the mouth of the Dee. From indications both on the land, and on the shore below high water mark, it is obvious that the present top of the black earth was at one time the actual surface of the land. On that surface the articles exhibited had been picked up occasionally at low water during several years. An old man, who has resided in the village for thirty-six years, during the latter half of that time has collected these articles, which consist of rings, buckles, skewers, needles, brooches, amulets, a fish-hook, beads, tongues of bells, silver and copper coins, &c. &c. The paper contained many particulars relative to their structure and uses, and the author stated his opinion that some were of Roman manufacture.

2. On the Roman Station of Cataractonium: by Sir Wm. Lawson, Bart. The author described the several features in the town of Catterick and its neighbourhood, which linger as memorials of the Roman settlement. In the course of his observations he stated that he had been unable to ascertain the meaning of the word *thrummy*, applied to some fields in old deeds; and he therefore submitted it as an inquiry to the meeting. The Rev. Joseph Hunter remarked that the author had not made any observations on the name of the station itself. It was a question whether the word *cataract* was one of classical origin, but he had himself always indulged the idea that the name of Cataractonium conveyed an allusion to the character of the river Swale at that spot, which from its rocky channel was full of rapids, and what might be termed cataracts.

3. On the Site of the Campodonum of Bede, by W. C. Copperthwaite, esq. The author's observations were intended to prove that Campodunum was near Malton; but this hypothesis was utterly scouted by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who maintains that it was unquestionably at Doncaster, as shewn in his History of South Yorkshire, a work which it did not seem that Mr. Copperthwaite had consulted.

4. On the Mazer Bowl of Archbishop Scrope, by Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. This bowl, which was placed before the company, is now preserved in the vestry of York Minster. Mr. Davies had successfully traced its history almost from the time of its manufacture. On a rim of silver which surrounds it are these inscriptions: Richard archebeschope Scrope grantes on to all tho that drinkes of this cope xl. dayes to pardun. Beschope Alnwi'm grantes in same forme aforesaide xl. dayes to pardun, and between these inscriptions (and so on opposite sides of the margin) the names of Robart Sybsun and Robart Strengall. From a cartulary of the guild of Corpus Christi at York, preserved in the British Museum, it appears that this bowl was presented to that guild by Agnes, wife of Henry Wyman, who was mayor of York in 1407 and two following years, and daughter of John de Barden, mayor in 1378. The guild was established in 1408, during Wyman's mayoralty, at which time Archbishop Scrope had been dead three years; but Mr. Davies conjectured that the association had subsisted in a less settled form some years before. After the dissolution of the guild, the bowl came into the possession of the Cordwainers' Company, who placed another silver plate thereon, in the year 1622, and their arms in 1669, and who retained it in the time of Drake. On the breaking up of that company in 1808, it was given by Mr. Hornby, their last master, to the Dean and Chapter of York. Mr. Davies concluded with remarking, that Earl Fitzwilliam, the President of the Institute, through the families of Wentworth and Gascoigne, was the present representative of Agnes Wyman, and that her arms, both Wyman and Barden, are included in the quarterings of that noble family.

5. On the Sepulchral Brass of Brian Roucliffe, in Cowthorp Church (engraved in Waller's Monumental Brasses); and on the Monument to Lord Wharton, in Helaugh Church, by the Rev. T. Jeasop, D.D.

6. Observations and notes on a discovery of some Bronze Vessels and early Sepulchral Remains near Masham, by Charles Tucker, esq.

7. Observations on an ancient Pillar, found in taking down the old parish church of Leeds, by R. D. Chantrell, esq. This pillar was one of the sculptured obelisks, which were probably sepulchral: only parts of it were found, built up in the walls of the church.

8. On Roman Baths, Coins, &c. by Sir William Worsley, Bart.

At a general meeting in the evening two papers were read.

The first was a Notice by Albert Way, esq. Hon. Secretary, of the alleged discovery of the tomb of Constantius Chlorus near the church of St. Helen in the Walls in York, and the ignited lamp found therein, as compared with a similar sepulchral lamp found in the province of Cordova in Spain, as communicated to the Institute by Mr. Wetherell of Seville. The discovery at York is recorded by Camden, "that, at the suppression of the monasteries, there was found a lamp burning in

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the vault of that little chapel wherein Constantius was thought to be buried. Laxius (he adds) tells us that the ancients had an art of dissolving gold into a fat liquor, and of preparing it so that it would continue burning in the sepulchres for many ages." Attempts were made to explain this story philosophically by Dr. Plot and Bishop Wilkins; but Dr. Drake, the historian of York, and Mr. Wellbeloved, its Roman historian, had rejected it altogether. The discovery at Baena, in Spain, was made in 1833, on the opening of a Roman family sepulchre by some ignorant labourers, who are stated to have broken the perpetual lamp in their violence, and scattered the liquid which fed the flame. Thus, unfortunately, no scientific investigation could be made; but in lieu of the naphtha fountain or jet of coal gas which had been suggested by some elder philosophers, Mr. Way submitted the following hypothesis: "Some substance may have been compounded which, long closed up amidst the pestilent vapours of the tomb, may, at length, on the admission of some measure of purer air, have become ignited for a brief space of time, and as quickly have been extinguished, when, on being brought forth from the vault, an accelerated combustion had been produced."

As introductory to the subject of the next paper, Professor Phillips, F.R.S. favoured the meeting with a sketch of the main features of the physical geography of Yorkshire, and their probable bearing on the sites of ancient roads and ancient settlements. "Yorkshire," he observed, "formerly a large part of the Brigantian dominion, and still, for many public purposes, a little kingdom in itself, was defined by natural boundaries,—the sea on the east, high mountain barriers on the west, the Tees on the north, and the Don, for a great length, on the south. Across this great area from north to south, and extending in each direction beyond the county boundary, runs the great, broad, and, on the whole, fertile and well-watered vale of York; which, if the island were conceived to be sunk only 120 feet (the height of the roof of the Minster,) would be again, as once it was, a sea channel, connected by the vale of Pickering, as well as by the Humber, with the sea. On the west is a vast double tract of lofty hills, the northern half of which rises, by successive stages westward, to 1,200, 1,800, 2,400, and even 2,600 feet above the sea, and consists of a limestone basis, bearing summits of millstone grit, and yielding, in a few remarkable localities, abundance of lead to the Roman, as well as the later, masters of the country. From this region, also, stone was brought for 'The Devil's Arrows,' by the Britons, and for sculpture and inscriptions by the Romans. This region is bare of trees, except where the valleys enter the lower ground, towards the vale of York; and here many of the fine abbeys of Yorkshire found picturesque sites. The southern half of the western hilly region is a very undulated and well-watered tract of sandstone hills, with coal, rising to elevations of 1,800 feet on the extreme western boundary. The valleys of this intricate and highly beautiful part of Yorkshire are, even yet, richly filled with glorious woods; and some idea of its former wealth of forest and ancient condition may be formed from views of Conisburgh Castle, Wharncliffe, and the valley of the Don. Through these western regions to the vale of York, the principal passes are the high pass of Stainmoor, which is followed by the Roman road from Carlisle to Cataractonium; the hollows of Mallerstang and Garsdale; and the great depression at the southern foot of Ingleborough. Smaller passes occur at the head branches of the Calder and the Don. In like manner the eastern range of hills is double. Its northern portion has, in a great degree, a barren surface of moorlands, intersected by deep narrow valleys; of which many, woody in their lower parts, flow southwards, and enter the vale of Pickering through dry oolitic hills, bearing many camps, tumuli, and intrenchments. The southern portion of the eastern hills of Yorkshire is composed of chalk with (anciently) a dry green surface, which supported numerous flocks of sheep. From the elevated parts of these bare, open wolds, the eye roves unconfined over the broad vale of York: which was, in former times, very woody, except along the lower marshy parts of the rivers, over the vale of Pickering, which separates the wilds from the oolitic hills, and over the low tracts towards the sea now called Holderness, and formerly consisting of small portions of dry land, insulated amidst winding channels of water. These wolds are covered with tumuli, entrenchments, and camps; yielding British, Roman, and Saxon remains, and crossed by great Roman roads. Looking at the subject generally, it appears probable that, in ancient times, the great population of the Britons must have been settled in and along the borders of the vales of York and Pickering; as the direction of the roads and the frequency of the ancient villages appear to indicate. The vale of York must have been the great line of internal trade: the north-western hills were occupied by miners; the wolds were tenanted by herdsmen; while the

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chace might be followed in the woody valleys which intersect the south-western and north-eastern hills. With such a distribution of surface, the great lines of communication must evidently be all related to the cities and rivers of the great Vale of York; to which the ancient roads converge from Carlisle and Lancaster, and from which they diverge to Lincoln, Doncaster and Manchester."

Charles Newton, esq. Hon. Secretary to the Institute, then proceeded to describe the Map of the British and Roman Antiquities of Yorkshire, which had been prepared under the direction of the Central Committee. It had been constructed partly from various histories of places and districts in the county, and partly from original information, to collect which circulars had been widely issued. This evidence is of two kinds: that of *permanent* remains, such as camps, tumuli, architecture, inscribed stones—and *accidental*, such as coins, pottery, or personal ornaments, which, though signs of the presence of the Britons or Romans in a district, do not prove their settlement there for any length of time. Mr. Newton commenced his memoir by enumerating the places in Yorkshire mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, Ptolemy, the "Notitia Imperii," and the work of the anonymous chorographer of Ravenna. Of these places, most of those mentioned by Antoninus may be identified by one or more of the usual criteria by which a Roman station may be known. These criteria are—1. The evidence of a modern name, if, when compared with the ancient name of the station in question, it presents a true philological affinity;—thus, in Ilkley we see the Olicana of Ptolemy, Eburacum has become York, and Danum Doncaster: or, if the name records or suggests former Roman occupation, as Tad*caster*, *Ald*borough;—the epithet Ald being that given by the Saxons to sites recognized by them as Roman. 2. The evidence of inscriptions found on the spot, containing either the name of the place—as the mile-stone at Leicester, with the word Ratæ; or some information proving a station there—as in the inscription from Ravenshill, in the North Riding, published in Dr. Young's "Whitby." 3. The evidence of military works, architecture, or other remains proving permanent occupation. 4. The evidence of correspondence of distance with the distances given in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Thus, if on a line like the great Roman road from London to Carlisle, Iter V. of the Itinerary,—on which the distances between ascertained stations are found to tally with the measurement given in that work,—it be admitted that Danum and Eburacum are respectively Doncaster and York, it follows that the intermediate station in the Iter, Legeolium, must be sought for on this road, at the distance from the two ascertained stations given by Antoninus. Following the still traceable line of the Iter, we come to Castleford,—placed at the required distance, and presenting traces of a Roman settlement. Castleford has, therefore, been considered the site of Legeolium. Having enumerated the ascertained stations in Yorkshire, Mr. Newton proceeded to notice the doubtful stations Derventia, Delgovicia, and Prætorium of the first Iter; and, after a summary of the arguments that have been advanced respecting this line, suggested that it was most probably the line of communication with the eastern coast by which the Romans landed their troops,—and that if, as Mr. Walker had supposed, Filey Bay was the "well-havened bay" mentioned by Ptolemy, and Flamborough Head his Ocellum Promontorium, it was probable that Prætorium was situated on this part of the coast. Campodunum, another disputed station in the first Iter, was probably at Gretland, where a recent discovery of Mr. Hunter tended to fix it. Mr. Newton then enumerated the principal Roman roads, and their general convergence—to the great main line from north to south, the Iter V. of Antoninus from London to Carlisle.

He next took a brief survey of the general historical evidence afforded by the Roman remains discovered in Yorkshire. First, the inscribed monuments, such as altars. These, from the names of emperors in the inscriptions, prove Roman occupation in Yorkshire from the time of Domitian to that of Volusian and Gallus, thus corroborating the testimony of ancient writers. Of the dated monuments, the most curious is a pig of lead, inscribed with the name of Domitian in his seventh Consulship, and found on Dacres Moor, in the centre of the county, close to an ancient lead mine. From the date of the inscription and the place of discovery, we may infer a fact of some importance—that the Romans, immediately after the reduction of the Brigantes by Agricola, commenced working the lead mines in the conquered territory.

Besides their chronological value, the Roman inscriptions found in Yorkshire furnish us with much curious information, relative to the legions, cohorts, and *alæ* of cavalry, and the places where they were quartered. Combining this information with the notices of troops in the Notitia Imperii, we find that the stations

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in Yorkshire were garrisoned by the sixth and ninth legions, and by a variety of foreign cohorts, such as the Nervii and Lingones; whose history has been partially traced out by Horsley, but may be made much more complete by comparing the inscriptions found on the line of Roman wall, published in Hodgson's Northumberland, and the "Tabulæ honestæ missionis," published by M. Arneth, of Vienna, which are copperplates containing the names of such soldiers as had obtained an honourable dismissal from the Roman service. One of these was found in Yorkshire, near Sheffield,—and is published by Camden; but incorrectly, as has been recently ascertained by comparing it with the original plate (which was exhibited by Mr. W. Younge in the museum of the Institute). The inscribed monuments further furnish us with some curious particulars relative to the mythology of Roman Britain. Thus, the Romans, coming to a picturesque stream in Yorkshire, the Wharfe, appear to have deified it under the name of Verbeia; and in some instances, with that spirit of adaptation by which they were distinguished, they appear to have dedicated altars to the indigenous gods of the Britons.

The uninscribed remains of Roman art found in Yorkshire afford rather negative than positive evidence of the social condition of that people. The absence of architectural remains of any consequence, excepting at York and Aldborough—the rarity of tesselated pavements—the debased and barbarous character of the sculpture and ornaments—would, *à priori*, lead us to infer, what we know from history, that the Brigantes were not conquered till some time after the subjugation of the south of Britain; and that their district, like the rest of the north of England, was held by the Romans only by a great and well-distributed military force, and not colonized by peaceful settlers, like the southern part of the province. A large portion of the Roman remains discovered in Yorkshire consist of enamelled fibulæ, and other ornaments of a late period; which we may suppose to have formed the trappings of the Roman cavalry soldier. Among the most remarkable of such antiquities are those found at Stanwick, presented by Lord Prudhoe to the British Museum; and some discovered in Swale Dale, now in the York Museum. The Brigantes, or British population of Yorkshire, have left us traces of their existence in many parts of the county; but these remains have not been collected and examined with sufficient accuracy to enable us to ascertain the social condition of the race before, and subsequently to, the Roman conquest. Pursuing, however, the method of inquiry which has been laid down for the antiquities of Denmark, we may distinguish in Yorkshire, as in other parts of Celtic Europe, the antiquities of an age of stone, before the use of metals,—the antiquities of an age of bronze, when that metal was in general use,—and the antiquities of the subsequent period, when iron was substituted for bronze, and which corresponds with the establishment of the Saxons in this country. In the antiquities of the age of bronze, we may discern the progress of Roman influence, distinguishing the work of the aborigines from that of the Romanized Briton.

On the west side of Yorkshire, the most remarkable Celtic remains are the barrows and earthworks on Rombald's Moor and Baildon Hill;—described in the last volume of the "Archæologia," and the Druidical stones in the district of Halifax.

Through the whole range of hilly country on the east side of Yorkshire—a district which seems the natural place of refuge for a pastoral people driven out of the plain by the Romans,—we find British tumuli. Among the most remarkable of these, are two near Scarborough—the contents of which have been examined and described by Dr. Travis and Mr. Williamson;* and the Arras tumuli near Pocklington opened, many years ago, by Mr. Stillingfleet,—one of which contained the skeletons of two hogs, those of two horses, a chariot-wheel, a snaffle bit, and other portions of harness, apparently the work of the Romanized Britons. In the districts of these tumuli, and apparently in relation to them as the work of the same race, are vast entrenchments defending the entrances of the valleys in the wolds by double and triple dykes; and rows of circular pits, considered to have been British villages,—described in Dr. Young's "History of Whitby."

Another vast line of entrenchments of a different character may be traced between the Tees and the Swale, in the North Riding. The irregular design of this does not seem the result of military judgment,—or in any way to have relation to the physical features of the country; and it may be doubted whether these en-

* See the account of the tumulus at Gristhorpe, with a plate, in our present series, vol. II. p. 632. The antiquities discovered in it were contributed for exhibition in the museum of the Institute by Mr. William Williamson, surgeon, of Manchester.

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trenchments were not for the protection of herdsmen and their flocks. It is much to be hoped that the whole of these curious districts may be further examined—plans and sections of the dykes and embankments made—the tumuli excavated, and their contents classed according to races—and that the registration of such discoveries may no longer be left to the precarious observation of individuals, but insured by a system of organized correspondence throughout Great Britain.

Monday, July 27. The General Meeting of the Institute was held, the Marquess of Northampton, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Way read a statement of the accounts; which exhibited a balance, on the 18th of July last, of 370*l.* 10*s.*; annual contributions of subscribing members, received during the present meeting, 75*l.*; contributions of residents in York and the county, in payment for tickets taken for the present meeting, 145*l.*; contributions to the fund for defraying the local expenses, 74*l.* 10*s.*; donations for the general purposes of the Archæological Institute, 15*l.* Total, 680*l.* The Report of the Committee commenced by congratulating the meeting on the success which has attended the several modifications of the original plan of the Institute adopted since the Winchester meeting, and particularly referred to the success of the monthly meetings in London. The Committee referred to their successful interposition to preserve from partial destruction the walls of Conway Castle—the remains of Segontium,—the remarkable monument of Stonehenge, — the Caistor camp (Venta Icenorum), near Norwich, and various other architectural remains in this country. The encouragement which the Committee had received during the past year had been most satisfactory. Upwards of 150 annual subscribers had been enrolled, since the meeting at Winchester. In addition to these, a large number of persons residing in all parts of the country had been received as corresponding members; and there had been an accession of many eminent archæologists to the list of foreign honorary members. The Committee referred, with pleasure, to the circumstance that Lord Prudhoe had been pleased to present his collection of curiosities to the British Museum, on account of the interest which had been excited by the proceedings of the Institute at Winchester. They bore testimony to the care and intelligence with which the various ancient remains of the city of York had been preserved and made accessible to the public. They adverted especially to St. Mary's Abbey, within the precincts of which they were now assembled; and they took this occasion of expressing a hope that the exact locality may be recorded in which architectural fragments may, from time to time, be discovered,—and especially that the remains of the chapter-house of St. Mary's Abbey may be arranged, if possible, so as to recall the design of the original structure.

The Report having been adopted unanimously, the meeting proceeded to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirements in rotation of the Central Committee. The Marquess of Northampton was elected a Vice-President, and as members of the Committee, William Henry Blaauw, esq. John Winter Jones, esq. John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. James Talbot, esq. M.R.I.A. Charles Tucker, esq. F.S.A. and T. H. Wyatt, esq. F.I.B.A. The Rev. Joseph Hunter was also subsequently elected, on the resignation of Mr. King, Rouge-dragon. As Auditors were chosen the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C,L. and C. Cockerell, esq.; and as Trustees E. P. Shirley, esq. M.P. and Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S.

Various resolutions of thanks were then unanimously passed: and it was agreed that the next annual meeting of the Institute is to be at Norwich,—the Lord Bishop of that diocese consenting to act as President on the occasion. Invitations were read from Lincoln, Edinburgh, Rochester, and Wells; and the Dean of Ely, in his own name and the name of the Chapter, invited the Institute to spend a day at Ely, on their Norwich visit.

The ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has also held its annual congress at Gloucester, and we purpose to give a report of its proceedings in our next Number.

THE NUNS AT STAMFORD.

In the course of the formation of a new branch railway from Syston to Stamford, and thence to Peterborough, the excavators have dug through part of the site of what is called The Nuns at Stamford, or, more precisely, the nunnery of St. Michael at Little Wothorpe, in the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton. They disturbed some ancient foundations, and among them broken mullions of windows and other carved stones, five stone coffins, a quantity of human bones, coloured glass, &c. &c. On a coffin-lid adorned with an elegant cross flory is this inscription: "Hic jacet domin' Johannes Petrian capellan' cui' aīe p'pitiet' deus. Amen." A small crucifix of jet, pierced with a hole to be strung and worn round the neck, was found on the 29th June, and is in the possession of Dr. Brown.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

July 20. The Earl of *Powis* moved the second reading of the Bangor and St. Asaph Diocese Bill, the object of which was to repeal an act for the union of those sees, and the subsequent endowment of a bishopric for Manchester.—The Bishop of *London* supported the motion in his speech, although he declined to vote upon it, as he had been one of the commissioners.—The Bishop of *Oxford* warmly supported the bill, and, comparing England with Roman Catholic countries, shewed how much more unfavourably circumstanced her church was with regard to episcopal superintendence.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne*, Lord *Stanley*, and Earl *Grey* opposed the bill on the ground that the plan of the ecclesiastical commissioners must be taken as a comprehensive whole, and that it would be unwise to detach any portion from it. The question of whether a new order of Bishops without seats in the House of Lords should be created was touched by these noble lords, but they gave no decided expression of opinion. On a division, the numbers were—Contents, 38; non-contents, 28: majority for the second reading, 10.

Aug. 13. The Bishop of *Oxford* moved that the Sugar Duties Bill be read a second time that day three months.—The Bishop of *London* seconded the amendment.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* supported the Bill.—On a division there appeared—for the original question, 28; for the amendment, 10: majority, 18. The Bill was then read a second time.

House of Commons.

July 20. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *John Russell* proceeded to develope his scheme for the permanent settlement of the *Sugar Duties*. It was proposed that whereas foreign slave-grown Muscovado sugar is now excluded by a duty of 63*s.* per cwt., and foreign free-grown is admitted at a duty of 23*s.* 4*d.*, they shall both be admitted till July 5, 1847, at a duty of 21*s.* For the four following years the duty is to be respectively 20*s.*, 18*s.*, 6*d.*, 17*s.*, 15*s.* 6*d.*; and after July 5, 1851, the duty on all Muscovado sugar, whether slave, or foreign free, or British colonial, by the proposed scheme, will be 14*s.*, the present duty on the last. In order to compensate the planters for the loss they will sustain, it is proposed to allow the West Indian Legislatures to repeal the existing differential duty of five or seven per cent. in favour of British produce; and, in order to remedy the present deficiency of labour, to allow contracts for service made in any part of Africa where there is a British settlement to be binding for one year in the West Indian islands. Two great reasons were assigned by his lordship for the proposed alteration: the first, that we required a much larger supply of sugar than appeared attainable under existing circumstances; the second, that we required a larger revenue than we at present were able to draw from this article, or at least that we could not bear to diminish it. The difficulty was to combine both these objects.

July 23. The Poor Removal Bill gave rise to some discussion. The objections urged against the measure were its want of completeness, and its inefficiency without union settlements, to which Lord *John Russell* was opposed. On the other side it was contended that the establishment of the irremovability of paupers after a residence of five years would be a valuable protection to the labouring classes, and that the law of settlement could be revised next session. Mr. *Wodehouse* moved the postponement of the bill for six months, and, on this question, the House divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 36; against it, 112: majority for proceeding with the bill, 76. The House then went into Committee, and, on the first clause, Captain *Pechell* moved an amendment, to the effect that the residence which entitled to support should be purely of an industrial character. Sir *George Grey* and Sir *James Graham* were opposed to defining too closely, lest they should defeat the object of the measure, and the amendment was withdrawn. Another amendment, moved by Sir *J. Pakington*, for reducing the term of residence from five to three years, shared the same fate. The clauses were all agreed to without amendment.

July 24. The House went into Committee on the Sugar Duties; and on the first clause of the Bill, Lord *G. Bentinck* moved, as an amendment, that, instead of the words "5th September next," the words "5th of July, 1847," be inserted; the object of the motion being to continue the present duties for another year. The House divided—For the

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amendment, 38; against it, 121. The bill then went through committee.

July 27. The debate on the SUGAR DUTIES was resumed, when Lord *G. Bentinck* moved the following resolution—"That, in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give a great additional stimulus to the slave trade."—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply expressed a confident hope that the results of the change now proposed would not be injurious to the West Indian interest, whilst he was certain that it would be productive of great benefit to the merchant, the manufacturer, and the shipowner, and, above all, the labouring population of Great Britain.—Sir *R. Peel* said he had come, though not without reluctance, to the conclusion to support the resolutions in principle, and not to embarrass the Government by any opposition to them in detail.—The debate was adjourned to the following day, when, on a division, the numbers were, for the resolution 135; against it, 265; majority for ministers 130.

July 29.—The CHARITABLE TRUSTS Bill was postponed by Mr. *Hume* on his receiving an assurance from Sir *G. Grey* that the Government would next year introduce a comprehensive measure on the subject, preserving the principle of accountability contained in Mr. Hume's bill.

The ART-UNIONS Bill was then discussed on the motion for its recommitment. Mr. *Goulburn*, Sir *R. Peel*, and Sir *R. H. Inglis* opposed the bill on the grounds that it authorised a lottery; that there was no reason why the principle should not be extended to other productions besides pictures; that, lotteries being restricted to works of art, the whole taste for gambling would run in that direction; that the system of art-unions did not encourage high art, but caused an increased demand for inferior productions; and generally that, the Legislature having resolved to discourage lotteries, an exception ought not to be made in favour of one particular class of manufactures, when all others were excluded.—Mr. *M. Milnes*, Mr. *Wyse*, Mr. *Ewart*, and Sir *G. Grey* supported the Bill on the grounds that art-unions conferred a substantial benefit on a large number of persons engaged in the pursuit of art; that they produced a cultivated taste amongst the people by distributing engravings; that, while the people of this country were willing to contribute 40,000*l.* a year for the encouragement of art, the Legislature should not prevent it; and that the present bill, while legalizing art-unions, gave the Crown a control over them, which would prevent abuses. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 50; against it, 18: majority in favour of the bill, 32.

July 30. On the question that The POOR REMOVAL Bill, which was read a third time, should pass, Mr. *Bankes* moved a clause giving the poor a right to be removed to their native parishes, if they should so elect. On this clause the House divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 62; for the clause, 15; majority against the clause, 47. Some other proposed amendments were negatived without a division; and Mr. *Hume* divided the House on the bill. The numbers were—For the bill, 56; against it, 9.

The JOINT-STOCK BANKS (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) Bill then went into committee. Mr. *Forbes* moved that the chairman should leave the chair, when the committee divided, and the numbers were—For proceeding with the bill, 53; against it, 13. Clauses 1 to 5 were agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

August 6. Lord *J. Russell* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the RELIGIOUS OPINIONS Bill, intended to repeal, 1. an ordinance preventing the Jews from holding land; 2. certain acts which required the attendance of persons at public worship according to the worship of the Established Church, and which inflicted penalties upon them for non-attendance; and 3. the penalties against popish recusants, and more especially against those who maintained the spiritual supremacy of the pope in these realms, and who introduced papal bulls into this country. He thought that it was only common justice to repeal all these penalties, which in point of fact had become obsolete, by passing this bill, which had been sent down to them from the other house of parliament.—Mr. *Estcourt* moved that it be read a second time that day three months. The house divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 10; against it, 79. The bill was then read a second time.

Aug. 7. Dr. *Bowring* having given notice of a motion relative to FLOGGING IN THE ARMY (to which public attention had been strongly directed by the verdict given at a recent inquest at Hounslow), Lord *John Russell* stated, that the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, had determined that for the future no court-martial of any description should have power to order any greater punishment to be inflicted than fifty lashes, and that every care should be taken to ascertain that the offender should be in such a

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state of health as to enable him to bear the punishment, or whether the state of the weather should be such as to render the punishment dangerous. At present, the infliction of the lash was much less frequent than formerly; and it was hoped that some other mode of effective punishment would be found; and efforts would be made to so change the moral feeling of the army as, if possible, to render corporal punishment unnecessary. With this view, rewards for good conduct had been given, commissions had been bestowed on deserving private soldiers, 500 libraries had been established, small gardens had been allotted for the employment and amusement of the men, and savings banks on a large scale were about to be adopted.—Dr. *Bowring* persevered in moving a resolution for the abolition of flogging, which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 97 against 37.

Aug. 10. On the second reading of the ARMS (IRELAND) Bill, some discussion ensued, which terminated in a division, the numbers being—for the Bill, 56, against it, 23.

Aug. 11. The Lords' Amendments to the ART-UNIONS Bill were agreed to, and the Bill passed. The DEODANDS ABOLITION Bill, and the Death by ACCIDENT COMPENSATION Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Aug. 14 On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hume* moved that, with the view of lessening the temptations to drunkenness and immorality, and of promoting thereby the welfare of the working classes especially, and also of society generally, it is the duty of a Christian Legislature to open the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar public places calculated to afford innocent and instructive recreation, for the reception of visitors on Sundays and holidays, at such hours after morning service as gin-shops and public-houses are open. —Lord *J. Russell* thought that the public gardens should be opened on Sunday, as they were a great means of promoting health; but he objected to opening the Museum on a Sunday. The motion was withdrawn.—In a Committee of Supply, 132,000*l.* was granted for purchasing meal, potatoes, &c. for the distressed districts in Ireland.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

At seven o'clock in the evening of July 29 (the last of the July fêtes), when the King and royal family had entered the balcony of the Tuileries overlooking the garden, to hear the concert given in the open air, two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty, by a man in the crowd below. The King received no hurt, and the miscreant was instantly arrested. This is the seventh time Louis Philippe has escaped from assassination. The man stated his name to be Joseph Henri, aged 51, and an ironmonger. He declared that he was not actuated by any political motive, but was rendered desperate by private misfortune.

ROME.

On the 17th July, the new Pope, Pius IX., published an amnesty in favour of political offenders, from which a small number of ecclesiastics, officers of the army, and public functionaries, are alone excluded. Two thousand persons charged with political offences have been thus set at liberty. The decree was posted in the streets of Rome at about seven o'clock in the evening, and in less than half an hour afterwards, the inhabitants left their houses and rushed to the Palace of the Quirinal, under the windows of which they set up deafening shouts of "Long live our good Father!" Pius IX. appeared on the balcony and gave his benediction, and as the crowd increased he repeated this three times, the last time as late as ten o'clock, when nearly a thousand torches had been lighted up, as the night was dark.

PORTUGAL.

A change of ministry has taken place at Lisbon as expected. The new administration is composed as follows:—Duke de Palmella, President and Minister of the Kingdom; Viscount Sa da Bandeira, War; Count de Lavradio remains in the Foreign Affairs: Senor Aguiar, Justice; Julio Gomes, Finance; Mousinho, Marine. In the northern provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes, a fanatical priest, known as El Padre Casimiro, has succeeded in getting together a numerous band of Spanish and Portuguese smugglers, with which he is exciting a civil war. He announces himself to be the protector of the five wounds of our Saviour, and proclaims the right of Don Miguel to the throne.

CHINA.

All the questions have been peacefully terminated as to the completion of the stipulations of the treaty by which the last war was concluded. The Emperor has agreed to concede the right of admission to Canton guaranteed to us by the treaty, but hitherto refused; and there remains, therefore, no longer any ground upon which we can continue to keep pos-

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session of Chusan. This island will, therefore, be speedily evacuated, and the whole of the British forces concentrated at Hong Kong. To prevent any dispute hereafter as to the interpretation of the treaty, an additional convention had been concluded between Sir J. F. Davis and the Emperor.

INDIA.

On the afternoon of the 20th of May, a fearful storm passed over the station at Loodianah, and the violence of the wind was so tremendous, that in less than five minutes the whole of the barracks of Her Majesty's 50th Foot, together with the hospital, were levelled to the ground, burying men, women, and children in the ruins. The return of killed is as follows: 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 45 privates, 14 women, 20 children,—total 84; wounded 135.

The garrison of Kote Kangra, in the Punjab, after much vapouring, surrendered at discretion, when the heavy guns were brought to bear upon it, on the 28th May. The occupation of this almost impregnable fort has produced a great effect in the north of India, for the British troops are looked upon as invincible. Many of the petty Rajahs were anxious to make peace, and to shew their willingness to obey the British by surrendering their heavy guns, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

Governor Grey has effectually subdued and brought to submission Heke and Kawiti, at the Bay of Islands. The two rebel chiefs threw themselves wholly on his mercy, resigning all their lands, and leaving entirely to him to dictate the terms on which peace and order are to be re-established at the northern part of the island. The chief Nene, who had been received as a mediator in the matter, returns forthwith to the Bay of Islands, and the blockade is to be at once removed, the ports opened, and the customs re-established.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kaffirs have been defeated in an engagement at Fish River. The attack took place under Colonel Somerset, and the fighting lasted five hours. There was loss on both sides, but the Kaffirs have, without doubt, experienced a severe check. Sir Harry Darell was wounded in the arm, and Captain Walpole in the thigh and neck. Several English regiments are proceeding to the Cape.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 25. The christening of the Infant Princess, third daughter of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place in the chapel, Buckingham Palace, when she received the names Helena Augusta Victoria. The sponsors were the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Orleans, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Duchess of Cambridge. The service was performed by the Primate, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich.

July 27. The Royal Naval Club, Bond-street, with its contents, was sold by public auction in consequence of the dissolution of the club. The premises were formerly the banking-house of Messrs. Chambers, from whose trustees the Naval Club purchased the lease for 10,000*l.*; and they are held on lease for a term of 40 years from the City of London, at a ground-rent of 29*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, from 1813. The lease is held in perpetuity on payment every 14 years of a fine of 145*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The first offer for the lease was 5000 guineas, and was eventually knocked down to Mr. John Leslie for 6,900*l.* In addition to the lease the pictures were also sold, but fetched very low prices in consequence of their large size. A full-length portrait of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, by Morton, and for which the duke gave 16 sittings, sold for 155 guineas; a portrait of Nelson, and a full-length portrait of William IV., when Duke of Clarence, both by the same artist, sold for only 23 guineas. Two autograph letters of Nelson, one written before the loss of his right arm, and the other afterwards, in an oak frame, made out of a plank of Nelson's ship Victory, were purchased by Captain Sweeny for 7*l.* 10*s.*

July 30. The Bishop of London consecrated the new church of the Holy Trinity, in the Bishop's Road, *Paddington*, contiguous to the London terminus of the Great Western Railway. It is an elegant structure, from the design of Mr. Thomas Cundy, in the perpendicular architecture of the period of Henry VI. The foundation stone was laid in Nov. 1844, and the church has been erected at an expense of 13,221*l.*, exclusive of ornamental work. Internally it is 113 feet in length; the height of the nave 56 feet, the height of the aisles 30 feet, and the height of the steeple 214 feet. Accommodation is provided in the pews for 1,600 persons, together with 600 seats which are free and unappropriated. In the chancel are three handsome stained glass windows, emblematical of the lives of the apostles, and at the entrance to the church is an elegant font, presented by the Bishop

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of London. The design of erecting this church originated in the Rev. John Miles, M.A. of Brompton, who offered 4000*l.* towards its building, with the proviso that it should not cost less than 10,000*l.* The contract for building the church was 14,000*l.*, but by reason of many extras, that sum will be increased 4000*l.* The Church Commissioners gave 10,000*l.*, and the Bishop of London and the trustees of the Paddington estate presented the ground both for the site of the church and a parsonage house attached to it, besides having engaged to build the latter, to which also the Rev. John Miles contributed upwards of 500*l.* In addition to this and the 4000*l.* Mr. Miles has given the eastern stained glass window, which cost him 500*l.*; and has also borne the expense of the decorations of the chancel, amounting to more than eighty guineas. The building-fund committee, by subscription, put in the four stained-glass side windows already mentioned, which cost 500*l.* The site of the church was so low that upwards of 2000*l.* was sunk in raising the foundation. The rest of the money wanted to complete the building is to be raised on the credit of the rates. In consequence of the great generosity of the Rev. John Miles, the first appointment to the incumbency was placed at his disposal, and he accordingly gave it to the Rev. Mr. Campbell.

Aug. 1. A violent storm occurred, during which an extraordinary shower of hail fell in the western and southern districts of the metropolis. All conservatories and green-houses, and sky-lights to houses, were nearly destroyed, and common windows generally suffered. Buckingham Palace was so materially injured, that the Board of Works has since obtained a grant of 4000*l.* for the special repair of the damage. The barrel-drain in the Green Park burst, and completely flooded St. James's Park. At Messrs. Cubitt's factories near Vauxhall-bridge, from 12,000 to 14,000 squares of glass were broken. On the Surrey side of London the worst of the storm fell, and it completely devastated the suburban nursery-gardens. The Citizen steamer B was struck with lightning when off the Red House at Battersea. In the Surrey Zoological Gardens a lioness gave birth to a cub lion during the storm, the event having been evidently hastened by the mother's alarm. In the valley of the old river Fleet great distress was occasioned to the poor inhabitants. The ditch overflowing, carried away the backs of three houses in Round-court. Many articles of furniture from the houses and brokers' shops in this neighbourhood were engulfed in the stream, and so carried down into the Thames. The same violent storm, though unattended by such large hail, was also prevalent throughout the country. At Carlisle it produced the highest flood that has occurred since the year 1821. At Chacewater in Cornwall, a shoemaker was killed by the lightning. The spire of the new church of St. George's at Leicester was struck, and injured to the extent of more than fifteen feet.

The archbishop of Damascus and metropolitan of the patriarchate of Antioch (M. G. R. Jacob Heliani) has visited this country, accompanied by his interpreter (A. Copry), in the hope of collecting some pecuniary aid from the charitable to repair the ruin and disasters which have befallen his flock, the Syrian Christians. The archbishop, in the celebration of mass and the divine office, follows the Syriac language and rite.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

July 21. A retreat for decayed Booksellers, in connection with the Booksellers' Provident Institution, was opened by the subscribers; a party of 200, including ladies, going from London by a special train for the purpose.

The Retreat is situated at Abbot's Langley, close to the King's Langley station, on the Birmingham Railroad, and consists of a handsome Elizabethan structure, comprising at present only accommodation for seven inmates, but which is intended to be gradually extended to embrace a larger number. The accommodation for each inmate is a kitchen, sitting-room, and two upper chambers, with other conveniences, in a most compact arrangement, and each residence is completely distinct and separated from the others. The site for the building ground was given gratuitously, together with a handsome donation besides, by J. Dickinson, esq. paper manufacturer. Mr. W. H. Cooper attended to explain the arrangements; and a blessing having been pronounced on the undertaking by the Rev. Mr. Gee, the Vicar of Abbot's Langley, the company proceeded to a repast laid out in a spacious tent, at which Sir Edw. Bulwer Lytton presided. Contributions to the amount of 800*l.* were announced, which placed the undertaking out of debt.

LANCASHIRE.

July 30. This morning, at six a. m. H. R. H. Prince Albert left London by railway, for Liverpool, where he arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, having performed the whole journey in five hours and a half. The object of the Prince's visit was to lay the first stone of "The Sailors' Home," and to open the new dock which bears his name. Great prepa-

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rations were made for his reception. The corporation refitted and beautified the Town-hall. The great ball-room was fitted up as a banquetting-room; and the three drawing-rooms, which by the opening of folding-doors could be thrown into one spacious saloon, were splendidly re-furnished. At the Albert Dock suitable preparations were also made. Seats were erected to accommodate 10,000 persons, who were admitted by ticket to view the ceremonial. One of the large warehouse-rooms was fitted up for a *déjeuner*, to which 900 persons were invited. The private preparations were also on a grand scale: large scaffolds and raised seats within the windows were erected, either for the accommodation of friends or for hire, and flags and decorations met the eye in every direction. From the railway station the Prince went to the Judges' lodgings in St. Anne-street, which had been newly fitted up for the occasion. After remaining there almost an hour, he proceeded to the Town-hall, where the Town Council address and the freedom of the borough were presented to him by the whole body of the council. He then proceeded to the docks, and went on board the Fairy, accompanied by Bramley Moore, esq. chairman of the dock committee, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Morpeth, and the naval officers of the port. The Fairy quickly flew across the river to the Cheshire side, and steamed along that side for about three miles, up to the lazarette ships, followed by a fleet of steamers of all sizes, to the number of forty. The sight was really magnificent. All the ships in the docks were decked out in gayest colours, and the river was crowded with boats filled with people. At half-past two the Fairy entered the Albert dock, where were assembled ten thousand ladies and gentlemen; and, in order to gratify the crowd, his Royal Highness sailed round the dock. At half-past three his Royal Highness entered the room, where a *déjeuner* for 1,000 persons was prepared. A grand banquet in the Town-hall took place in the evening, where the show of gold and silver plate was extremely splendid. The Mayor presided: on his right sat Prince Albert. Lords Morpeth, Sandon, Talbot, Abercorn, Ingestre, W. Poulett, and A. Fitzclarence were at the principal table. The dinner lasted two hours. In the evening there was a partial illumination of the town, and at a short distance out there was a display of fireworks. The next day was appointed for laying the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home. The day was kept as a general holiday, and arrangements had been made for a procession of all the trades' societies, fraternities, and associations of Liverpool, with their insignia, banners, and bands of music. This procession, amounting to between 7,000 and 8,000 men, proceeded down Norton-street, Seymour-street, Russell-street, Clarence-street, Mount-pleasant, Oxford-street, Abercrombie-square, West-side, Bedford-street South, Falkner-street, Catharine-street, Canning-street, Sandon-terrace, Rodney-street, Leece-street, Bold-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and South John-street, to the site of the new building, opposite the Post-office. The trades were variously received by their several friends; but the chief attraction after the Prince, was the sailors: whenever that rolling rollicking mass of dark blue was seen coming up, shouting, laughing, cheering, an infection seemed to be communicated to the spectators, and they cheered too, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, carried completely away by the enthusiasm of the moment. The Prince was received in the most loyal manner throughout this long and somewhat tedious process. It was long after 3 o'clock before he arrived at the site of the building. After some preliminaries, Mr. Starkie, the Grand Master of the Freemasons, performed the usual ceremonial, and a glass vessel containing coins, a list of the donors, the Liverpool papers of the week, and other matters, were placed in the centre of the stone, and covered by a plate with the commemorative inscription. Mr. Aikin then presented an address to his Royal Highness, with a magnificent trowel, the workmanship of Mr. Dismore, of Liverpool. The Prince responded in a neat speech, concluding his labours by depositing the several articles in their places, previously to the lowering of the stone, and with the usual adjustment of it when lowered. "Rule Britannia" was sung by a party of glee singers, the whole of the vast assemblage joining in the chorus. Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. J. Brooks, the senior Rector; and immediately afterwards his Royal Highness drove off to the station, which he left in a special train, and his Royal Highness arrived safe at Buckingham Palace at a quarter after 10.

SURREY.

July 22. The Richmond Railway was opened by a special train. The distance from the junction with the South-Western to its terminus at Richmond is six miles, a dead level the entire distance, and, with the exception of a somewhat long viaduct at Wandsworth, the line presents no peculiar feature. Exclusive of the Nine-elms station, there are five others, viz., one at Wandsworth, one at Putney, one at Barnes, one at Mortlake, and one forming the terminus at Richmond.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

May 21. Royal Pembrokeshire Militia, William Henry Lewis, esq. to be Major.

July 4. Tower Hamlets Militia, Lethian Sheffield Dickson, esq. to be Major.

July 9. Earl Granville to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds.

July 20. Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. to be one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Parker.

July 21. Brevet-Capt. Joseph Edward Greaves Emsall, 13th Foot, to be Major in the army.——Wm. Bunbury M'Clintock, of Manor Highgate, co. Fermanagh, esq. Comm. R.N. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Thomas Bunbury, of Lisnavagh and Moyle, co. Carlow, esq. to take the name of Bunbury after M'Clintock, and bear the arms of Bunbury in the first quarter.

July 24. Edmund Earl of Morley, Henry-George-Francis Earl Ducie, and Henry-Manners Lord Waterpark to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Thomas-Henry Lord Foley to be Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.——Lucius-Bentinck Viscount Falkland to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—— Royal Westminster Militia, Capt. Robert Cannon, to be Major.

July 28. Capt. Charles Graham, and Comm. George James Hay, R.N. to be Companions of the Bath.

July 31. 26th Foot, brevet Major J. Paterson to be Major.—85th Foot, Capt. B. Taylor to be Major.—87th Foot, brevet Major F. H. Robe to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. S. R. Warren (Major unatt.) to be Lieut.-Col. —Brevet, Capt. M. Mulkern, 68th Foot, to be Major.—Staff, Major T. O'Brien, 87th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army); Major W. J. D'Urban, 26th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army); Major H. J. French, 85th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving at Jamaica (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army).

Aug. 1. Earl Granville sworn of the Privy Council.—The Earl of Leicester to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Norfolk. —Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty.—The Queen conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Jervis, esq. Attorney General; and upon Capt. Wm. Thos. Denison, R. Eng. Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Aug. 3. Lord Robert Grosvenor, to be Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.—Sir Watkin Owen Pell, knt. Capt. R. N. to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. —Samuel Nicholas Rooks, esq. to be Solicitor General for Tobago.

Aug. 4. The Earl of Listowel and Lord Canoys to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.—Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty. ——Francis Morgan, gent. only son of John Morgan, of Portsea, esq. Comm. R.N. in memory of Francis Francis, of Portsmouth, esq. to take the name of Francis only.

Aug. 7. 4th Light Drag., brevet Col. J. Vandeleur, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. W. Parlby, who exchanges.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. Forbes to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—6th Foot, Major J. Crofton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Griffiths to be Major.—19th Foot, Capt. H. Calley to be Maj. —39th Foot, brevet Major M. G. Nixon to be Major.

Aug. 10. Viscount Clifden to be Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Aug. 14. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. James Lindsay to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Foot, General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. to be Colonel. —2nd Foot, Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. to be Colonel. — 55th Foot, Lieut.-General John Wardlaw to be Colonel. — Unattached, Capt. James St. John Munro, from 60th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Major John Grattan, 18th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Aug. 18. Marquis of Normanby to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the French; Viscount Ponsonby, G.C.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

Aug. 19. Knighted by letters-patent, Alfred Stephen, esq. Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Aug. 25. 79th Foot, Capt. J. Ferguson to be Major.——Unattached, brevet-Major T. C. Smith, from 27th Foot, to be Major.

Private Secretaries,—R. J. Mackintosh, esq. (son of the late Sir James Mackintosh) to Lord Morpeth; Mr. Hobhouse to Sir J. C. Hobhouse; Thos. Poole Ward, esq. to the Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson; W. Torrens M'Cullagh, esq. the author on Political Economy, to Mr. Labouchere.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captains, G. E. Patey, P. Justice, E. J. Carpenter, H. Broadhead, H. Smith, A. L. Montgomery, and Reginald Yorke.

To be Commanders, W. Morris (b), H. G. Morris, J. H. Cockburn, F. T. B. Hankey, C. F. A. Shadwell, and George Williams.

Appointments, Commanders G. E. Davis to the Bull-dog, R. S. Sotheby to the Racehorse, J. T. Caldwell to the Agincourt, G. H. Wood to the Hound, L. S. Tindal (1841) to the Grecian, W. N. Fowell to the Cherokee steam-sloop.

Capt. Houston Stewart, C.B. to be acting superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Kilkenny Co.—Richard Smithwick, esq.
St. Alban's.—Benj. B. Cabbell, esq.
St. Ive's.—Lord W. Paulett.
Dundalk.—D. O'Connell, jun. esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. F. Dimock, to be a minor Canon of Southwell.

Rev. R. W. Ford, to be an hon. Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. W. Acworth, Ashby Folville V. Leic.

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Rev. J. Amphlett, King's Norton P. C. Worc.
Rev. T. Atkinson, Great Ouseburn V. Yorks.
Rev. W. S. Austin, All-hallows, Lombard st. R. London.
Rev. W. Benn, Thirdandrews and Beaumont V. Cumberland.
Rev. W. D. B. Bertles, Dronfield V. Derb.
Rev. A. Burder, Ugley V. Essex.
Rev. C. H. Burton, St. Philip's Church, P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. W. J. Butler Wantage V. Berks.
Rev. J. B. Collisson, St. Nicholas V. Coventry.
Rev. C. F. Cook, Berdon P.C. Essex.
Rev. J. A. Coombe, Alburgh R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. C. Cox, Cheddington R. Dorset.
Rev. T. Dand, Bletchington R. Oxf.
Rev. W. H. Drake, New District of Halestown P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. E. Durnford, Monxton R. Hants.
Rev. T. M. Fallow, St. Andrew, Marylebone P.C. London.
Rev. J. H. Gale, Milton-Lilborne V. Wilts.
Rev. J. Gladstone, Stoke-upon-Terne R. Salop.
Rev. F. Green, Ellingham V. Hants.
Rev. T. G. Hall, St. Helen's Bishopgate P.C. London.
Rev. T. G. Hatchard, Havant R. Hants.
Rev. S. F. Homfray, Barney V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. E. Hughes, Shennington R. Glouc.
Rev. T. James, Netherthong P.C. Yorks.
Rev. J. B. Jebb, St. Thomas's, Brampton P.C. Derby.
Rev. B. Killock, Edmondthorpe R. Leic.
Rev. W. B. Killpack, New District of St. James P.C. Devon.
Rev. J. Lambert, Seaham V. Durham.
Rev. J. Leeson, Fishlake V. York.
Rev. J. Lomas, Holy Trinity, Walton Breck, P.C. near Liverpool.
Rev. J. T. Ludlow, Compton Greenfield R. Glouc.
Rev. C. Mackenzie, St. Benet's, Gracechurch St., with St. Leonard, East-cheap, R.R. London.
Rev. W. Mann, Billingborough V. Linc.
Rev. J. B. Marriott, Iken R. Suffolk.
Rev. C. H. Maturin, Ringwood V. Hants.
Rev. T. Mayhew, Metfield donative, Suffolk.
Rev. W. Middleton, New Church at Bembridge P.C. Hants.
Rev. R. Thompson, All Saints' Church, St. John's Wood P.C. Middlesex.
Rev. J. Overton, Rougham V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. W. Packer, Witcham V. Isle of Ely.
Rev. R. Parkinson, St. Bees P.C. Cumberland.
Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, St. James's Church P.C. Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
Rev. W. Ponsford, Drewsteignton R. Devon.
Rev. G. F. Pooley, Bruisyard P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. R. Proctor, Kenninghall V. Norfolk.
Rev. F. Procter, Witton V. Norfolk.
Rev. E. R. Prother, Farnham and Chettle R.R. Dorset.
Rev. G. R. Prynn, New District of Par. P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. N. J. Raven, Thornham with Holme-next-the-Sea V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Scholefield, Billesdon V. Leicestershire.
Rev. N. Simons, Bramfield V. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Thackeray, Coltishall with Horstead R. Norfolk.
Rev. F. Tipping, Church of St. Peter's, Elworth, P C. Cheshire.
Rev. W. Villers, Broomsgrove V. Worc.

Civil Preferments.

J. J. Murphy, esq. Q.C. to be a Master in Chancery in Ireland.

Rev. J. Fairham, M.A. to be Head Master of the Keighley Grammar School.

Rev. A. J. Macleane, B.A. to be Principal of Brighton College.

Rev. J. Robertson, M.A. to be Head Master of Bishop's College, Bristol.

Rev. C. Saxton, to be Head Master of Newport Grammar School, Salop.

BIRTHS.

June 19. In Jamaica, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir John Campbell, Bart. a son.——21. At Ramsbury Manor, the wife of D. Hale Webb, esq. of Stratton Audley, Oxon, a dau.——29. At Bragborough House, Northamptonsh. the wife of Henry Arnold, esq. a son.

July 9. At Tatton House, Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. Methuen, a dau.——11. At Ebworth Park, Glouc. the wife of Fred. Thomas Jessop, esq. Doory Hall, a dau.——At Carlton-place the Countess of Caledon, a son.——At Brighton, the wife of Jacob Montefiore, esq. a son.——12. At Ostend, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fulton, K.H. a son.——13. At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Philip Carlyon, a son.——14. In Portland-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, a dau.——15. At Ripley, Mrs. Sidney Gurney, a son.——16. In Tilbury-st. Lady Caroline Towneley, a dau.——In York-st. St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. H. S. Law, a dau. —— 18. At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a son——19. At Muswell-hill, Mrs. Edw. L. Morgan, a dau.——20. At Islington, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Heisch, a dau.——In Eaton-pl. the wife of Capt. Benson, 17th Lancers, a son and heir. —— At Western Park, Hamilton, N.B. the wife of Douglas Hamilton, esq. a son.——26. At Highgate, the wife of Harry Chester, esq. a dau. ——At Whitgift Hall, Goole, the wife of Capt. Sir James Clarke Ross, R.N. a dau.——27. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, Mrs. George V. Bankes, a son.——At Somerset Court, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Northcote, a dau. —— 28. At Standish House, Gloucestersh. the wife of B. Holme Wiggin, esq. a dau.——29. At the Vine Lodge, Seven Oaks, Mrs. Wm. Brook Northey, a dau.——In Belgrave-sq. Lady Louisa Cavendish, a dau.——30. At Kensington, the wife of T. C. Campbell, esq. a son.——31. At Brighton, the wife of John Ralph Ormsby Gore, esq. a dau.——At Laverstock House, Mrs. J. Dale Hewson, a dau.

Lately. The wife of James Powis, esq. M.P. a dau.——In Bruton-st. the wife of Sir Harvey Bruce, Bart. a son. —— At Bath, Lady Algernon St. Maur, a son.——At Cardiff, the wife of Major Franklyn, 37th Regt. a dau. —— At Yeovilton Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a dau.——At Staunton Park, Herefordsh. the wife of J. K. King, esq. a dau.

Aug. 1. At Upper Eccleston-st. Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a dau.——In Chesham-place, the wife of D. Watts Russell, esq. M.P. a dau.——2. At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. T. Tyrwhitt, Prebendary of Sarum, a son. —— At the Cedars, Putney, the wife of the Rev. Morgan Cowie, Principal of Putney College, a son.——3. At Swineshead Abbey, Linc. Mrs. Herbert Ingram, a dau.——5. At Cheltenham, the wife of John Stratford Rodney, esq. a son.——7. At Sandgate, the wife of F. Daniel Tyssen, esq. a dau.——At Cosgrove, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.——8. At Rutland Gate, the Countess of Bective, a dau. ——9. At Hunsdon, Herts, the wife of Edmond Calvert, esq. of a dau.—— 10. At Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Admiral Hancock, the wife of Macdonald Bourchier, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Her Majesty's ship Queen, of a dau.—17. At Uptongrove, the residence of her brother, Samuel Gurney, jun. esq. the wife of Ernest Bunsen,

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esq. son of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, a son. —— 18. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. At Plaquemine, Louisiana Edward *Scratchley*, esq., M.D., second son of Dr. Scratchley, of Paris, to Irma, dau. of C. Lubauve, esq.

21. At Brompton, Lord George William *Loftus*, second son of the late Marquis of Ely, and brother to the present Marquis, to Martha, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. Fuller, Norwich.

22. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Lieut. R. W. *Brettingham*, esq. to Harriot-Frances-Josephine, youngest dau. of the late William Sheppard, esq. of Clifton, Bristol.

23. At Tiverton, Francis Robert *Stradling*, esq. of Glastonbury, to Elizabeth-Blundell, second dau. of J. S. Howe, esq. of the Lodge, Tiverton.

24. At Edinburgh, C. *Garstin*, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes-Helen, only dau. of William Mackenzie, of Culbo, M.D. of the Hon. East India Com.'s Service, Madras Estab.——At Jerviston House, Lanarksh. N.B. William C. *Dunn*, esq. Lieut. the 80th Reg. son of Richard Dunn, esq. of Wakefield, Yorksh. to Eliza-Englehead-Anna-Ramsay Drysdale, fourth dau. of the late Major James Drysdale, E.I.Co.'s Ser.——At Brixton, Joseph Cockfield *Dimsdale*, esq. of Cornhill, to Catherine, dau. of Thomas Stephenson, esq. of Clapham.——At Lower Brixham, the Rev. John Roughton *Hogg*, second son of the late Rev. Jas. Hogg, Vicar of Geddington, Northamptonsh. to Anna-Maria-Maxwell, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, of Berryhead, near Brixham, and granddau. of the late Rev. Wm. Maxwell, D.D. of Falkland, co. Monaghan. ——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles *Dowson*, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Adelaide-Antoinette, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Edward d'Alton de Montmorency, R.N.—— At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. J. E. *Bradford*, Vicar of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln, to Miss Wye, of Pentonville.

25. At Charlton King's, Peter *Carthew*, esq. of Kensington, to Ellen-Martha, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, of Lenamore, Longford.——At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Percival *Leigh*, esq. of Bedford-st. Bedford-sq. to Lætitia, dau. of Richard Morison, esq. of Datchet, Bucks.——At St. Michael's, Cornhill, A. Bellamy *Savory*, esq. to Ann-Bristow, fourth dau. of Samuel Thomas, of Cornhill.——At Boxted, Suffolk, Sir Richard *Gethin*, bart. of Percy Mount, co. Sligo, to Frances-Weller, youngest dau. of George Weller Poley, esq. of Boxted Hall.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Andrew *Lighton*, esq. of Wilton-pl. to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Fred. Hope, esq.

27. At Stonehouse, Henry David *Erskine*, esq. Lieut. R. Mar. third son of the Hon. Henry David Erskine, to Eliza, third dau. of John Ingle, esq.

29. At Brighton, James *Rickett*, esq. of Cotterstock, near Oundle, Northamptonsh. to Sarah-Ann, only child of John Richardson, esq. of King's Cliffe, in the same county. ——At Huntingfield, the Rev. John *Gooch*, M.A., Second Master of the Grammar School, Wolverhampton, to Louisa-Anne-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Horace Button, esq. of Jamaica.

30. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Spencer Thomas *Garrett*, esq. Cliff Bank Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent, eldest son of Thomas Garrett, Herne Hill, to Catherine, youngest dau. of George Wood, esq. Newcastle.——At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas Henchman *Bucherfield*, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Bartholomew Buckerfield, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, to Elizabeth-Letitia, eldest dau. of the late John Wingfield, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester. —— At St. James's, Paddington, John Morris *Colston*, esq. formerly of Her Majesty's 70th Reg. to Isabel, only child of the late Rev. George Preston, Rector of Lexden, Essex, and relict of Edward Nolan, esq.—— At Scarborough, the Rev. R. H. *Dover*, B.A. incumbent of Wilsden, Yorksh. youngest son of Capt. Dover, of Ormathwaite House, near Keswick, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Francis Johnson, esq. Belfast. ——At Stokenham, the Rev. Thomas Brooking *Cornish*, Fellow of Oriel Coll. to Anne, fourth dau. of the late John Newman, esq. of Exeter.—— At Littleham, the Rev. Thomas Partridge *Nunn*, M.A. eldest son of Hardy Nunn, esq. of Nether Hall, Essex, to Julia-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Butler Claxton, esq.——At Hornsea, the Rev. J. J. *Douglas*, to Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of S. B. Denton, esq. M.D. of that place.

July 1. At Cheshunt, Ferdinand A. *Echalaz*, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex, to Harriet-Emily, dau. of the late Ezekiel Harman, esq. of Theobald's, Herts.——At Camberwell, Charles Wyatt *Oxford*, esq. of Lifford, King's Norton, Worcestersh. to Lilly Walshman, only dau. of B. Blake, M.D. of the Grove, Camberwell.—— At St. Pancras, John *Hodge*, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Maria, relict of Capt. Dickinson, 86th Reg. and dau. of the late John Gray, esq. Treasurer of Honduras.——At Bideford, Wm. Nevile *Thomas*, esq. eldest son of Gen. Thomas, of Brockhill, Devon, to Frances-Bent, youngest dau. of the late William Smith, esq. M.D.—— At Leckhampton, Capt. *Young*, eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Young, of Barton End, Gloucestersh. and nephew of the Hon. Gen. Gardiner, to Anne-Eliza, youngest dau. of Francis Longworth, esq. of Cotswold, and Crayan, Westmeath.——At Llandygwydd, Charles Augustus *Parkinson*, esq. Capt. 37th Reg. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late J. W. Buck, esq. of Denholme, Yorkshire.

2. At Coggeshall, the Rev. Thomas John *Griffenhoofe*, to Henrietta-Sophia, fifth dau. of Henry Skingley, esq. late of Coggeshall, Essex.——At Market Deeping, Lincolnsh. Francis James, son of James *Bellingham*, esq. of Windmill-hill, Sussex, to Susannah-Rebecca, third dau. of William Holland, esq.——H. J. C. *Blake*, esq. of Brighton, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, Birdham Rectory, to Cecilia, second dau. of H. H. Moore, esq. surgeon, London.——At Kilmore, John Edward *Vernon*, esq. of Bingfield, to Miss Harriet Leslie, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

4. At Wolborough, John *Shelton*, esq. to Christina-Frances-Hockin, second dau. of the late Commander Mapleton, R.N.——At St. John's, Westminster, Fletcher *Hetherington*, esq. of Cockermouth, to Euretta-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late William W. Bennett, of Church-road, Brixton.——At Putney, Allen *Chandler*, of Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Stratford Robinson, esq. of Jermyn-st. St. James's.—— At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Wood *Webber*, esq. of Hexworthy House, Cornwall, to Harriett-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Lewis, of Long Ashton, Somerset.

6. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas George *Allen*, esq. to Charlotte H. M. Raven, dau. of the late N. Raven, esq. formerly of 17th Lancers.

7. At Winchester, Mr. Edward Williams *Faithfull*, solicitor, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Henry Faithfull, of the East India Com. Service.——At Rickmansworth, Lieut.-Col. Charles *Bagot*, of the Grenadier

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Guards, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., to Sophy-Louisa, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.——At Sutton St. Ann's, Notts. Henry Nelson *Champney*, esq. solicitor, York, to Lucy, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Barton, Rector of Sutton St. Ann's.——At Wigan, Lancash. the Rev. William *Coombs*, Incumbent of St. Catherine's, to Georgina, dau. of the late Robert Murray Fraser, esq. of the Sands, Egremont, Cheshire.

8. At Iver, Bucks, Capt. Robert Lambert *Baynes*, C.B. Royal Navy, to Frances, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Denman.——At Penn, Bucks, the Rev. William Woodis *Harvey*, M.A. Rector of Truro, to Miss Frances Fox, of Penn Cottage, near Beaconsfield.——At Oxford, the Rev. George *Rawlinson*, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, and third son of the late A. T. Rawlinson, esq. of Chadlington, Oxon, to Louisa-Wildman, second dau. of Sir Robert Alexander Chermside, K.C.H. &c., M.D., Physician to her Britannic Majesty's embassy at Paris.——At Parkham, the Rev. Walter Meddon *Bruton*, only son of Charles Bruton, esq. of South Yeo, and Curate of Woolfardisworthy, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Kelly, of New Abbey, Ireland, and niece of the late Mr. Hucks, of Foxdown.

9. At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. Robert *Inchbald*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Caroline, second dau. of William Munro, esq. of Druids-Stoke, Gloucester.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. R. S. C. *Chermside*, B.A., Assistant Curate of St. Peter's, Leeds, eldest son of Sir Robert Alexander Chermside, K.C.H. &c. M.D., Physician to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to Emily, eldest dau.; and, at the same time, Henry Fraser *Walter*, esq. of Exeter Coll. Oxford, to Isabelle-Catherine, youngest dau. of John Dawson, esq. of Regent-sq.——At St. George-the-Martyr, Joseph Hornby, eldest son of Joseph *Bassendale*, esq. of Woodside, Whetstone, to Elizabeth-Mary, only dau. of William Brockedon, esq. F.R.C. of Queen-sq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. William Harvey *Herring*, Rector of Fordham, Essex, to Frances-Louisa, fourth dau. of Major Brock, of St. Mary's, Colchester.——At St. James's, Westminster, Chandos Wren *Hoskyns*, esq. of Wroxhall, Warwicksh. second son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., of Harewood, Herefordsh. to Anna-Jane, youngest dau. of Charles Milner Ricketts, esq.——At St. Marylebone, Dr. *Withecombe*, of the Bengal Medical Staff, to Helen, only surviving dau. of Col. M. C. Paul, Bengal army.——At Paddington, Charles John *Dimond*, esq. of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. to Jane-Augusta, fourth dau. of G. W. Brande, esq. of Oxford-sq.——At Rendcomb, Glouc. the Rev. Joseph *Pitt*, Rector of Rendcomb, to Mary-Barbara, second dau. of the Rev. Clement Strong.——At Whitburn, near Sunderland, the Venerable George *Bland*, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, and Vicar of Eglingham, Northumberland, to Frances-Sybel, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Boldon.——At Bath, Charles Boucher Landon *Maud*, second son of the Rev. J. Primatt Maud, to Rosalie-Charlotte, only child of William Elton, esq.

11. At Cheltenham, Thomas Selby *Little*, esq. surgeon, to Charlotte-Amelia-Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Joseph Yates, esq. barrister-at-law.——At Lismore, Major G. S. *Montegambert*, 62d Regt. to Jane-Vaughan-Cotton, third dau. of the Archdeacon of Cashel.——At St. Pancras, William *Coe*, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and Coleman-street-buildings, London, to Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of St. John Chiverton Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Shropsh.

14. At Titchfield, Hants, the Rev. Walter Maude *Cosser*, M.A. to Sophia-Augusta-Leroux, only dau. of Major Thomas Wilson.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Richard *Woodhouse*, esq. Fellow of Caius Coll. Cambridge, to Rosanna-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Spencer Mackay, esq. of Upper Harley-st.——At St. Mary's, Marylebone, James *Grace*, esq. of Wardrobes, Bucks, to Emma, second dau. of the late Alexander Brodie, D.D. formerly Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex.——At Leyton, Henry Wentworth *Acland*, esq. M.D. third son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bt. M.P. of Killerton, Devon, to Sarah, eldest dau. of William Cotton, esq. of Walwood House, Essex.——At Ospringe, Kent, Edward *Jarman*, esq. of Brenley House, Kent, to Lucy-Sarah, widow of Rev. T. Manners-Sutton, Sub-Dean of Lincoln, and only child of the late Rev. H. S. Mortimer, Vicar of Throwley, Kent.——Capt. *Mason*, R.N. to Isabella-Susanna, third dau. of the late Edward Frere, esq. of Bitton, Gloucestersh.——At Scalby, near Scarborough, Yorksh. the Rev. Joseph *Woolley*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, to Ann, second dau. of the late R. Hicks, esq. of Afton House, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.——At St. Mark's, Kennington, Alexander *Boyd*, esq. Southville, Wandsworth-road, only son of the late Capt. Alexander Boyd, 21st Regt. to Anne, second dau. of the late John Cameron, esq. Fort-William, Inverness-sh.——At St. John's, Holloway, Charles *Scott*, esq. of Hadley Priory, Middlesex, to Emily, youngest dau. of Dr. Winstone, Charterhouse-sq.——At Alverstoke, Capt. Frederick *Warden*, R.N. to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Garrett, of Anglesey.——At St. James's, Muswell Hill, the Rev. Henry J. *Rhodes*, B.A. second Master of the Grammar School, Abingdon, and Curate of Hinton, Berksh. to Emily, youngest dau. of Richard Marshall, esq. of Muswell Hill, Hornsey.——At Devizes, the Rev. W. M. *Mayow*, Vicar of Market Lavington, to Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. A. Smith, of Old Park, Devizes.

15. At Gosforth, the Rev. A. Auriol *Barker*, Incumbent of Baslow, Derbyshire, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Charles Parker, esq. of Parknook, Cumberland.——At Tormoham, Devon, the Rev. William *Hunter*, B.D. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, to Sarah-Barbara, eldest dau. of the late Charles Cornish, esq. of Gatcombe House, Devon.——At Sheerness, Chas. Penrose *Bellamy*, esq. R.N. to Mary, dau. of the late Henry Currey Cape, esq. of Ireby, and relict of Joseph Bouch, esq. of Liverpool.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Forbes *Calland*, esq. of Hertford-st. May-fair, eldest surviving son of the late Charles Calland, esq. of Upper Forest, Glamorgansh. to Harriet-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Philip Thomas Gardner, esq. of Conington Hall, Cambridge.—— At West Kirby, Chesh. the Rev. Charles James *Cummings*, B.A. Curate of Cheadle, eldest son of James Cummings, esq. of Carr Hill, Kirkham, Lancash. to Mary-King, second dau. of John Robin, esq. of Grove Hill, West Kirby.

16. At Bath, Lieut. *Lipscomb*, R.N. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Dansey Dansey, esq. of Brincep-court, Herefordsh.——At Egham, the Rev. Francis Gartside *Tipping*, son of the the late Thomas Tipping, esq. of Davenport Hall, Chester, to Marion, third dau. of Joseph Dobinson, of Egham Lodge, Surrey.—— At Donnybrook, the Rev. Henry *Smith*, Vicar of Chidham, of Densworth-cottage, Sussex, to Mary-Ann-Sergison, eldest dau. of Richard Palmer, esq. of Everton, Liverpool.

18. At St. Pancras, John *Reid*, esq. R.N. Assistant Surgeon of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, to Mary-Ann-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Geo. Chas. Stovin, R.N.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF KILKENNY.

July 16. At Ballyconra, Kilkenny, aged 75, the Right Hon. Edmund Butler, Earl of Kilkenny, and 12th Viscount Mountgarret, co. Wexford, and Baron of Kells (1550).

His Lordship was born Jan. 6, 1771, the eldest son of Edmund eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, by Lady Henrietta Butler, second daughter of Somerset-Hamilton first Earl of Carrick. He succeeded to the title of Viscount on his father's death, July 16, 1793; and on the 20th of December in the same year was advanced to the dignity of an Earl.

He had laboured for many years under mental indisposition; but the illness of which he died was of short duration.

His Lordship married June 8, 1793, Mildred, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Dublin; but by that lady, who died Dec. 30, 1830, he had no issue.

The ancient Viscountcy of Mountgarret has devolved on his nephew Henry-Edmund, son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, who died in 1842. The present Viscount was born in 1816, and married in 1844 Frances Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, esq. of Niddhall, Yorkshire, and has a son and heir born in Jan. 1845.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, G.C.B.

July 16. At Genoa, aged 56, Major-General Lord George William Russell, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, a Brigadier-General in the army of Portugal, G.C.B. and Knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium; brother to the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell.

Lord William Russell (as he was usually styled since the death of his uncle Lord William Russell, who was murdered by his valet Courvoisier in 1840) was the second son of John sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G. by his first wife the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of George 4th Viscount Torrington. He was born in Harley-street, London, on the 8th of May, 1790. He was gazetted as Cornet in the 1st Dragoons on the 5th Feb. 1806, just three months before he had completed his 16th year; and was in a few months afterwards raised to the rank of a Lieutenant. He consequently entered upon the duties of active life some years earlier than the usual age at which youths go to college; but he possessed a competent knowledge of modern languages, and he derived from nature that which is far more valuable than any information which preceptors can communicate,—a substantial fund of common sense. This quality a large intercourse with camps and courts did not fail materially to extend and strengthen. When he had reached the age of eighteen he was intrusted with the command of a troop in the 23d Dragoons. He served on the staff at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, as Aide-de-camp to Sir G. Ludlow, and embarked with the 23d Dragoons for Lisbon in 1809, where he landed with that regiment, and accompanied them to the battle of Talavera, on which occasion he was wounded. At Cadiz in 1810, and at the battle of Barrosa, he was Aide-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch. In Feb. 1813 he ceased to be a cavalry officer, being appointed to a majority in 102d Foot, and he served subsequently as Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington on several occasions; amongst others, at the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813. He was also present at the storming of San Sebastian, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, for the latter of which he received a medal. After this closing triumph in the Peninsula, he accompanied the British army into France. He became a Lieut.-Colonel by brevet on April 12, 1814. The war being ended, he, of course, returned with the rest of the army, and continued in command of his regiment at its various quarters in England and Ireland, as well as at Corfu.

He continued this somewhat listless sort of life until his political friends got into power in the year 1830. Whatever might have been thought amidst the select circle of his intimate acquaintance, the world at large had no reason to suppose that he possessed any talents to fit him for diplomatic life; but Lord John Russell was then Paymaster of the Forces, and the influence of the house of Bedford quite in the ascendant; Lord W. Russell, therefore, attached himself, with every prospect of success, to one of our most important foreign embassies, that of Sir Robert Adair, who represented England in the Netherlands during that struggle between Holland and Belgium which ended in placing King Leopold upon the throne of the latter country. There was not only much negotiation, but some fighting upon that occasion; and the military experience of Lord William Russell proved a valuable adjunct to the skill in negotiation for which Sir Robert Adair had been justly celebrated.

In the following year Lord William

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Russell was sent on a special mission to Lisbon, the object of which was to assist in arranging the differences which prevailed among the members of the house of Braganza, and to endeavour to restore that public tranquillity, the enjoyment of which is unfortunately often interrupted in Portugal; this mission was not terminated until the month of March, 1834; he then spent about six months in England. In the month of September following his return from Portugal he received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary at Wurtemberg, which he held till Nov. 1835, when he succeeded Lord Minto as British Ambassador at Berlin; and at that court he represented the British Government, until, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in Sept. 1841, he resigned, and was succeeded in that important office by Lord Burghersh, now Earl of Westmorland. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1830, and the rank of Major-General in 1841. He received the civil Grand Cross of the order of the Bath in 1838 for his diplomatic services, and in 1841 the order of Leopold of Belgium (1st class).

As he had never shewn, or at least never cultivated, the talents which secure Parliamentary distinction, he did not, on resigning his embassy, seek to obtain a seat in the House of Commons; so that, since the close of the last Melbourne ministry, he was not called upon to participate in public affairs. For some time past he had been very seriously indisposed, and he had gone to Genoa, where he died, for the benefit of his health.

Lord William Russell married, June 21, 1817, Elizabeth-Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the first Marquess of Hastings; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue a daughter, Blanche, who died an infant in 1818, and three sons, who are still living, namely, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, esq. an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who married in 1844 Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of the Earl of Delawarr; Arthur-John-Edward; and Odo-Leopold-William.

The body of Lord William Russell arrived in England on Saturday the 23d July, and was immediately taken to Chenies, the burial-place of the Bedford family in Buckinghamshire, where it was consigned to the tomb on Wednesday the 27th, in the presence of the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Tavistock, Lord John Russell, Lord Edward Russell, and Earl Delawarr.

Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart.

July 5. At Curraghchase, co. Limerick, aged 58, Sir Aubrey de Vere, the second Bart. of Curragh, co. Tipperary (1784).

He was born Aug. 20, 1788, the son and heir of Sir Vere Hunt the first Baronet, by the Hon. Eleanor Pery, only daughter of the Right Hon. William-Cecil Lord Glentworth, Lord Bishop of Limerick. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 11, 1818. He subsequently took the surname of De Vere instead of Hunt, in commemoration of his descent from the old Earls of Oxford, his ancestor Vere Hunt, esq. an officer in Cromwell's army, who first settled in Ireland, having been the grandson of Henry Hunt, esq. of Gosfield in Essex, by Jane, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, second son of John the fifteenth Earl and K.G., who died in 1539.

Sir Aubrey de Vere attained some reputation as a poet, being the author of The Waldenses, or, The Fall of Rora, a Lyrical Tale, with other poems. Oxford, 1842. 8vo.

A Song of Faith, Devout Exercises, and Sonnets. London, 1842. 8vo.

The Search after Proserpine, Reflections of Greece, and other poems. Oxford, 1843. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. xxi. p. 505.)

Sir Aubrey de Vere married, May 12, 1807, Mary, eldest daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, esq. of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick, and sister to the present Lord Monteagle. By this lady he had issue five sons and three daughters. The former were, 1. Sir Vere-Edmond, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Stephen-Edward; 3. Aubrey-Thomas; 4. Edward-Cecil; and 5. Francis-Horatio. The eldest daughter, Elinor-Jane-Alicia-Lucy, was married Feb. 14, 1835, to Robert O'Brien, esq. fourth son of Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland, Bart. The other daughters, Mary-Theodosia-Cecil and Catharine-Louisa, are both deceased.

The present Baronet was born in 1808, and married in 1838 his cousin Mary-Lucy, daughter of Rowland Standish, esq. of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, by Lady Lucy Pery, daughter of the late Earl of Limerick.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.

July 23. At Garscube, co. Dumbarton, aged 77, Sir Archibald Campbell, the second Bart. of Succoth, in that county (1808), and formerly a judge under the title of Lord Succoth.

He was born Aug. 1, 1769, the son and heir of Sir Ilay Campbell, the first Baronet, who was Lord President of the Court of Session, and bore the same title

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of Lord Succoth, by Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray, of Cringletie, esq.

In 1809 he was appointed a lord of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Succoth, and subsequently he was made a lord of justiciary.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, March 28, 1823, and in the following year he resigned his appointments on a pension.

Sir Archibald married in Aug. 1795, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Balfour, esq. of Balbirnie, Fifeshire, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Archibald, deceased; 2. John Campbell, esq. who married in 1824, Jane, daughter of Francis Sitwell, esq. of Barmoor Castle, co. Berwick, and is since deceased, leaving issue Archibald-Ilay, born in 1825, who has succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy; 3. George; 4. Susan; 5. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Leven and Melville, married in 1824 to David the present Earl, and has issue a numerous family; 6. James; 7. Mary; 8. Catharine-Amelia; and 9. Andrew-Ramsay.

John Claudius Beresford, Esq.

July 20. At his house in Glenmoyle, near Londonderry, in his 80th year, John Claudius Beresford, esq. formerly M.P. for Dublin and for co. Waterford.

He was the third son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the first Marquess of Waterford, by his first wife Anne Constantia Ligondes, a granddaughter of the Count de Ligondes, a French general taken prisoner at Blenheim.

"The name of Mr. Beresford is identified with the mercantile, political, municipal, and social history of Ireland. He was senior partner in one of the greatest banking houses ever established in this country; he represented the metropolis at, and for many years previous to, the Union; and was one of the first members after that event selected for the Imperial Parliament. He was an alderman, and served the office of Lord Mayor for the city of Dublin with princely hospitality; and in his habits and intercourse with his fellows he was joyous, frank, and entertaining. A man with a kinder heart or more benevolent disposition, a truer-hearted friend, or more generous or charitable individual never existed. At the period of the Union, and when the Beresford family were omnipotent in this country, and the source from whence power, and patronage, and promotion flowed, he was the only man of his name, —resisting all influence and rejecting every entreaty—who stood forward the firm and the consistent opponent of the measure, and the Irish House of Commons did not contain a more decided anti-Unionist. In the terrible times of '96, a Commandant of the Merchants' Corps of Yeomanry, a severe and a distressing duty was committed to its Captain. The exigency of the times, and the very nature of the functions to be administered, required a man firm of heart, resolute of purpose, quick in conception, and rapid in execution. The very occupancy of such circumstances, and at such a crisis, of course brought upon him the malignant vituperation of the rebellious and disloyal, whose schemes it was his duty to detect and defeat. Long and many a year ago, Mr. Beresford, in the true spirit of a Christian, forgave his enemies, persecutors, and slanderers—departing this life at peace with all the world."—(*Dublin Evening Mail.*)

"He has for many years lived in comparative retirement, and in the unostentatious practice of all the individual and social virtues which can either add dignity to the human character or confer benefit upon the community at large. During a lengthened period Mr. Beresford discharged the duties of agent to the Hon. the Irish Society, and in this capacity he won for himself the good opinion of all classes by the urbanity of his disposition, and by the uniform benevolence and almost patriarchal kindness by which his intercourse with the tenantry was habitually characterised."—(*Derry Sentinel.*)

On the death of his father in 1806 Mr. Beresford was elected for the county of Waterford, and again at the general election in the same year and in 1807.

He married, March 3, 1795, Elizabeth, only daughter of Archibald Menzies, of Culdare, co. Peebles, esq. but had no issue.

Thomas Goold, Esq.

July 16. At the seat of his son-in-law Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. Lissadell, co. Sligo, Thomas Goold, esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. Goold was a native of Cork. He was called to the Irish bar in 1791, and he was, with one exception—Lord Plunkett—the last star in that galaxy of talent which shone forth with such a splendid and brilliant radiancy in Ireland towards the close of the last century. The contemporary, as well as associate, of all the bright luminaries of that day in oratory, literature, and *belles lettres*—of Flood, Woolfe, Fitzgibbon, Ogle—he was the personal friend of Saurin, Plunkett, Grattan, and Bushe, and took his stand and

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played his part in all those brilliant displays and "keen encounter of men's wits" by which the Irish House of Commons, of which he was then a member, was characterised. In all the discussions upon the Act of Union—of which he was a firm and incorruptible opponent, as well in his speeches as his writings—he took a distinguished part; and in that arena, where the prize of talent was contended for by intellectual giants, Mr. Goold maintained his reputation, and sustained his position. He did not enter upon the active and laborious duties of his profession until many years after he had been called to the bar, and not before he had expended a very handsome private fortune in the fashion and frivolities of the day, and, amongst others, in extensive travels upon the continent, then not easy of access as it is now, and when the fact of having made the "grand tour" was the recommendation and the passport to society. Mr. Goold was in Paris during the great French revolution, and by accident was located in the same hotel with Danton. On those who have heard his graphic and dramatic narration of the terrible scenes and circumstances of those terrible times, and of which he was an eye-witness, an impression was created that can never be effaced. With Mr. Goold, once resolved upon achieving a great object, action was immediate. His energies and his powers were put forth with a strength and a vigour, and a perseverance and assiduity, for the possession of which few then gave him credit; and it may be said of him that *per saltum* he sprang into full business, and within a comparatively brief period established himself securely at the very head of that branch of the profession which he selected as best suited to his tastes and capabilities. We have heard it stated, and by competent persons, that Mr. Goold was the best *nisi prius* lawyer who ever held a brief at the Irish bar. Having been appointed third serjeant in 1823, and King's serjeant in 1830, he was in 1832 made Master in Chancery, when his zeal, his energies, and his whole time were devoted to the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office. We believe no man at the Irish bar, by his own individual labours, and unassisted by Castle or political favour, ever amassed or bequeathed so large a fortune.—*(Dublin Evening Mail.)*

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.

Aug. 1. At his residence, St. George's hotel, Albemarle-street, aged 51, the Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

The family of Dwarkanauth Tagore have been known in Calcutta for the past century as wealthy and most respectable members of its native community; but his claim of high descent from one of the five Brahmins who, several centuries back, visited Bengal to celebrate rites which their inferior brethren were unable to perform, is also stated to be well authenticated in the books of the religion and laws at present believed in by the Hindoos. It has, therefore, never been doubted that Dwarkanauth Tagore was a noble of the highest rank in his country; and if any other proof was requisite, it is an acknowledged fact that he refused the title of Rajah, or Prince, offered by a Governor General of India, because it only nominally added rank in the eyes of foreigners. He likewise declined a knighthood in his first visit to Europe. Joyram Thakoor, the common ancestor of the present branches (now known as the "Tagores,") held the office of Aumeen of the 24 Pergunnahs, and head native revenue supervisor, previous to and at the time of the capture of Calcutta, 1756. He was a man of opulence and reputation, and was proprietor of the ground on which the present Fort William was erected. His wife escaped during the siege, as is authentically known from the fact of a legal dedication by formal deed, dated in 1757, of the sum of 1,300 rupees, as an offering to the family tutelar Deity and Brahmins, being the amount of jewels on her person at the moment of escape. This money is still secured and appropriated to this purpose, and may somewhat remind us of the custom in Rome which dedicated, as a votive offering at the temple of Neptune, the clothes in which a shipwrecked mariner had escaped from the perils of the sea.

Joyram Thakoor left three sons—Neelmoney, Durponorain, and Gobend-ram Thakoors. The last died without issue, and the present families in India are the descendants of the two former. Dwarkanauth Tagore was the second son of Brommoney Thakoor, the son of Neelmoney Thakoor; and was thus the great-grandson of the Aumeen Joyram Thakoor first described. In 1799 he was adopted by his paternal uncle, Ramlochun Thakoor, who died in 1802, leaving Dwarkanauth, while yet a child, under the control of his adoptive mother.

Under these circumstances Dwarkanauth inherited, with other landed property, the Commercolly estate (well known in the commercial world for its valuable silk of that name), and also estates in Cuttack, and houses and land in and adjoining Calcutta. His spacious family residence in the Chotpore road descended to him from his grandfather. He was

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brought up wholly in the tenets of Hindooism, and in 1812 was married to the daughter of Prawn Nauth Roy Chowdry, of Naranderpore, Jessore, with the usual expensive marriage festivities, and alms to Brahmins, which cost no less a sum than 30,000 rupees, or 3,000*l.* sterling.

At an early age, however, his predilection for European society and for commercial enterprise began to display itself. When only eighteen he proceeded to his Commercolly property, and remained there a year in its active management. In 1821 he built himself Sylladak and other indigo factories on the estate of that name, which he carried on with ability entirely from his own pecuniary resources; while, with an unusual spirit of enterprise for a young Hindoo, he purchased a large ship, the Resolution, and himself despatched it to South America, with a valuable cargo of his own. In 1822, at the invitation of the public authorities, he followed the custom then obtaining among young natives of family and opulence, and accepted a high office under Government, and became the head Dewan of the Salt Department, a situation of considerable native importance, and in which he secured the honourable approval of the Board, and has since enjoyed to the day of his death the friendship of some of its most distinguished functionaries.

Since quitting the Government service for the more independant operations of commerce and the management of his own estates, he has held a high position in the Calcutta community, distinguished there for his princely hospitality and his munificent support of every public enterprise for the improvement of his country. His donations to the different institutions and colleges, and his active advocacy of every measure to advance the education and civilization of his native brethren, were associated with all the noble institutions flourishing in Calcutta. To the District Charitable Fund he made the munificent donation of 10,000*l.* He had an extraordinary power of self-control, far beyond those participating in his own religion, to illustrate which we have only to instance his devoted encouragement to surgery. When the college for Hindoo youths for the study of anatomy was opened, Dwarkanauth was personally present and witnessed the dissection of a subject, an abhorrence of the gravest nature in the eyes of the bigot portion of India, and heroically suppressed the sickness of heart and body he instinctively felt, for no other motive than that he conceived he was furthering the advancement of science, and doing a duty to mankind. He went through the ordeal with an unflinching nerve, which had its weight with those of his own particular religion who were there on the occasion. He lived just long enough to reap the fruits of his triumphant energy, in witnessing the brilliant success of his two native (Hindoo) students in the University of London, who have just passed the examination of the College of Surgeons. They were sent to this country and wholly maintained at his sole expense.

Dwarkanauth Tagore was first in England for a few months in 1842, and from that time was anxious, not only on account of the flattering reception he had met with, but from his own love for its institutions, the many friendships he had formed, and the state of his own health, which required a lengthened change, to revisit this climate, and enjoy the advantages of a longer residence. But he brought with him the seeds of serious illness, and although his removal to a more favoured latitude warded off for some time the fatal results of the evil, he at length sunk under the effects of fever, heightened by an organic disease of the lungs. His loss is deeply felt by many, and is a public, as well as private, source of regret; for although simple in his character, unobtrusive to the last, and averse to put himself prominently forward in political discussions, there are few men who had sounder views as to Indian policy, and who upon important questions could offer a safer or more comprehensive opinion. His decision was one of the foremost on the abolition of the Suttee. He ever boldly broke through the trammels of mere ceremonial caste, and has shewn a noble example to his countrymen, not only by venturing to Europe himself, but by bringing his youngest son and nephew for the purpose of advancing and finishing their education. Not content with the pleasures of travelling and sight-seeing to enlarge his already extended information, he laboured hard to acquire the language of France, as a passport to those of Europe, and also took delight in the various accomplishments of society, especially that of singing, and more particularly Italian and English music. Had his life been spared, he promised to become no mean amateur.

In the town hall of Calcutta the inhabitants, both native and European, in testimony of their regard, had his portrait painted by Say, and at the same time authorised a marble bust of their benefactor to be executed by Weekes. The Company struck a gold medal of large intrinsic value to commemorate his services; and to crown the whole, her Majesty, on a subsequent occasion, presented to him

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her own miniature and that of Prince Albert. Some of the noblest statuary of Gibson, and paintings of the old and modern masters, are placed in his galleries and add to the beauties of his garden palace. It is said by those who know his affairs well that his landed property is next in extent to the dominions of the Rajah of Burdwar, and pay nearly ten lacs of revenue to the East India Company yearly.

The mortal remains of this distinguished Hindoo were on Wednesday, Aug. 5, consigned to a vault at Kensal-green. In accordance with the wish of his son, the funeral was conducted in a strictly private manner. The hearse was followed by Major Henderson's private carriage, in which rode the son of the deceased, Nogendranath Tagore, Mohun Lal, and Nobin Chundro Mookiyse, a young Indian of distinction, related to the Baboo. A mourning coach followed, in which rode Sir Edward Ryan (the appointed guardian to the deceased's son), Major Henderson (the deceased's partner), Dr. Raleigh, and Mr. D. J. Mackillop. A second mourning coach contained the Hon. Captain R. Gore, Captain Henderson, Mr. C. Plowden, and Dr. Goodeve. A third contained Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, Mr. Prinsep, General Ventura, and Mr. Roberts, all intimate personal friends of the Baboo. The mourning coaches were succeeded by the private carriage of Mohun Lal, which conveyed three native students. The courier and domestic establishment in the service of the Baboo closed the procession, riding in the deceased's private carriage.

On arriving at the cemetery the cavalcade proceeded to a vault made in the unconsecrated portion of the ground, nearly opposite the entrance gate. No religious service was performed over the body, but the mourners were requested by Nogendranath Tagore to remain until the vault was closed. The son of the deceased was attired in an Indian costume composed wholly of black cloth. Mohun Lal and the other Indians present wore the ordinary brilliant costume of their country.

The coffin had a very magnificent appearance. It was covered with puce silk velvet, and studded with silver ornaments. On the lid were two silver plates—the one bearing the style and titles of the deceased Baboo in the Hindostanee language, and the second a translation of the same in English, as follows:—

"BABOO DWARKANAUTH TAGORE, ZUMINDAR, DIED 1ST AUGUST, 1846, AGED 51 YEARS."

It is stated that the fine features of the deceased were little changed by death, and while in this state a cast of the Baboo's face was taken. The heart was subsequently removed from the body for transmission to India, there to be dealt with in accordance with the tenets of the sect to which the Baboo belonged.

JOHN PICKERING, ESQ.

May 5. At Boston, America, in his 70th year, John Pickering, esq. a very eminent jurist and scholar.

He was the eldest son of Colonel Pickering, a distinguished public character at the time of the American revolution, and was born at Salem Feb. 17, 1777. He was a student of the university of Cambridge in Massachusetts, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1796. He thence proceeded to Pennsylvania, where his father was then resident as secretary of state, and where he commenced the study of the law under Mr. Tilghman, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. His studies were suspended by his appointment, in 1797, to be secretary of legation, under Mr. Smith, in Portugal; and after passing two years in Lisbon he came to England, where he was for two years the private secretary of Mr. King, then American minister in this country. In London he was associated with his classmate James Jackson, who is still living, an eminent physician in Boston, and their friendship was never afterwards severed. Meanwhile his father, being no longer in the public service, had returned to Salem; and thither the son followed, in 1801, and resumed the study of the law, under the direction of Mr. Putnam, afterwards a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and whose rare fortune it was to rear the two most celebrated lawyers of his time, Story and Pickering. Having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Pickering commenced practice in Salem, where he continued until 1829, and then removed to Boston, where he was shortly after appointed city solicitor, an office whose arduous labours he continued to perform until a few months before his death. He was also three times representative in congress from Salem, twice senator from Essex, once senator from Suffolk, and once a member of the executive council. In all these places, as well as at the bar, his career was marked by diligence, honesty, learning, and ability, and he was the author of several important reports and bills.

In 1833, he was appointed to the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Professor Ashmun, in the commission for revising and arranging the statutes of Massachusetts, being associated in this important work with those eminent lawyers, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Stearns. The first

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part, or that entitled, Of the Internal Administration of the Government, corresponding substantially with Blackstone's division, Of Persons, was executed by him. This alone would entitle him to be gratefully remembered, not only by those who have occasion to refer to the legislation of Massachusetts, but by all who feel an interest in scientific jurisprudence.

His contributions to what may be called the literature of his profession were frequent. The American Jurist was often enriched by articles from his pen. Among these is a review of the valuable work of Williams on the Law of Executors; and of Curtis's Admiralty Digest, in which he examined the interesting history of this jurisdiction; also an article on the Study of the Roman Law, in which he has presented, within a short compass, a lucid sketch of the history of this system, and of the growth, in Germany, of the historical and didactic schools, "rival houses," as they may be called, in jurisprudence, whose long and unpleasant feud has only recently subsided.

His Lecture on the alleged Uncertainty of the Law, delivered before the Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, has been considered a most happy composition, and has been more than once printed.

But these professional labours were accompanied by others, by which his name will probably be still longer remembered. One of his earliest cares was to elevate the character of classical studies in America. His own example did much in this respect. From the time he left the university, he was always regarded as an authority on topics of scholarship. As early as 1805, he published, in conjunction with his friend, the present Judge White of Salem, an edition of Sallust, with Latin notes, and a copious index. This was one of the first examples, in America, of a classic edited with scholar-like skill. The same spirit led him, later in life, to publish in the North American Review, and afterwards in a pamphlet, "Observations on the Importance of Greek Literature, and the best Method of Studying the Classics," translated from the Latin of Professor Wyttenbach. In the course of the remarks with which he introduces the translation, he urges with conclusive force the importance of raising the standard of education among his countrymen.

His "Remarks on Greek Grammars," which appeared in the American Journal of Education, in 1825, belong to the same field of labour; as does also his admirable paper, published in 1818, in the Memoirs of the American Academy, on the proper pronunciation of the ancient Greek language. He maintained that it should be pronounced, so far as possible, according to the Romaic or modern Greek, and learnedly and ably exposed the vicious usage which had been introduced by Erasmus. His conclusions, though controverted when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.

But the "Greek and English Lexicon" is his greatest work in the department of classical learning. This was planned early in Mr. Pickering's life, and was begun in 1814. The interruptions of his profession induced him to engage the assistance of the late Dr. Daniel Oliver, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Dartmouth college. The work, proceeding slowly, was not announced by a prospectus until 1820, and not finally published until 1826. It was mainly founded on the well-known Lexicon of Schrevelius. When Mr. Pickering commenced his labours, there was no Greek Lexicon with explanations in our own tongue. The English student obtained his knowledge of Greek through the intervention of Latin.

To this work of Mr. Pickering it is said that the Lexicon by Dr. Dunbar, Professor of Greek at Edinburgh (which is highly praised in the Quarterly Review, vol. LXXV. p. 229), was more materially indebted, than its author chose to acknowledge.

In the general department of Languages and Philology, his labours were various. The earliest was the work generally called "The Vocabulary of Americanisms," being a collection of words and phrases, which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States, with an Essay on the state of the English language in the United States. This was originally published in 1815, in the Memoirs of the American Academy, and was republished in a separate volume in 1816, with corrections and additions. It cannot be doubted (says our authority) that this work has exerted a beneficial influence over the purity of our language. It has promoted careful habits of composition, and, in a certain sense, helped to guard the "wells of English undefiled."

In 1818 appeared, in the Memoirs of the American Academy, his "Essay on a Uniform Orthography of the Indian Languages." The uncertainty of their orthography arose from the circumstance that the words were collected and reduced to writing by scholars of different nations, who often attached different values to the same letter, and represented the same sound by different letters; so that it was impossible to determine the sound of a

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written word, without first knowing through what alembic of speech it had passed. Thus the words of the same language or dialect, as written by a German, a Frenchman, or an Englishman, would seem to belong to languages as widely different as those of these different people. With the hope of removing from the path of others the perplexities which had beset his own, Mr. Pickering recommended the adoption of a common orthography, which would enable foreigners to use our books without difficulty, and, on the other hand, make theirs easy of access to us. For this purpose, he devised an alphabet, to be applied practically to the Indian languages, which contained the common letters of our alphabet, so far as it seemed practicable to adopt them, a class of nasals, of diphthongs, and, lastly, a number of compound characters, which, it was supposed, would be of more or less frequent use in different dialects. With regard to this Essay, Mr. Duponceau said, at an early day, "If, as there is great reason to expect, Mr. Pickering's orthography gets into general use among us, America will have had the honour of taking the lead in procuring an important auxiliary to philological science." Perhaps no single paper on languages, since the legendary labours of Cadmus, has exercised a more important influence than this communication. Though originally composed with a view to the Indian languages of North America, it has been successfully followed by the missionaries in the Polynesian Islands. In harmony with the principles of this Essay, the unwritten dialect of the Sandwich Islands, possessing, it is said, a more than Italian softness, was reduced to writing according to a systematic orthography prepared for them by Mr. Pickering, and is now employed in two newspapers, which are published by the natives. It is thus that he may be properly regarded as one of the contributors to that civilization, under whose gentle influence those islands, set like richest gems in the bosom of the sea, have been made to glow with the effulgence of Christian truth.

The Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Memoirs of the American Academy, contain several important communications from him on the Indian languages; and an elaborate article from his pen on the subject is given in the Encyclopædia Americana. He wrote the address prefixed to the first number of the Journal of the American Oriental Society, and several articles on language in the North American Review, and the American Quarterly Review. One in the former publication, on the Chinese language, was dishonestly reprinted, as an original article, in the London Monthly Review for Dec. 1840.

The mind is led, instinctively, to a parallel between Mr. Pickering and that illustrious scholar and jurist, one of the ornaments of the English law, and the pioneer of Oriental studies in England, Sir William Jones. Both confessed, in early life, the attractions of classical studies; both were trained in the discipline of the law; both, though engaged in its practice, always delighted to contemplate it as a science; both surrendered themselves, with irrepressible ardour, to the study of languages, while the one broke into the unexplored fields of Eastern philology, and the other devoted himself more especially to the native tongues of his own continent. Their names are, perhaps, equally conspicuous for the number of languages which had occupied their attention. As we approach them in private life, the parallel still continues. In both there was the same truth, generosity and gentleness, a cluster of noble virtues; while the greater earnestness of the one, is compensated by the intenser modesty of the other. To Pickering, also, may be applied those words of the Greek couplet, written in honour of his prototype: "The Graces, seeking a shrine that would not decay, found the soul of Jones."

Mr. Pickering was President of the American Academy of the Arts and Sciences, and of the American Oriental Society, Foreign Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society, a member of many other learned societies in America, and of several in the continent of Europe, but (we blush to add) of none in England. His most distinguished correspondents were Duponceau at Philadelphia, William von Humboldt at Berlin, Mittermaier the jurist at Heidelberg, Dr. Pritchard, author of the Physical History of Mankind, at Bristol, and Lepsius the hierologist.

He married in 1805, and his wife with three children survives him. [The present article is but a summary abridgement of a full and very interesting memoir published in the Boston Law Reporter for June.]

DANIEL WAKEFIELD, ESQ. Q.C.

July 19. After a short illness, aged 70, Daniel Wakefield, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, one of her Majesty's Counsel.

Mr. Wakefield was the second son of Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant, of London, and Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, who was well known for the many ingenious works which she wrote for the promotion of juvenile improvement, and as

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the original practical promoter of Banks for the savings of the poor, which are now become so general.* He was educated at home under private tutors, and early evinced those literary talents, for which the Wakefield family has long been distinguished. At the age of fifteen he had made himself a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages, and was conversant with history, ancient and modern; and, having turned his attention to politics, he became one of the ablest political writers of the day. In 1797 he published Observations on Finance, and Letters to Thomas Paine on the Fall of the English System of Finance; in 1798 an Essay on the Public Debts of this Kingdom; in 1799 Strictures upon the Remarks of Wm. Morgan, F.R.S. on the Public Finances of the Kingdom, and an Address to Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in the Value and Management of Landed Property; in 1801 a Proposal for the commuting the Duty upon Beer, for an Equivalent upon Malt; in 1802 Rules and Orders for the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Observations on the Poor Laws, and a series of letters signed Landlord and Tenant, addressed to the editor of the Chelmsford Chronicle; in 1803 Important Considerations for the People of this Kingdom as to the expected Invasion by the French; in 1805, Thoughts upon the principle of the Question brought forward by Mr. Macaulay in the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and a Defence of that Society. He was now offered a seat in Parliament by the two leading men in the House of Commons; but, being then doubtful of his ability for public speaking, he declined the offers, and went to Ireland as private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

He was at length called to the bar in 1807 by the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and he held his first brief shortly afterwards at the Reading assizes; when a question was asked by the Judge, whether there had been a writ of *Fi. fa.* or *Ca. sa.* sued out? (being the usual abbreviations for the writs of Fieri facias, and Capias ad Satisfaciendum,) Mr. Wakefield, not being immediately acquainted with technical language, became much confused when the question was repeated, and was indebted to the friendly aid of a brother barrister for the explanation of the question: he used to repeat this circumstance attending his début, with much pleasantry after dinner. He became indefatigable in his profession, and the ablest equity draughtsman of his day. He arose at 6 o'clock, winter and summer; was punctual in his attendance in Court, and his knowledge of practice was so great, that he was regularly appealed to by the Judge in all cases concerning it. He was a most zealous and pleasing advocate, and was always desirous that the client should be present with his solicitor in consultations, when his own skill and ingenuity would often elicit facts, which appeared of not sufficient importance to be inserted in the brief, but which he frequently turned to advantage in argument.

Those excellent lawyers, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Leach, always expressed unfeigned pleasure when they had Mr. Wakefield's assistance as their junior counsel, his knowledge of the Reports saving them a laborious search for cases in point; so that when they assembled in consultation they used to say good-humouredly, "Well, Wakefield, have you got any cases for us?" He was nominated one of his late Majesty's counsel in 1833, and after that period practised as a leading counsel with great éclat. He was counsel for Mr. Attwood in the great cause of Small *v.* Attwood, when the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst having decided the cause against Mr. Attwood, Mr. Wakefield advised and undertook the successful appeal to the House of Lords from that decision, which involved a question of no less than one million of money; and for the great ability he displayed in this cause, he received a silk gown from the Lord Chancellor and a cheque for 5000*l.* from Attwood.

Mr. Wakefield was particularly kind to all young barristers, freely giving them his advice and assistance in all matters of difficulty. He had unbounded hospitality and charity; was of social and elegant manners; the kindest of masters, his servants literally growing old in his service; he was sincere and steady in his friendships, and was respected and beloved by all who knew him. His country residence was at Hare Hatch in Berkshire, of which county he was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant. He was one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and the most active of the Committee for building the splendid new Hall and Library, in the erection of which he took the most lively interest, and had the great pleasure to see it finally completed, and the honour, with his brother Benchers, to entertain her Majesty and Prince Albert to dinner therein.

Mr. Wakefield was twice married, but, leaving no issue, his heir-at-law is his brother Edward Wakefield, esq. the author of the History of Ireland.

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* Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield died in 1832, and a memoir of her will be found in Gent. Mag. vol. cii. ii. 650.

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Rear-Adm. S. Rowley.

Jan. . At Killester, Ireland, aged 71, Samuel Campbell Rowley, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red squadron, of Mount Campbell, Leitrim.

He entered the Navy when only nine years old; was made a Lieutenant in 1794, and in that year, in the Vanguard, served on shore at the taking of the West India Islands. He was in the Astrea at the capture of the French frigate La Loire, after an action of 50 minutes' duration, and was present in Lord Bridport's action in 1795. He was made a Commander in 1799, commanded the Terror bomb-vessel, at Copenhagen, in 1801, and obtained his post rank in the following year.

About Feb. 1811 he was appointed to the Laurel frigate, which, on the 31st Jan. 1812, was wrecked on a sunken rock in the Teigneuse passage, when exposed to a heavy fire from the French batteries. (A full narrative of this loss will be found in the Naval Chronicle, vol. xxv. pp. 228 et seq.) Capt. Rowley was tried by a court martial, and acquitted of all blame on account of the loss of his ship, Feb. 19, 1812.

In 1815 he commanded the Impregnable 104, bearing the flag of his brother, Sir Josias Rowley, on the Mediterranean station; and he subsequently served as flag-Captain to the same officer on the coast of Ireland. He attained his flag promotion, Jan. 10, 1837.

He married Sept. 16, 1805, Miss Thompson of Cork; of which city he received the freedom in a silver box in 1819. His lady died in 1821.

Rear-Admiral Edgell.

June 22. At Standerwick Court, Frome, in his 79th year, Henry Folkes Edgell, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Somersetshire.

He entered the Navy in 1779, was midshipman of the Bienfaisant at the capture of Le Comte d'Artois, a 64-gun privateer, and was in the same ship in Admiral Parker's sanguinary action with the Dutch Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, August 5, 1781. He was subsequently midshipman of the Artois, at the capture of the Dutch schooners Mars and Hercule; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790, and was flag-Lieutenant on board the Barfleur, in Jervis's action, off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in the following year, and from that time commanded the Pluto sloop of war, chiefly on the Newfoundland station, until made post Captain in 1802; after which he held an appointment in the Sea Fencible services between Dungeness and Sandgate. He commanded the Cornelia at the capture of the Isle of France, in Dec. 1810, when six French frigates fell into our hands, and for his gallantry on this occasion his name appeared in the London Gazette; and he also commanded that ship at the capitulation of the island of Java, in the following year. He was afterwards appointed to the Cornwallis 74; and was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1840. His only son in the navy is Commander Harry Edmund Edgell, now of the Siren sloop, in the Mediterranean.

Rear-Admiral Mangin.

July 20. At Kingstown, near Dublin, in his 66th year, Reuben Caillaud Mangin, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was a son of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Henry Mangin, of the 12th Dragoons, and a grand-nephew of Brigadier-General John Caillaud, of Aston-House, co. Oxford, in whom, on the demise of his father, he found a protector, through whose parental kindness his future welfare was greatly promoted.

Mr. R. C. Mangin was born in Dublin, Nov. 1. 1780; and entered the naval service in 1794, under the patronage of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., with whom he served the greater part of his time as a midshipman, on board the Pomone, Canada, Temeraire, and Renown, from which latter ship he was removed into la Minerve frigate, commanded by Captain (now Sir George) Cockburn, on the Mediterranean station.

He served during the whole of the last war, with much credit and distinction. He was midshipman of the Pomone, in the expedition to Quiberon, in 1795, when, by the exertions of the officers of the squadron, 900 of the troops, and near 1500 Royalist inhabitants, were saved from the fury of the French Republicans, to whom the place was betrayed; he was also midshipman of the Canada, in the action with Bompart in 1798; and of the Minerva, at the capture of the French frigates Succès, off Leghorn, at the evacuation of that city in 1799. He was made Lieutenant in 1800, and a Commander in 1804, and commanded the Valorous praam at the memorable four months' defence of Dantzic, in 1807, for which service he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the month of October in that year. In 1811 he was appointed to the Saldanha frigate on the Irish station, where he continued for only a short period, and was not subsequently employed. He was made a Rear-Admiral in Nov. 1841, at the general promotion in honour of the

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birth of the Prince of Wales. He resided usually at Bath. His death is truly lamented by all who knew him. His purse was always open to the needy of the profession, and he was a liberal contributor to the naval charities.

He married April 11, 1803, Magdalene, daughter of the Rev. H. D'Abzac, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. The grandfathers of both Mr. and Mrs. Mangin were French refugees at the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

COMMANDER R. J. W. DUNLOP.

Lately. On the coast of Africa, after only four days' illness, Commander Robert John Wallace Dunlop (1842), of the Star.

He was a gallant and experienced officer, and was one of the few in the line of masters who, in modern times, had the good fortune to be promoted to a higher rank. It was, however, for the most important service of saving from destruction the very ship (designed by Sir W. Symonds) of which he died in command, which he preserved by his professional experience and great presence of mind, when she was on her beam ends, and the lieutenant and the men had been washed out of her and drowned. He was also in the Favourite sloop, in the South Sea Islands, and was engaged with her crew in that unfortunate affray with the natives, in which the commander Captain Crozier lost his life. Lieutenant Dunlop was wounded in the engagement, and was in the receipt of a pension for the injuries he sustained. In 1842 he was made commander, and he commissioned the Star sloop in Sept. 1843, his services and character being the sole recommendation for the appointment. We are sorry to add that Captain Dunlop has left a family unprovided for.

REV. R. P. BUDDICOM, M.A.

July 2. At Great Alne, Warwickshire, aged 66, Rev. Robert Pedder Buddicom, M.A., Principal of St. Bee's Clerical college, and Perpetual Curate of the church.

Mr. Buddicom was originally intended for commercial pursuits, and was for some time in a merchant's office in Liverpool. A conviction, however, was impressed upon his mind and his heart, that this was not the sphere in which his talents and his energies were to be employed, and he was sent to Cambridge with a view to ordination for the Church. Here his ability was eminently displayed. He won the position of eighth wrangler, 1806, proceeded M.A. in 1809, and became a Fellow of Queen's college. On the 30th Oct. 1814, Divine service was, for the first time, performed at St. George's church, Everton, near Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Buddicom officiated. He was appointed to the incumbency, for which there were five candidates, by a majority of 79 out of 83 votes of the proprietors. This incumbency he held up to the period of his appointment to St. Bee's, devoting himself to the performance of his duties with untiring zeal and fidelity.

In Nov. 1840, Mr. Buddicom was selected by the Bishop of the diocese to succeed the late Dr. Ainger in the important office of Principal of St. Bee's college, in which capacity he acquitted himself so as fully to vindicate the wisdom of his selection, and to raise the character of the institution itself. His sound learning has operated upon those by whom he has been surrounded, whilst his benevolence of manner and of heart has won their confidence and affection. At the time of his appointment the number of students was only 25, whilst at present, we believe, it is nearly if not upwards of 100; and the manner in which he was revered and loved by them was instanced no later than in February last, by the presentation to him by these students of a large oval silver waiter as a testimonial of their regard, on which occasion it was accompanied by a very gratifying tribute to his "exalted piety, comprehensive ability, and untiring zeal," which had raised the college to its then position, and the "invaluable instruction as a teacher, and ever ready sympathy as a friend," which the students had uniformly received from their kind and able preceptor.

Mr. Buddicom's father died only on the 20th of March 1844, at the advanced age of 88. In private life, as in the performance of his ministerial duties, the deceased evinced great amiability of disposition, mingled with perfect sincerity as a Christian, and a humility of mind seldom found in one so gifted. His learning was deep and varied, his classical knowledge extensive, and his acquaintance was large with many subjects not coming ordinarily within the scope of the severely learned. As a Churchman, he was sound; and as a pastor he won the love of all, and laboured to the utmost to do more, to win the approbation of his own heart and his God, by the firm performance of his duty. Few men ever took leave of a flock leaving more sorrowful feelings behind him than Mr. Buddicom did when he departed from St. George's, Everton, to proceed to his new sphere of usefulness.

His death unexpectedly took place at the residence of a relative of Mrs. Buddicom, in Warwickshire. For some months past he had been in a declining state of

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health, brought on by a paralytic attack with which he was visited last summer, and which he had not completely shaken off. The vacation enabled him to try the effect of change of scene and recreation; and he was about to proceed to the Continent. Previous to proceeding on his tour, however, he paid a visit to the relative above referred to, at whose house he terminated his useful and honourable career on earth. He had taken a morning stroll alone, and, returning, complained to Mrs. Buddicom of being weary, having extended his walk too far; when, being requested by her to rest himself, he sat down in his chair, and almost immediately his head drooped on one side, and without a struggle he ceased to breathe.

Mr. James F. Phœnix.

July 3. At Everton, near Liverpool, in his 62d year, Mr. James F. Phœnix.

The subject of this brief memoir was born at Chester in 1784, of parents in humble circumstances. At a very early age he exhibited a taste for reading and drawing, and was apprenticed to a bookbinder in that city, during which time he gave proofs of ingenuity and mechanical skill. From Chester he came to Liverpool, where for a time he was employed as clerk in the office of an eminent merchant, which situation he gave up to take another more congenial to his taste, that of assistant librarian to the Liverpool Library Lyceum, thus affording a wider field for his inquiring mind. He was appointed librarian on the retirement of Mr. Barker in 1817, and continued his services to that institution until enfeebled health induced him to resign in 1844.

His favourite studies were chemistry, mechanics, heraldry, antiquities, and the fine arts. He was the early associate of John Gibson the eminent sculptor, who was always pleased with his remarks, as possessing a highly cultivated taste. He was a constant attendant at all lectures on scientific subjects; and the facilities afforded him in the use of apparatus enabled him to communicate to scientific journals many interesting results. He gave to society all the benefit of his inventions, though often solicited by his friends to take Letters Patent for some of them; which he uniformly declined. Many of them are to be found in the "Repertory of Arts," &c. &c.

To the literary aspirant it was always pleasing to him to act as a useful pioneer, and, from his extensive acquaintance with books and men, few were better qualified for the office.

Authors, editors, artists, and actors have frequently profited by his suggestions on various subjects connected with their pursuits, availing themselves of his assistance in their research in the great storehouse of learning, of which he was the custodier;—amongst whom might be mentioned Drs. Lingard, Spurzheim, H. Roscoe, F. Campbell, W. H. Maxwell, Matthew Gregson, Wm. Hone, &c.

He was strong in his friendships, and benevolent in thought and action; of social habits, somewhat eccentric in manner, with great originality of thought. His society was much sought after. His conversational powers were extraordinary, abounding with quaint figures of speech, strange and often beautiful similes, given in a style peculiarly his own, and embalmed in the memory of his friends. His body was interred at Trinity Church, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 4. Daniel Conner, esq. aged 92, of Manch, in the county of Cork, and Orme-square, Bayswater.

June 21. At Woolwich, aged 57, James Marsh, esq. This eminent chemist devoted himself to the study of poisons and their effects, and he was the well-known inventor of that test for arsenic which bears his name, and which has on many occasions led to the discovery of crime, particularly in the celebrated case of Madame Laffarge. Mr. Marsh held the appointment of practical chemist to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and was assistant to Faraday, at the Royal Military Academy. He leaves a widow and family.

July 7. Aged 28, William Pemell, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Peter Pemell, esq. Canterbury.

At Titchfield-terr. Regent's Park, aged 84, Major Roderick Fraser, formerly of the 9th Bengal Native Inf.

July 8. Aged 17, Maria-Beckford, youngest dau. of Henry Johnson Middleton, esq. of Radnor-pl. Hyde Park sq.

July 9. At Abingdon-house, Kensington, Katharine, wife of George Keen, esq. formerly of Canterbury.

July 10. At Lower Clapton, aged 50, Mary, widow of the Rev. T. Clements.

July 11. In Spencer-st. Northampton-sq. aged 82, Robert Dawson, esq.

At John Whitehead's, esq. Hyde Park-st. aged 34, William Monteith, esq. of the Temple, Barrister.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, John Meek, esq. Camberwell, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of William Meek, esq. solicitor, late of Melbourne, Port Phillip.

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Aged 30, William, sole surviving son of T. W. Wansbrough, M.D. Rose Cottage, King's-road, Chelsea.

July 12. At Paddington Green, aged 76, Mary, relict of John Sharp, esq.

In Upper Seymour-st. Harriot-M'Farlane, only child of Thomas Jervis, esq. late of Edward-st.

July 13. In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 84, John Paternoster, esq.

July 14. At Greenwich, Ann, relict of Isaac Lane, esq.

Aged 28 (and only four months after the decease of his father), Joseph Lochlin Miller, esq. Civil Engineer.

Augusta-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Henry Maddock, esq. Barrister-at-law, the well-known legal author, and sister of Dr. Maddock, of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq.

July 16. Of apoplexy, Edward Smith, esq. of Pelham-crescent, Brompton.

Aged 57, Elizabeth-Sarah MacCurdy, late of Park-pl. Regent's Park, relict of John MacCurdy, esq. R.N.

July 17. At Kensington, Mary-Ann, widow of Roger Winter, esq. Barrister of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

In Islington, aged 81, Robert Starling, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. aged 77, Elizabeth Vidgen, second dau. of the late John Vidgen, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

In the Kent Road, Lieut. Pearce, many years warden of Woolwich Dockyard; but who was superseded by the metropolitan police being ordered on duty there. He had seen great service; was the eldest son of the late King William IV. and was with his Majesty in the actions in America in 1788, where he was taken prisoner, but was subsequently released by a gallant sailor, who shot the man that had charge of him.

July 18. Charlotte, relict of Henry Mullinex, esq. gentleman of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and late of Walthamstow, Essex.

July 20. In Bryanston-pl. aged 79, Lady Bernard, relict of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. She was Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir Edward Hulse, the second Bart. of Bremore, Hants, by Hannah, dau. of Samuel Vanderplank, merchant; and was the second wife of Sir Thomas Bernard, who died in 1818, without issue.

July 21. At Bermondsey, aged 55, of apoplexy, Malcolm, eldest son of Malcolm Ross, esq. formerly of Red Lion-sq.

In Adelaide-road, Haverstock Hill, aged 48, Mr. John Reid, for thirty years one of the clerks in the Chancery Report Office.

July 23. At Muswell Hill, aged 45, Thomas Rhodes, jun. esq.

At Notting Hill, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Robert Fennell, of Brighton.

Diana-Mary, wife of Henry Robinson, esq. St. Agnes Villas, Bayswater.

July 24. At Victoria Villas, Dalston, in consequence of the injuries he received by the recent collision of the trains at Stratford, on the Eastern Counties Railway, Mr. Hind, principal in the firm of Hind and Son, silk fringe manufacturers, in Wood-st. Cheapside.

In Paragon-pl. Kent Road, aged 62, R. H. Sims, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. George Hosmer, esq. late of Chuprah, in the East Indies.

At the residence of Miss Goslin, Loudoun-Villa, St. John's Wood, aged 50, John Harman, esq. solicitor, of Chester-pl. Kennington.

In the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 33, Alexander Middleton, esq.

In Baker-st. Mrs. Stephens, widow of Samuel Stephens, esq. of Tregenna Castle, Cornwall.

July 25. In Barnes-pl. Mile End-road, aged 37, Mary-Ann, wife of Edward Sheffield, esq.

Aged 28, Maria-Frances-Digby, wife of Thomas Ouchterlony, esq. and dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Heathcote.

In New Millman-st. aged 29, Mary-Ann, wife of Robert Garland, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 75, Mrs. Keir, widow of the late Lytton George Keir, esq. of Bridge-st. Westminster, who died June 25, 1840 (see vol. xiv. p. 217), and dau. of the late John Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons.

July 26. Aged 14, Lewis, fourth son of Dr. Steggall, Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

Thomas-Boyd, youngest son of Thomas Wormald, esq. of Bedford-row.

At her father's, St. John's Wood, aged 24, Emma Earle, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks.

July 27. Aged 16, George William, eldest son of George Legg, esq. of Gray's-inn, and Maida Vale, Edgware-road.

July 28. At Jermyn-st. St. James's, aged 74, Henry Brandreth, esq. of Houghton House, near Dunstable, Beds. His only son, the late Henry Brandreth, jun. esq. F.S.A. the author of many minor poems, is noticed in our vol. xv. p. 212.

In Regent-st. aged 81, Thomas Vickuss, esq.

Aged 73, Susannah Harriet, wife of John Whitaker, the composer, of Thavies-inn, Holborn.

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July 29. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 89, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of Captain A. Sutherland, of Sibberscross, N.B.

In Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, aged 11, Lucy-Amelia, eldest dau. of John Robert Hall, esq.

July 30. In Kensington-sq. aged 82, Charlotte-Dorothea, widow of Thomas King, esq. of Eltham.

At Nun Green, Peckham Rye, aged 84, John Wade, esq.

July 31. At Courland-grove, Clapham, aged 66, Mr. George Pirie.

In Gordon-sq. aged 62, Meyer Davidson, esq.

At Dalston, aged 79, Jas. Newman, esq.

Aged 44, suddenly, Jenny, wife of Joseph Neltner, esq. of Kentish-town.

Lately. In Islington, aged 71, Felix Wiles, esq.

In St. Luke's workhouse, City-road, from exhaustion, aged 70, Mr. John Jacob, formerly a farmer at Monxton near Andover, and latterly a stockjobber. In his late lodgings in the City-road, where he had starved himself, cash and securities were found to the value of 8,656*l.* His body was taken for interment to Monxton churchyard, and his sister and nephews have divided his property.

Aug. 2. At the residence of James Cavan, esq. Park-cres. Portland-pl. Eliza-Rachel, daughter of the late Hugh Maccaughey, esq. of Tottingham.

At Muswell Hill, occasioned by a fall from his chaise, aged 71, John Coles, esq.

In Grosvenor-pl. Mrs. Udny, of Udny.

Aug. 3. Of apoplexy, aged 31, John Quincey Harris, esq. late of Winchester House, Southwark.

Aug. 4. Aged 6 weeks, Cosmo William, only son of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart.

In Sussex-terr. Hyde Park, aged 69, George Alexander, esq. M.D. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Kensington, aged 44, Robert Gouger, esq.

Anna-Maria, wife of John Wilson Patten, esq. M.P. She was the daughter and co-heiress of Peter Bold, esq. of Bold, and was married to her cousin Mr. Patten in 1828.

Aged 27, Francis Alexander Molesworth, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Aycote Ourrey Molesworth, Bart. &c. brother of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. M.P. of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

Aug. 5. In New Ormond-st. aged 89, Mrs. Barbara Hodson.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. Martha, wife of James Hartley, esq.

Aged 77, Mary, wife of Newman Speller, esq. of Stanhope-pl. Hyde Park.

At Greenwich, aged 24, Peter Sinclair, esq. youngest son of the late Alexander Sinclair, esq.

Aug. 6. In her 47th year, with a good hope through grace, Mary Lockyer, who lived 26 years as a faithful servant in Mr. Hatchard's family of Clapham-common.

In Newington-pl. aged 27, Emlin, the wife of Mr. Alfred Wood, and eldest dau. of the late Pelham Maitland, esq.

Aug. 7. At St. Mary-at-Hill, City, aged 77, Mrs. Ann Appleby, dau. of the late Lieut. Appleby, R.N.

Aug. 8. In Guildford-st. Russell-sq. aged 70, Richard Hodges, esq.

Aug. 9. At Kensington Gore, aged 24, Thomas Fraser Barclay, esq. of the Middle Temple, and late of Tavistock-square.

BEDS.—*July* 13. At Dunstable, aged 75, William Frederick Brown, esq. late High Sheriff of Beds.

July 21. At Bedford, aged 17, Gertrude, dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq. Banker.

Lately. At Leighton Buzzard, aged 68, David Lee Willis, esq. many years a respectable solicitor at that town.

BERKS.—*July* 9. At Reading, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Thomas Salmon, Rector of Dogmansfield, and Vicar of Odiham.

July 15. At Wantage, aged 87, William Beckett Turner, esq.

July 18. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 14, Charles-Curtis Hulbert, youngest son of the late John Spice-Hulbert, esq. of Stokes Hill and Portsmouth.

July 29. At Pangbourn, suddenly, Alice-Jane, only dau. of Mrs. Peile.

BUCKS.—*June* 20. In his 82nd year, of paralysis, Mr. William Mansfield, of Bainton, in the parish of Caversfield, farmer. His habits were of the most saving character, and it is believed he was worth, at the time of his death, from forty to fifty thousand pounds. He has left 1,500*l.* to each of his four daughters, and the residue of his property to his three sons.

July 7. Aged 17, Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Walpole, Vicar of Winslow.

July 10. Suddenly, at Wendover, aged 68, Mary, relict of John Forster, and dau. of the late Dr. Rumsey, of Amersham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July* 4. Samuel Prest, esq. of Cambridge.

Aug. 1. At Stetchworth Park, Agnita-Louisa-Julia, infant dau. of Richard Eaton, esq. M.P. for Cambridgeshire.

Aug. 7. At West Wratting Vicarage, William Watson, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*July* 3. At Ashfield Hall, aged 45, Jane-Eleanor, wife of Richard Houghton, esq.

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July 31. At Pootwood, Stockport, Mr. Taylor, an eminent surgeon, who committed a fatal mistake by hastily swallowing laudanum, in lieu of the tincture of cardamoms. He was a practitioner of great skill, and very highly respected; and the faculty of the borough, anxious to testify their regret at his melancholy end, followed his remains to the boundary of the borough, on its way to Cheadle, the place of family interment. An affectionate wife and sorrowing son are left to mourn this deplorable mistake.

DERBY.—*July* 20. At Derby, Richard Wright Haden, esq.

DEVON.—*July* 8. At Plymouth, aged 64, Charles Shadbolt, esq. late of Tottenham, Middlesex.

July 9. At Combe, aged 80, Mrs. Marker, widow of the Rev. Henry Marker, of Aylesbeare.

July 13. At Pinhoe, near Exeter, aged 34, Samuel Alexis Greig, esq.

July 14. At Newton Abbot, aged 93, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Oliver, of Bath.

July 19. At Exeter, aged 87, Mrs. Kittoe, widow of Capt. W. Hugh Kittoe, R.N. and mother of William Hamilton Kittoe, esq. M.D. Harley-st.

July 21. At Clannaborough, aged 58, Miss Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Wreford, esq.

July 23. At Buckfast Abbey, aged 69, Sophia, wife of Capt. Thomas White, R.N.

July 24. At Green Hill, Brixham, aged 65, Samuel Clarke, esq. of South Down.

July 26. At Galacre House, Farway, of apoplexy, Edward Guppy, esq.

July 28. John, eldest son of Thomas Pring, esq. of Fordton House, near Crediton.

At the residence of her brother, the Rev. Richard Adney, at Mount Radford, near Exeter, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Blagdon Worth, esq. of Worth.

July 30. At Beach House, Exmouth, Dorothea, last surviving dau. of George Westlake, esq. late Alderman of Exeter.

July 31. At Abbotskerswell, Susan H. Creed, wife of Wm. Creed, Jun. esq.

Lately. At Dartmouth, aged 82, Isabella, widow of Capt. Thomas Twysden, R.N. She was the daughter of Henry Duncan, esq. Commissioner of the Navy, and was left a widow in 1801, having issue two sons, Henry Duncan Twysden, R.N. who married, in 1819, his cousin, Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Jervis Twysden, Bart. and the Rev. Thomas Twysden, who married in 1827 Elizabeth, eldest dau. of E. N. W. Fortescue, of Fallowpit, co. Devon, esq.

Aug. 2. At Exeter, aged 41, Joseph Barnes Sanders, esq. He was senior partner in the Exeter bank, a magistrate of the city—having been appointed in 1836, on the Municipal Reform Act coming into operation—and one of the Trustees of the Exeter Church Charities. He is endeared to all by his numerous acts of benevolence and kindness, and the munificent support which he afforded to almost every local institution.

Aug. 5. At Stoke Damarel, in her 39th year, Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Spence, esq. of the Admiralty.

Aug. 6. At Plymouth, Harriette-Anne, dau. of Nicholas Condy, esq. late of the 43d reg. of Light Inf.

Aug. 8. At Whiddon, Abbotskerswell, aged 84, William Creed, esq.

At Mount Radford, aged 65, Adam Thomson, esq.

Aug. 12. At Barnstable, aged 28, Wm. Brown Matthews, eldest son of William Matthews, esq. of Cullompton.

DORSET.—*July* 12. At Weymouth, aged 73, Anne, wife of John Miller, esq. late of Pentoe-house, Monmouthshire.

July 28. John, eldest son of Thomas Pring, esq. of Fordton-house, near Crediton.

At Wimborne, aged 66, Henry Hill, esq. many years in the Hon. East India Company's *late* maritime service.

July 29. At Wimborne Minster, aged 44, Jane, wife of the Rev. James Mayo, Vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

ESSEX.—*June* 6. At the residence of her son Capt. Skinner, Royal Artillery, at Springfield, aged 76, Mrs. Longmore, widow of the Rev. Alex. Longmore, LL.B. Vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham.

July 9. At the Parsonage, High Beach, Elizabeth-Platt, second dau. of the late Rev. James Westerman, Vicar of Finchingfield.

July 16. At Whip's Cross, Walthamstow, aged 66, Amelia-Ann, eldest surviving dau. of the late Peter Berthon, esq. of Leyton.

Aug. 1. At Dedham, aged 85, Peter Davey, esq.

Aug. 2. At Pierrepont, near Farnham, aged 65, William Oliver, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Sophia, relict of Thomas Lewis, esq. of Woodford.

Aug. 8. Aged 78, Ann-Maria, widow of Charles Lane, esq. of Loughton.

GLOUCESTER.—*July* 7. At Clifton, Abigail-Jane, relict of William Carter Thomas, esq. of Barbadoes.

July 21. At Bristol, aged 54, James Prowse, esq. surgeon.

July 23. At Cirencester, James-Hobson White, esq. solicitor.

At Eastfield, Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 37, Wm. Hassell, esq.

July 27. At Batsford, aged 83, Mary,

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second dau. of the late Rev. Jasper Selwyn, Vicar of Blockley, Worcestershire.

July 31. At Clifton, aged 28, Catharine, wife of Henry B. Saville, Lieut. Royal Art.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 32, Agnes, wife of D. Glasgow, esq. St. Andrew's-terrace, Cornbrook, Manchester.

At Cheltenham, very suddenly, Miss Trapaud, dau. of the late Gen. Trapaud.

At Gloucester, aged 86, John Veale, esq. for many years Collector of Excise at Bath and Gloucester.

Aug. 15. At Oldbury Court, the seat of her sister-in-law, at an advanced age, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Valentine Jones, esq. of Belfast.

HANTS.—*July* 10. At Hartley Mauduit rectory, Thomas Bissland, esq. late Collector of Customs, Greenock.

July 18. At Romsey, Ellen, wife of William Ridsdale, esq. and third dau. of the late James Seale, esq. both of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

July 22. At Froyle, aged 74, Thomas Burningham, esq.

July 26. At Stratton Park, aged 72, Mary Ursula, wife of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. and mother of the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, M.P. She was the eldest dau. of Charles Sealy, esq. barrister-at-law, of Calcutta, where she was married in 1794, and she leaves issue four sons and three daus. Her remains were interred in the family vault in Mitcheldever Church.

July 30. At the residence of Dr. Stead, Southampton, aged 56, Frederick Barwell, esq. fourth son of the late Richard Barwell, esq. of Stanstead Park, Sussex.

Lately. At Portsmouth, John Bown Hatton, esq. surgeon, R.N. son of Joseph Hatton, esq. of Monmouth.

Aug. 3. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Helen, wife of William Simonds, esq. of St. Cross, near Winchester.

HERTS.—*July* 13. At Totteridge, at the house of his father-in-law W. H. Thompson, esq. Thomas Abbott, esq. late of Jamaica, and formerly of Dorchester.

July 17. At Bushey Heath, aged 56, Mary, wife of Mr. John Maxted, and second dau. of the late T. Wootton, esq. of St. Lawrence, Thanet.

July 24. At the East India College, at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. F. Smith, aged 71, Henry Tredgold, esq. formerly of the Manor House, Chilbolton.

Aug. 1. Aged 55, Ann, wife of Samuel Adams, esq. Ware.

KENT.—*July* 7. Aged 76, Sarah, wife of Robert Tomlin, esq. of East Northdown, near Margate.

At Lidsing, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of R. Clements, esq. Mayor of Rochester, and dau. of the late Capt. Woolley.

July 17. At St. Lawrence, Thanet, Sir Thomas Grey, M.D. many years a magistrate of the county, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c. He was the second son of John Grey, esq. of Dryden, Selkirkshire, by a dau. of Thos. Stavert, esq. of Collisford Hill, Roxburghshire. He attained the rank of surgeon R.N. in 1794, and was knighted for his professional services, first by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards by the Prince Regent, in 1819. He married in 1802 a dau. of Richard Morrison, esq.

At Sandgate, aged 36, Eliza-Anne, relict of D. W. Lloyd, esq.

July 21. At Gravesend, aged 81, Richard Moss, esq. formerly of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

July 27. At Hythe, Katharine, second dau. of the late David Denne, esq. of Lydd.

July 30. At Tunbridge Wells, Lieut.-col. Owen Phillips, of Pembrokeshire, late of the 56th regiment Bengal army.

Aug. 1. At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 84, Mary, relict of W. Haily, esq.

Aug. 4. At Minster Abbey, Isle of Thanet, aged 80, John Swinford, esq.

Aug. 5. At Maidstone, aged 78, R. Russell, esq.

Aug. 7. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Edmund Empy, esq. late of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Aug. 16. At Chatham, aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. George Wulff, Col.-Commandant of the 9th battalion of Royal Art.

LANCASTER.—*June* 18. At Crosby, near Liverpool, Charles Horsfall, esq. one of the most eminent merchants at Liverpool during the last half century, and of late years in partnership with his sons. He was a magistrate, and had filled the office of Mayor of Liverpool. He is succeeded, as head of his firm, by his eldest son, Mr. Alderman Thomas Berry Horsfall.

July 1. At Manchester, aged 24, Flora-Alicia, wife of the Rev. Edmund Lane, Rector of St. Mary's, Manchester, and fifth dau. of David Scott, esq. of Brotherton, in Kincardineshire; and on the 7th Flora-Alicia, her infant dau.

July 13. At Heathfield, Manchester, Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Bradock, esq. of Clapton.

July 26. At Acresfield, Bolton, aged 56, J. Bolling, esq. He has for a long time filled many important offices in the borough, and to him is owing, in a great measure, many improvements and advantages which the borough enjoys.

Lately. At Liverpool, aged 76, Mr.

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Walker, the well-known lecturer upon astronomy.

Aug. 1. At Crosby, Liverpool, aged 36, Thomas-Worrall-Smith Grazebrook, esq. of Dallicott House, Shropshire.

LEICESTER.—*July* 12. At Atherton, aged 74, Charles Weaver, esq. late Capt. in the 38th regt. of Inf.

LINCOLN.—*July* 16. At Lincoln, aged 30, Rosa, wife of Mr. H. T. Chambers, and dau. of the late John Croft, esq. of London.

MIDDLESEX.—*July* 19. At Warren House, near Uxbridge, aged 45, John Lawrence, esq. late of Hampstead Heath.

July 28. At Bedfont, aged 62, Henry Sexton, esq.

Aug. 1. Aged 44, Joseph Bridgett, esq. of Colney Hatch.

Aug. 4. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 29, Louisa-Byron, third dau. of the Rev. John William Cunningham, the Vicar.

MONMOUTH.—*July* 10. Aged 61, Sarah, wife of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Kingshill, Newport.

NORFOLK.—*July* 7. At Starston, at the residence of Charles Etheridge, esq. aged 21, Henrietta-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Allsopp, Vicar of Fressingfield-cum-Withersdale, Suffolk.

July 20. At Reepham, aged 74, John Wordingham, esq. for fifty years a surgeon of extensive practice.

July 22. At Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, Sophia Ann, wife of the Rev. George Stracey.

Lately. At Cromer, aged 86, Mrs. Seppings, widow of William Seppings, esq. of Swafield-house.

Lately. At Cromer, aged 86, J. Graham, esq. father of the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June* 28. At Charwelton House, aged 92, Sarah, widow of the Rev. James Merest, of Wortham, Suffolk.

July 31. Aged 40, William Berkeley, esq. of Tansor, near Oundle, fourth son of the late Charles Berkeley, esq. of Biggin.

RUTLAND.—*July* 14. At the Rectory, Whitwell, aged 65, Anne, relict of the Rev. Claudius Williams Fonnereau, Rector of Clapton, Northamptonshire, who died on the 6th Oct. last. (See our vol. XXIV. p. 656).

SOMERSET.—*July* 8. Aged 35, Anne, second dau. of Charles Robinson, esq. of Marlborough House, Weston, near Bath.

July 9. At Bath, aged 71, Elizabeth-Carrington, relict of Major Acton Chaplin, of Weedon House, Bucks.

July 18. At Bath, aged 28, Sophia Bartley, last remaining child of Mr. Bartley, of Woburn-sq. and formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

July 24. At Saltford House, Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah James.

July 27. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Richard Brunton, late commanding the 13th Light Dragoons. His commissions were dated, Ensign, 1808; Lieut. 1809; Captain, 1813; Major, 1826; and Lieut-Colonel, 1830. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

Lately. At Bath, Mrs. Elmer, relict of W. Elmer, esq. Farnham, Surrey.

At Bath, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of W. Hunt, esq. and only dau. of the late N. Thorley, esq.

Aug. 6. At Innox-hill house, near Frome, Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. R. I. L. O'Conner, of the Royal Navy.

Aug. 9. At Bath, aged 67, John Turing, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

STAFFORD.—*July* 15. At the Cloughs, Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Owestry.

July 22. Aged 78, Mary, widow of the Rev. Walter Bagot, formerly Rector of Blithfield.

Aug. 9. Aged 76, Richard Fryer, esq. of the Wergs, near Wolverhampton.

SUFFOLK.—*July* 13. At Sudbury, aged 49, William Brasier Jones, esq. eldest son of the late William Jones, esq. of Wood Hall, Sudbury.

July 18. At Gorleston, aged 72, Stephen Miller, esq. late of Great Yarmouth.

July 31. At Caversham Parsonage, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joshua Bennett.

SURREY.—*July* 6. At Richmond, aged 63, William Este, esq. formerly of the Ordnance Office, subsequently of the Tower Audit, lastly Paymaster 18th Inf.

July 14. In the Cowley road, North Brixton, aged 89, Ann, widow of William Welsby, esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.

July 17. John Perkins, esq. of Pendell court, Bletchingley.

July 22. At New Cross, aged 67, Silvia, widow of Samuel Moates, esq. of Wood House, East Ham.

At Croydon, aged 68, Major Rohde.

July 23. At Richmond, Rebecca, dau. of the late John Brickwell, esq. of Amersham.

July 26. At Putney, aged 76, Mary Anne, relict of John Bellamy Plowman, esq. of Normanston, near Lowestoffe.

At Dunsborough House, Ripley, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Walton Onslow. She was the eldest dau. of William Campbell, esq. was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1844; see our vol. XXI. p. 659.

July 29. At Box Hill, Dorking, aged 68, Miss Sarah Thompson.

July 30. At her house on Richmond-

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hill, aged 86, the Hon. Augusta Brudenell, aunt of the Earl of Cardigan, and formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte.

July 31. Cordelia-Elizabeth, wife of George Pepper, esq. of Kew-green.

Aug. 2. At Balham-hill, aged 61, Harriet, wife of William Smallbone, esq.

Aug. 7. At Stockwell, aged 65, Thomas Harrison, esq. late of the East India Company's Service.

Aug. 8. At Norwood, aged 75, Mrs. Nisbett.

SUSSEX.—*July* 26. Aged 63, Mrs. Maria Gream, wife of the Rev. Robert Gream, M.A., Rector of Rotherfield.

July 30. Of apoplexy, Thomas Abel Evans, esq. of Burwash.

July 31. At Brighton, Jennet, wife of Joseph Lowthian, esq.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, Laurentia-Dorothea, wife of Francis Robertson, esq. of Chilcote, Derbyshire.

Aug. 6. At Brighton, aged 49, Thomas Worthington, esq. of Hartshorne, co. Derby.

Aug. 8. At Brighton, aged 85, Robert Browne, esq.

WARWICK.—*July* 5. At Coventry, aged 53, Capt. Robert Storey, paymaster of the district.

July 18. At Leamington, aged 37, Georgina-Louisa Tollemache, wife of John Tollemache, esq. M.P. She was the daughter of John Best, esq. and was married in 1826.

July 26. At Ashted, Birmingham, aged 38, John, son of the late John Warne, esq. Grange, Bermondsey.

July 28. Charlotte, wife of Samuel Vale, esq. of Coventry.

July 31. At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Farr, in Warwick, aged 87, Anne, relict of Thomas Belcher, esq. of Manchester.

Aug. 3. At Leamington, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Pinkerton, esq. of Tottenham.

WESTMORELAND.—*July* 26. Aged 33, Georgiana, eldest dau. of George Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower.

Lately. In the gaol of Appleby, Mr. James Towers, M.D., of Shropshire. He had been upwards of 24 years a prisoner in Appleby gaol. He was tried at the spring assizes, 1822, for the murder of his wife, and sentenced, on the ground of insanity, to be kept in strict custody during his Majesty's pleasure.

WILTS.—*July* 12. At Wilton-road, near Salisbury, aged 104, John Edwards. He for many years attended the public-houses, &c. of Salisbury with hot mutton and other pies.

July 28. Aged 73, G. R. Ward, esq. of Longbridge Deverill.

July 30. At the Vicarage, Biddestone, near Chippenham, aged 66, Charles Soulbein Desprez, esq. late of Clifton.

WORCESTER.—*July* 27. At Tenbury, Susannah-Constantia, eldest child of S. H. Godson, esq. Rutland-gate, Hyde Park.

July 31. At Thornloe, Worcester, Mary-Wigley, wife of Capt. Hastings, R.N.

YORK.—*July* 8. At Norton, near Malton, aged 68, George Bartliff, esq.

July 10. Aged 79, Christopher Smith, esq. of Leeds, and formerly of Bramhope Hall.

July 21. Aged 12, Susannah-Elizabeth, only child of William Coopland, esq. of Walcot, near Barton-on-Humber.

July 25. Aged 49, Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.

Aug. 5. At Holbeck, near Leeds, aged 64, Jonathan Shackleton, esq. a member of the Society of Friends.

WALES.—*June* 28. At Britonferry, near Swansea, aged 43, George Farquhar Cameron, esq. only son of the late Col. Duncan John Cameron, formerly of Browning's Lodge, Sussex.

Lately. At Brecon, Letitia, relict of D. Jones, esq. Llwyndderw, a magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Brecon.

July 5. At Dee Side, Bangor Iscoed, the residence of his mother, aged 24, John, the younger son of the late Peter Bentley, esq. of Westfelton, Salop, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford.

July 27. At the rectory, Criccieth, N.W. aged 59, John Russell, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*July* 3. At Cantray, Nairn, aged 37, Hugh C. Davidson, esq. of Cantray.

July 14. At Edinburgh, George Paterson, esq. of Castle Huntly, late Lieut.-Col. 3d Fusilier Guards.

July 15. At Edinburgh, Hannah-Forster-Nelson, relict of Lieut.-Gen. John Spens, of Stonelaw.

July 19. At Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, Anne, widow of Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart. She was the daughter of John Alves, esq. of Shipland, co. Inverness, M.D.; was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1829, having had issue Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, the present Baronet, and a numerous family.

July 21. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Alexander Dick, widow of James Stark, esq. of Kingsdale, and dau. of the late Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield.

July 27. In College-st. Glasgow, David, son of the Rev. Archibald Nisbett.

IRELAND.—*March* 18. In consequence of a gun-wound received from an assassin on the previous day, on his return to Clare from the sessions at Spancil-hill, Peirse Carrick, esq. a justice of the peace.

July 10. Aged 103, Mr. Wm. Mus-

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grave, of Ballymoney, parish of Newtownards, co. of Down.

July 13. In Sippery-green, aged 120, Daniel Atkin, commonly called "Dan the Black," who, in the course of his protracted life, contracted marriage with seven prolific wives! whose children's children and great-grandchildren, of various hues, grades, and professions, are said to amount to the number of 570 souls—320 males and 250 females. Within the last month Dan received a letter from his venerable sire, who is still well and jolly in North America.

At Rose-park, co. Galway, Daniel M'Nevin esq. for many years an active member of the Catholic Association, the Repeal Association, and the '82 Club. He was a solicitor in extensive practice, and an enthusiast in extreme anti-English opinions. A few weeks ago his favourite son died suddenly, and the tomb had hardly closed over his remains, when another son—one of the most brilliant orators of the Young Ireland party, and a writer of considerable ability—was attacked with mental derangement and placed under restraint. The accumulation of sorrow was too much for the father, and he sank under it without any other disease.

July 21. At the residence of his uncle, R. H. Patton, esq. Crohan House, Rameltan, aged 22, William-Babington, youngest son of the late Thomas Keyes, esq. R.N.

Aug. 2. At Ansford House, Castle Cary, aged 37, Robert Penny Greenwood Penny, esq.

Lately. At Dublin, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Magee, of Lurgan, sister of Major-Gen. Stewart. She has left 20,000*l.* to trustees for the erection of a Presbyterian College in Ireland.

JERSEY.—*Aug.* 2. At Beaulieu Gonrey, aged 54, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Charnel Bateman, esq. and wife of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Holmesdale House, Blechingley, Surrey.

EAST INDIES.—*April* 23. Aged 29, Joseph Hammond Freeman, in medical charge of the 25th Native Inf., Khyouk Phyoo, Arracan, Bengal, eldest son of Joseph Freeman, esq. of Spring Gardens.

May 4. At Dargeeling, Eliza, wife of R. B. Kinsey, esq. Hon. East India Company's Service, and dau. of J. Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith.

May 8. At Meerut, after having served with his regiment throughout the campaign of 1842, under Gen. Pollock, and throughout the recent one in the Punjaub, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and the occupation of Lahore, aged 24, William-Frederick-Willes, Lieut. 31st Reg. second surviving son of the late Robert Middleton Atty, esq. of Ingon Grange, Warwickshire.

May 13. In the East Indies, Captain George Hart Dyke, of the Bengal Art. fifth son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

Lately. In the East Indies, aged 40, Brigade-Major John Wright, son of the Rev. Robert Wright, Rector of Itchen Abbas, near Winton.

June 1. At Chutterpoor, Lieut. John Leeke Paterson, of the 50th Madras Native Inf. eldest son of James Paterson, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park.

June 6. At Bombay, aged 24, Harriett-Anne, wife of C. Morehead, esq. M.D. and eldest dau. of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, of Sowton.

WEST INDIES.—*June* 9. At Jericho, St. Thomas-in-the Vale, Jamaica, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Edward Hewett, and second dau. of the late Mr. Wm. Stower, of Gracechurch-st.

ABROAD.—*April* 2. Killed, in a sudden attack by the natives, whilst engaged in surveying the river Ramora, coast of Africa, aged 24, Ozias Alfred Winstanley, second master of her Majesty's steam-vessel Avon, and second son of the Rev. C. Winstanley, Toronto, Upper Canada.

April 6. At Florence, aged 30, Hon. Henry Charles Boyle, next brother to the present Earl of Shannon. He married in 1841, Catharine-Simpson, eldest daughter of James Ede, esq. of Ridgway castle.

April 17. Drowned on the coast of Africa, aged 35, Lieut. Henry Jenkins Robins, first Lieutenant of the "Flying Fish," and acting in the command of that ship.

May 24. At the hospital La Charité, Paris, from the effect of wounds inflicted by a soldier in the public road near Passy, Dr. Tuke, late of the Manor house, Chiswick.

May 30. At Bogota, aged 52, Col. John Mackintosh.

In *June*, aged 65, at Champagnole, Department of the Jura, Mrs. Evans, many years a resident of Bath, and widow of Geo. Evans, esq. of Kildare.

June 5. On board the packet-ship Everetta, while on his homeward voyage from Sydney, Capt. William Henry Clarke, late of 4th or King's Own Reg.

June 20. At Tucacas, in the Republic of Venezuela, South America, Bryan Adams, esq.

June 21. At the Havana, William-Hope, nephew of Thomas Lee, esq. of Somers-pl. Hyde Park.

June 23. At Madeira, Jane-Ingram, the wife of David Muir, esq. of that place, and dau. of the late John Travers, esq.

June 30. At Bocking, in the Tyrol,

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aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Charles Bunyon, of the Bombay Cavalry.

Of fever, on the coast of Africa, on board her Majesty's ship Actæon, of which he was First Lieut., John Fitzgerald Carroll, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Carroll.

Lately. At Paris, at the advanced age of 92, Dr. Grandison, eminent for his successful researches on the Nervous System.

July 10. At Cadiz, aged 16, Sara Kate Elizabeth, only child of the late John Ogle, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland.

July 15. At Lucerne, aged 28, the Hon. Caroline-Esther, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John St. Vincent Saumarez. She was the eldest dau. of William Rhodes, esq. of Bramhope Hall, Yorkshire, and has left issue two daughters and two sons.

July 16. At Rome, aged 65, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, brother to the late King. He had been residing for twenty-five years in the Eternal City.

July 21. At Bex, Switzerland, from the shock occasioned by the overturning of a carriage, Louisa, wife of Robert Winter, esq. of Hove, Sussex.

July 27. At Baden-Baden, aged 5, Elizabeth-Blanche, youngest dau. of G. P. R. James, esq.

April 14. At Berlin, aged 60, her Royal Highness Princess William of Prussia. She was the fifth daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. On the 12th of Jan. 1804, she married Prince William of Prussia (uncle to the King of Prussia), by whom she has left issue, the Princes Adalbert and Waldemar (the latter of whom accompanied the British army in the recent campaign in India); the Princess Elizabeth, married to Charles, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt; and the Princess Maria, Consort of the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from JULY 25, to AUG. 22, 1846, (5 weeks.)

Males	2603	5093	Under 15	2726	5093
Females	2490		15 to 60	1441	
			60 and upwards	911	
			Age not specified	15	

Births for the above period.....6378

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
50 2	27 0	23 3	31 5	38 11	38 4

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 17.
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts 3342 Calves 216
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 33,070 Pigs 150
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*	

COAL MARKET, Aug. 21.

Walls Ends, from 14*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26 to August 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	63	70	66	30, 17	fair, cloudy
27	68	75	66	, 19	do. do.
28	73	78	70	, 30	do. do.
29	72	78	66	, 09	do. do.
30	76	83	67	, 00	do. do.
31	75	84	68	29, 99	fair
A. 1	72	86	64	29, 74	f.c.veryhy.rn.
2	64	71	67	, 77	cloudy, rain
3	69	72	60	, 87	do.fr.slt.shrs.
4	64	74	64	, 98	do.do. hy. rn.
5	63	73	67	, 90	do.do. rn. fair
6	62	81	66	, 88	do. do.
7	66	72	65	, 77	do. do. rain
8	68	72	62	, 75	do. do. do.
9	62	69	61	, 90	do. do.
10	64	68	69	30, 05	cloudy

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	64	71	68	, 07	fair
12	65	70	60	, 08	rain, fair
13	65	64	63	29, 62	cloudy, rain
14	61	69	65	, 94	fair
15	69	73	64	, 73	do. cly. rain
16	68	72	66	, 83	fair
17	67	68	60	, 87	cloudy
18	63	68	58	, 60	fair, rain
19	61	67	60	, 63	cloudy, rain
20	64	65	60	, 80	rain
21	64	68	64	, 83	cloudy, rain
22	64	67	60	30, 03	fair
23	64	66	61	,	do.
24	65	68	54	, 66	cloudy
25	60	64	62	, 22	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	209	96⅜	96	98	10½	——	——	260½	18 23 pm.	10 13 pm.
29	209	96½	96⅛	98⅛	10½	——	——	262	24 19 pm.	3 12 pm.
30	209½	96½	96	98⅛	10½	——	——	——	24 pm.	9 13 pm.
31	209⅜	96½	96	98⅛	——	——	——	262	18 pm.	13 9 pm.
1	209¼	96½	96	98⅛	10½	——	106¾	——	22 pm.	12 8 pm.
3	209½	96⅜	96	98⅛	10⅜	——	——	——	22 pm.	12 7 pm.
4	209⅜	96½	96	98⅛	10⅛	——	——	——	——	7 11 pm.
5	208¾	96½	96	98⅛	10⅜	95⅛	——	260½	——	8 12 pm.
6	209½	96⅜	95⅞	98	10⅜	96⅛	——	——	23 18 pm.	12 8 pm.
7	209⅜	96⅜	95⅞	98	10½	——	——	262	23 pm.	11 7 pm.
8	——	96⅜	95⅞	98	10⅜	——	——	260½	18 pm.	10 6 pm.
10	209½	96⅜	95⅞	98	10½	——	——	260	15 20 pm.	8 6 pm.
11	209¼	96½	95⅞	97⅞	10½	95⅜	107	260½	10 pm.	5 8 pm.
12	209¼	96⅜	95⅞	97⅞	10½	95⅜	——	260	15 pm.	4 9 pm.
13	208½	96⅜	95⅞	98	10½	95⅜	——	259	20 22 pm.	8 12 pm.
14	209	96⅜	95⅞	97⅞	10½	95½	——	258	16 22 pm.	8 12 pm.
15	209	96⅜	95⅞	97⅞	10½	——	——	260	——	7 11 pm.
17	——	96⅜	95⅞	97⅞	10½	——	——	——	——	8 12 pm.
18	209	96⅜	95⅞	98	10½	95⅝	——	——	——	13 pm.
19	209	96⅜	95⅞	98	10⅜	95⅝	——	——	——	12 10 pm.
20	209	96⅜	95⅞	98	10½	95½	——	260	——	10 14 pm.
21	209	96	95⅝	98	10½	95½	——	260	19 pm.	10 14 pm.
22	209	96	95⅝	98⅛	——	——	——	——	——	10 13 pm.
24	209	96⅛	95⅝	98⅛	10½	——	——	258½	24 19 pm.	10 13 pm.
25	209	96⅛	95⅝	98⅛	10½	95½	——	260	19 24 pm.	10 13 pm.
26	209	96⅛	95⅝	98⅛	10½	95⅝	——	——	——	10 13 pm.
27	——	96¼	96	98⅛	10½	95⅝	——	——	——	10 17 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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THE NEW CROSS AT GLASTONBURY.

Gent. Mag. Oct. 1846.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. Mr. W. P. Griffith, the architect entrusted with the repairs of St. John's Gate, has lately communicated to us a very satisfactory report of his progress. The sum of 108*l.* has now been expended in the restoration of the North front, in the following works. The two towers and the upper portion of the Gate have been recased with stone,—rough, to accord with the present stone-work; new solid stone embattlements have been added, and the like window-heads, jambs, and sills to the turret windows. It remains to restore the South front in the same substantial manner. For this object it is estimated that about 90*l.* will be required. About 20*l.* are in hand; Mr. R. Taylor has undertaken to move the Court of Common Council for a grant of 10*l.*—why should it not be more? and Mr. Griffith engages to reinstate the minor details from time to time, as money comes in: so that the good work shall never be forgotten. We beg to acknowledge since our last a subscription of 5*s.* from Mr. John Cleghorn.

Mr. Hunter desires us to state in reference to the terms in which Mr. Corser has acknowledged assistance received from him in his edition of the *Iter Lancastrense* of Richard James, just issued by the Chetham Society (Introd. p. cviii), that he had nothing whatever to do in preparing the text of that poem. The assistance which Mr. Corser received from Mr. Hunter in this part of his labours was rendered *after Mr. Corser had printed the text as it now stands.* Mr. Hunter examined the original manuscript, and sent to Mr. Corser those corrections of his text which the original supplied, and which appear in what Mr. Corser calls "Errata." The text, as far as Mr. Hunter knows, is Mr. Corser's own entirely. It must, it is feared, be pronounced a very indifferent one. Those who are acquainted with the MS. will not visit Mr. Corser too harshly; but Mr. Hunter may be excused if he has no wish to be a participator in the allowance or indulgence. Mr. Corser's "Errata" consist entirely of corrections with which Mr. Hunter supplied him: and yet he has not used all the corrections that were sent to him. One of those omitted by him is of some importance. Mr. Corser prints,

"Uppon a high downes whose ribs and bones," &c. l. 325.

While James has written,—

"Uppon a high downes browe whose ribs and bones," &c.

With reference to the Neville descent, through Thwaytes, from Paston, Mr. W. D'Oyly Bayley considers the letter from Lord Braybrooke, in our last Number, highly satisfactory, and has now every reason to believe that the chief question under discussion is within the power of Mr. Long or the Heralds to dispose of: for Edmund D'Oyly, husband of Catharine Neville, was buried with heraldic pomp in 1612, when the impaled arms of D'Oyly and Neville with *quarterings* were used. Now, no doubt the Heralds have record of this funeral; and if so, the arms of Saville, Paston, and the royal coat, will occur among those quarterings, were Elizabeth Gresham entitled to them.

Mr. Miland asks whether the MS. Life of Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gedding, written by his brother, is still in existence. It formed part of a collection of papers, relative to the family, possessed by Dr. Peckard, Master of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge, and from it he composed the Life of N. Ferrar, which was published in 1790.

W. R. has favoured us with the following copy of the Song for which Mr. Cary (as mentioned in our last, p. 236,) was at a loss:—

HOW IMPERFECT IS EXPRESSION.

Sung by Mrs. Jordan, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

How imperfect is expression
Some emotions to impart,
When we mean a soft confession,
And yet seek to hide the heart.
When our bosoms all complying
With delicious tumults swell,
And beat what broken, faltering, dying
Language would but cannot tell.

Deep confusion's rosy terror,
Quite expressive, paints my cheek;
Ask no more, behold your error,
Blushes eloquently speak.
What though silent is my anguish,
Or breathed only to the air,
Mark my eyes, and as they languish
Read what yours have written there.

O that you could once conceive me,
Once my soul's strong feelings view,
Love has nought more fond, believe me,
Friendship nothing half so true.
From you I am wild, despairing,
With you speechless as I touch;
This is all that bears declaring,
And perhaps declares too much.

Perhaps some correspondent can now supply the name of the author of this beautiful song, and the occasion of its production.

ERRATUM.

P. 277, col. i. l. 9, *for* expurgatory, *read* prohibitory.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Early French Poets. Lives of the English Poets. By the Rev. Francis Cary, *M.A.* 1846.

(Continued from p. 245.)

WE must now leave our faithful guide Mr. Cary, and give some little account of a French poet whose name does not appear in his list;* at the same time we must acknowledge that, to English readers, the translation has so far superseded the original, that Du Bartas' poem of the Creation is read only in the translation of Sylvester; and we suspect that in his own country little of him besides his name, once illustrious for the trophies that surrounded it, is now known; and these poems, that passed rapidly through thirty editions, and were surrounded by a crowd of admiring commentators, critics, abridgers, and imitators, are scarcely ever removed from the distant and dusty shelf on which they have long reposed. Yet books far worse than this will repay the industry of those who read them; and we shall be much disappointed if the little we shall have an opportunity of saying, respecting his translator, does not awaken a desire in the lovers of our early poets, to be better acquainted with a work singularly distinguished for its poetical merits and defects even in its own day.

GUILLAUME DE SALLUSTE DU BARTAS

was descended from a noble family of Gascony; born at Montfort near Nerac in 1544: his father was Treasurer of France. He quitted the Roman Catholic religion and attached himself to Henry IV., then King of Navarre, by whom he was employed at the courts of Denmark, England, and Scotland. To Scotland he was sent with a view of bringing about a marriage between Henry's sister and our James I. His manners and talents seem to have recommended him to the particular favour of James, who wished to have detained him in his service; but he was too strongly attached to his own master. He was no less famous as a soldier than as a poet. He was with Henry at the battle of Ivry, which he has celebrated; but did not live to see him on the throne of France, as he died the same year, 1590, aged 45. In religion he was a rigid *Calvinist.* His poem on the Creation, "Commentaire sur la Semaine de la Creation du Monde," in seven books, is his great work. Pierre de L'Ostal, in a sonnet addressed to him, which may be seen at the head of his works, says that his book is "plus grand que tout l'univers." It is very little known, though it is to be met with in England in the original among the dealers in old books. But he has written also

---

* We beg leave to acknowledge a mistake we inadvertently fell into in our last number, of having attributed the introductory essay to the volume to Mr. Cary, instead of the Rev. Henry Cary, the editor.—Rev.

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other poems; one of the most singular is on the Queen of Navarre entering into the City of Nerac. Three nymphs dispute the honour of saluting her Majesty. The first addresses her in Latin verse, the second in French, and the third in Gascon. His larger poem was so popular that it went through more than thirty editions in six years. His poem of "*Judith*" was written at the command of the Queen of Navarre, and had the honour of being praised in some Latin lines by Julius Cæsar Scaliger, n which a comparison is drawn between Queen Margaret and Judith, much to the advantage of the former:—

> Ergo tibi major stat gloria, namque subacto
> Marte, utrinque omnes, Margari, pace beas, &c.

The poetical merit of this piece must not be supposed to rank higher than the taste of the time would allow; but there are here and there in it some curious allusions to the times in which it was written, particularly the satire on the *Court-Ladies*, in the fifth canto. His poem on the "Triumph of Faith" is dedicated to Gui du Faur, Lord of Poibrac, President of the Parliament, and Privy Councillor of the king. So much for the poet himself; but, as we have said, the lustre of his name has, at least in our country, been quite obscured by that of his translator, *Joshua Sylvester*, of whom we proceed to give some account, in the words of Antony Wood:—"Contemporary with this worthy poet (*Chapman*) was another, Joshua Sylvester, usually called by the poets of his time *Silver-tongued* Sylvester. Whether he received any academical education, (having had his muse kindly fostered by his uncle, William Plumb, esquire,) I cannot say. In his manly years he is reported to have been a Merchant Adventurer. Queen Elizabeth had a great respect for him; King James I. had a greater; and Prince Henry greatest of all, who valued him so much that he made him his first poet pensioner. He was much renowned by his virtuous fame, and by those of his profession and such as admired poetry esteemed a saint on earth, a true Nathaniel, a Christian Israelite. They tell us further that he was very pious and sober, religious in himself and family, and courageous to withstand adversity; also, that he was adorned with the gifts of the tongues, French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, and Latin. But this must be known, that he, taking too much liberty upon him to correct the vices of the times, as George Wither and Vicars, poets, afterwards did, suffered several times some trouble, and thereupon it was, as I presume, *that his step-dame country did ungratefully cast him off, and became most unkind to him.* He hath translated from French into English the Divine Miracles and Works, with a complete collection of all the other most delightful works of Will. de Salluste Sieur du Bartas. At length this eminent poet, Joshua Sylvester (a name worthily dear to the age he lived in), died at Middleburgh, in Zealand, on the 28th September, 1618, aged 55." It would appear from his poems that he was a native of Kent (Hadley?), and was educated under the learned Hadrianus Saravia, at Southampton school, from the age of nine to twelve, and that this was all the education he had. In one of his poems he acknowledges his obligation to Dr. Saravia, and regrets much that he neither went to Oxford nor Cambridge, nor followed his respected master to Leyden, whither Saravia was invited, a few years afterwards, to fill the divinity chair. Joshua Sylvester was a zealous *Puritan*, and much attached to Archbishop Abbot, who "was at the head," says Neale, "of the doc-

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trinal Puritans." Another of his patrons and friends was Anthony Bacon (elder brother of the Lord Chancellor), who had resided at Geneva, in the house of Theodore Beza, the colleague of Calvin; indeed, it has been observed that the court of *Prince Henry* was *puritanic*. His favourite chaplain, Joseph Hall, was at that time a favourer of puritanism. Drayton dedicated his "Miracles of Moses," to Sylvester and Du Bartas—

> Sallust, to thee, and Sylvester thy friend,
> Comes my high poem, peaceably and chaste,
> Your hallowed labours humbly to attend,
> That wreckful time shall not have power to waste.

And Drummond, of Hawthornden, commends Sylvester's translation of Du Bartas's Judith as excellent, and speaks of "his happy translations in sundry places equalling the original;" and Bishop Hall ends his commendatory poem with the couplet,

> *Bartas* was some French angel, girt with bays,
> And thou a *Bartas* art in English lays!

The Poem of Du Bartas was left imperfect at his death. Of his proposed plan there remained to be written three more days, viz. "Zedechias," "Messias," and the "Eternal Sabbath," with their subdivisions; of these "Death, preventing our noble poet, hath deprived us."

"The most popular writer (says Mr. Southey) of King James's reign was Joshua Sylvester. He is best known as the translator of Du Bartas, who of all poets that ever flourished (Voltaire perhaps excepted) enjoyed the most extensive celebrity during his life. Such bloated reputations usually end in blotches; for there is always a reaction in these things. One generation seems to pride itself on defacing the idols of the last: not unfrequently they destroy to day the golden calf which yesterday they set up, and when idolators turn iconoclasts they act as if the outrageousness of the one excess were to efface or to atone for the folly of the other. Thus it fared with Guillaume de Salluste Du Bartas. His poem on the Creation, or rather his series of scriptural poems, went through *thirty* editions in the course of five or six years, and was translated into Latin, German, English, Spanish, and Italian. It was asserted that Ronsard, the first star in the French constellation, acknowledged himself to be excelled by this brighter luminary, and presented him with a golden pen, as an appropriate offering of homage—a tale which the old Vendomois contradicted with characteristic pride and indignation.* But mark what followed these pre-

---

* The sonnet which Ronsard wrote on the occasion was addressed to his friend D'Aurat; it is a fine specimen of poetical wrath, expressed in poetical languge:—

> Ils on menti, D'Aurat, ceux qui le veulent dire
> Que *Ronsard*, dont la muse a contenté les rois,
> Soit moins que le Bartas, et qu'il ait pas sa voix,
> Rendu ce temoignage ennemi de sa lyre.
> Ils on menti, D'Aurat, si bas je ne respire,
> Je scai trop qui je suis, et mille et mille fois,
> Mille et mille tourmens plutôt je suffrirois,
> Qu'un aveu si contraire au nom que je désire:
> Ils on menti, D'Aurat, c'est une invention
> Qui part, a mon avis, de trop d'ambition.
> J'aurois menti moimême en le faisant paroître;
> Francois en rougiroit, et les neuf belles sœurs,
> Qui tremperent mes vers dans leur graves douceurs,
> Pour un de leur enfans ne me voudroient connoître.—Rev.

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mature glories; before the escutcheon upon his tomb was tarnished, Du Bartas's fame had passed away: he shared the fate of all those who mount on waxen wings: his faults were exaggerated, his absurdities remembered, and his merits overlooked or forgotten. Let us, however, do justice to a man of shining talents and distinguished virtue. Thuanus, who knew and loved him, tells us that from his youth he was bred up in arms, remote from the society of learned men, and of those who might have taught him to detect and correct his own faults; that he knew and lamented the deficiencies which want of proper intellectual culture must have occasioned in his writings, and he ever thought modestly of himself. Du Bartas had been ambassador in Scotland, and James, who vainly tempted him to remain in his court, had translated some of his works himself, perhaps not entirely to his own satisfaction, for Hudson tells us that he maintained 'that the lofty phrase, the grave inditement, the facund terms, of the French Sallust could not be followed nor sufficiently expressed in our rude and unpolished English language.' Hudson ventured to reply 'that it was nothing impossible to follow the footsteps of the same great poet, and to translate his verse (which nevertheless is of itself exquisite) succinctly and sensibly in our own vulgar speech.' Upon this the king ordered him to try his skill upon Du Bartas's Judith, and corrected the version with his own hand. Long and ill-planned as it is, and full of all imaginable faults, there is yet a liveliness in the manner which keeps attention wakeful, and leads on the reader from page to page," &c.* Sylvester "was admirably qualified for his task: no writer ever ventured to mould the language more freely to his will, coining words, when he did not find them ready minted for his use, introducing new compounds, good or bad, with equal hardiness, and surprising the reader in the middle of his lines with a clash of rhymes, of which the effect is always odd, and sometimes fortunate. Without taste, judgment, or genius, he was a wonderful rhyming machine; he poured out his verses with force as well as fluency; there was a fullness in them and a swell which sometimes covered the want of thought, and always made the thought, whatever it was, pass for its full value. Above all, there was a sweetness in the genial flow which deservedly entitled him to the appellation of *silver-tongued Sylvester*. Milton, it is well known, had been a careful reader of this neglected author, whose works ought certainly to be included in a general collection of the English poets. From his time, and *probably in consequence of his success*, the heroic couplet generally superseded every other metre for works of length. We find it used by Sandys, Browne, May, Chamberlain, Wither, Quarles, and Cowley," &c.

In the year 1800, an old friend of ours, the Reverend Charles Dunster, Rector of Petworth, published a small volume, called "Milton's Early Reading, and the *prima stamina* of Paradise Lost;" his object being to shew that Milton was indebted to Sylvester for his poetical expressions, figures, and images. The volume is curious, and of Milton's attention to Sylvester no reasonable doubt can be entertained.†

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* Mr. Southey is among the many who confess that they have never been able to see the original poem of Du Bartas, and he can only speak after the French critics. An old French book is difficult to acquire, for the French booksellers will not take the trouble to search for what they do not possess; but it is not rare in England.—Rev.

† It is a curious coincidence that Sylvester's Du Bartas was printed by Humfrey Lownes on *Bread Street* Hill, at the very time that Milton was actually living with

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We will give a small specimen of these imitations from the large number produced by Mr. Dunster; but sufficient, we think, to prove with what attention Milton, in his youthful days, had studied the *language* of the older poet, so that he appeared to have composed his early poems with Sylvester's volume opened before him.*

Psalm cxxxvi. v. 45.

Milton. The *ruddy* waves he *cleft* in twain,
Of the *Erythræan* main.

Sylvester. His dreadful voice to save his ancient sheep
Did *cleave* the bottom of th' *Erythræan deep*,
Where the Erythræan *ruddy* billows roar.

Psalm cxxxvi. v. 53.

M. But full soon they did devour
The tawny king with all his power.

S. But, contrary, the Red Sea did devour
The barbarous tyrant, with his mighty power.

Vacation Exercise, 93.

M. Trent, who spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads.

S. Silver Medway, which doth deep *indent*
The flowery meadows of my native Kent.

Vales, with hundred brooks *indented*.

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his father in *Bread Street*. See on this subject Mr. Dunster's Considerations on Milton's Early Reading. On the situation of Milton's House, the Spread Eagle in Bread Street, and the house of the Printer Lownes, the Star on Bread Street Hill, p. 220. A. Wood mentions particularly that Milton's house was burned.—Rev.

* On Sylvester, see Ellis's Specimens, ii. p. 330; Ritson's Bibliographia Poetarum, p. 355; Philips's Theatrum Poetarum, p. 277; Brydges's Restituta, vol. i. p. 37, vol. iii. p. 5; Censura Literaria, ii. p. 241; Headley's Specimens, ii. 134; Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. p. 143... Ben Jonson thought "Sylvester's translation of Du Bartas not well done, and that he wrote his verses before he understood to compose." Drummond thought his translation of Judith and Battle of Ivry excellent; though he allows him not to be happy in his inventions, as may be seen in his *Tobacco Battered* and *Epitaphs*. Drake, in his Shakspere and his Times, says that Sylvester's translation was begun in 1590, and completed in 1605; six editions, three in quarto, and three in folio; the last in 1641. See also Drake's Literary Hours, iii. No. 49, 50, 51, "His version was popular in the early part of the 17th century, as may be seen by Jonson's Epigram to him." On Sylvester's thefts from Spenser, see Todd's edition of Spenser, vol. iv. p. 2. Plot, in his Staffordshire, p. 57, says,—"The poet Sylvester, who lived long at Lambourn, in a house near of Mr. Hippesley's, in quality of a steward to the ancient family of Essexes, who for many generations flourished there." See an anecdote of the son of Sylvester in a scarce volume called "Gee's Foot out of the Snare." There was a translation of *part* of Du Bartas by another hand, "The Third Day's Creation, by that most excellent, learned, and divine poet Du Bartas; done verse by verse out of the originall French by Thomas Winter, Master of Arts, 1604," 4to. In the preceding year the translator published, "The Second Daye of the First Week of Du Bartas," which is noticed by Antony Wood; but neither he nor Dr. Bliss had ever seen the piece. (See Ath. Ox. i. 744, 4to.) It is dedicated to Prince Henry, of whose gracious acceptance he the rather assures himself, "remembering your graceful embracing of my former essay of this verie nature, coming but accidentally into your hands." Four sonnets are added by the author, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, Sir George Somers, Sir Thomas Lucy, and Dr. James. There is a curious piece mentioned in the British Bibliographer, iv. 220, "The Miracle of the Peace in France, by the *Ghost* of Du Bartas, translated by J. Sylvester;" and we may mention that a poem called "The Trophies of the Life and Tragedy of the Death of that Virtuous and Victorious Prince, Henry the Great, translated by J. Sylvester," consisting of twenty-nine pages, is appended to "Mathieu's Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of the most Christian King Henry IV., translated by Grimeston, 4to, 1612."—Rev.

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The word "indent," as applied to the course of a river, being very unusual.

Penseroso, v. 6.

M. And fancies formed which gaudy shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay moats that people the sunbeams,
Or likest hovering dreams, &c.

S. Fantastic swarms of dreams there hovered,
Green, red and yellow, tawny, black and blue;
They make no noise, but right resemble may
Th'unnumbered moats that in the sunbeams play.

Comus, v. 636.

M. And yet more medicinal is it than moly,
Which Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.

S. Or else the rich fruit of the garden rare,
Or pretious moly, which Jove's pursuivant,
Wing-footed Hermes, brought to th' Ithacan.

Lycidas, v. 136.

M. ——— Where the mild whispers use.

Mr. Dunster says, "I do not recollect to have met with '*use,*' precisely in this sense, *any where but in Sylvester;* where Urania is represented as exciting Du Bartas to the study of Heaven-born poesy."

S. Dive day and night in the Castalian fount;
Dwell upon Homer and the Mantuan muse;
Climb day and night the double-topped mount,
Where the Pierian learned maidens *use.*

Sonnet to Sir Henry Vane:—

M. Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old.

S. Isaac, in years young, but in wisdom grown.

Sonnet on his blindness:—

M.———Thousands at his bidding stand,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.

S. The ministry of angels shall be here,
But these quick *posts* with ready expedition
Try to accomplish their divine commission.

We extract as the last specimen a longer passage from the *Vacation Exercise,* written when Milton was only *nineteen years of age;* and it might be reasonably asked if these were the *original* ideas of so young a mind:—

M. Yet I had rather, if I were to choose,
Thy service in some graver subject use,
Such where the deep transported mind may soar,
Above the wheeling poles, and at Heaven's door
Look in, and see the blissful deity,
How he, before the thundrous throne, doth lie,
List'ning to what unshorn Apollo sings
To th' touch of golden wires, while Hebe brings
Immortal nectar to her kingly sire.
Then, passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And misty regions of rude air next under,
And hills of snow and lofts of piled thunder,

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May tell at length how green-eyed Neptune raves
In the air defiance, mustering all his waves;
Then sing of secret things that came to pass
When beldam Nature in her cradle was.

Let the following *mental excursion* into the elementary and celestial regions of the sacred poet be compared with the above:—

S. And though our soul live as imprisoned here
In our frail flesh, and buried, as it were,
In a dark tomb, yet at one flight she flies
From Calpe to Imaus, from th' earth to skies,
Much swifter than the chariot of the sun,
Which in a day about the world doth run;
For sometimes, leaving these base slimy heaps,
With cheerful spring above the clouds she leaps,
Glides through the air, and there she learns to know
The original of wind, and air, and snow,
Of lightning, thunder, blazing stars, and storms,
Of rain, and ice, and strange exhaled forms.
By the air's steep steps she boldly climbs aloft
To the world's chambers. Heaven she visits oft,
Stage after stage; she marketh all the spheres,
And all th' harmonious various course of theirs.
With sure ascent, and certain compasses,
She counts the stars, and metes their distances
And different paces; and, as if she found
No object fair enough in all this round,
She mounts above the world's extremest wall,
Far, far beyond all things corporeal,
Where she beholds her Maker, face to face,
His frowns of justice and his smiles of grace;
The faithful God, the chaste and sober port,
And sacred pomp of the celestial court.—P. 133.

Milton, as has been observed, has in fact compressed Du Bartas's description, only reversing the order of it, and *heathenising*, with some fine classical touches, the Ολυμπια δωματα of his predecessor.

It must be acknowledged that Sylvester was a poet whose work, in many parts and passages, was well worthy of Milton's attention and respect.* Poets of his age are at all times making strange deviations from the rules of taste, and offending the judgment and feeling; but they must

* In Sylvester's translation of Du Bartas he has inserted many passages of his own, chiefly relating to persons or events in England. This, we believe, has not been previously noticed; for who now reads Sylvester's Du Bartas? But we, *who have long found that the only source of happiness, or rather content, is employment*, have, like our old friend Mr. Dunster, read this long poem—this Song of the Two Nightingales—with attention, and even with pleasure; and we will note down the passages where the interpolations occur in the 4th edition of 1611:—

P. 2. The Translator craving Aide.

P. 48. Warning to England.

P. 62. Mention of some English Rivers,—

Our silver Medway, which doth deep indent
The flowrie medows of my native Kent,
Still sadly weeping, under Penshurst walls,
The Arcadian cygnets' bleeding funerals, &c.

P. 69. Praise of "Little Lambs-bourn." This was the House of the Essexes, referred to by Plot. William Essex, of Lamborn, esquire, married the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, Baron of Ellen Hall; v. p. 654.

P. 75. Praise of the sun-loving *Lotus*, (introduced among the flowers mentioned by Du Bartas,) with praise of "Sacred Eliza."

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be judged by their best passages, their highest achievements, and then there will be found much to praise and to approve. We take the following lines from the Creation of Eve as a proof of our assertion :—

And thereof made the mother of mankind.
Graving so lively on the living bone
All Adam's beauties, that but hardly one
Could have the lover from his love descried,
Or known the bridegroom from his gentle bride,
Saving that she had a more smiling eye,
A smoother chin, a cheek of purer dye,
A fainter voice, a more enticing face,
A deeper tress, a more delighting grace.

THE SITE OF PARADISE.

Yet, over-curious, question not the site
Where God did plant this garden of delight ;
Whether beneath the equinoctial line,
Or on a mountain near Latona's shrine,
Nigh Babylon, or in the radiant East :
Humbly content thee, that thou know'st, at least,
That that rare, plenteous, pleasant, happy thing,
Whereof the Almighty made our grandsire king,
Was a choice soil, through which did roaring glide
Swift Gihon, Pishon, and rich Tigris' tide,
With that fair stream whose silver waves do kiss
The monarch towns of proud Semiramis.

THE DECAY.

Ye honey-dropping hills we erst frequented,
Ye milk-full vales with hundred brooks indented,—

P. 85.

P. 87. Praise of a Country Life, with mention of Places and Praise of King James, ending the Book.

P. 92.

P. 100. Anecdote of Himself and his Merchant Ship, by way of Simile.

P. 107. An honourable and hardy Garter Knight, mentioned under the name of *Lælius* in Eliza's days.

P. 118. English Travellers longing for home.

P. 139. Praise of Œgle (Essex).

P. 146. War of the Roses.

P. 161. Praise of the River *Kennet*.

P. 216. Prayer for Assistance, with Praise of the Poet S. Daniel.

P. 224. Picture of London.

P. 252. Simile, Defeat of the Spaniards.

P. 255. Mention of King James's Translation of Poems of Du Bartas.

P. 277. Praise of Queen Elizabeth.

P. 333.

P. 352. London described.

P. 355. "Praise of England," a long interpolation of more than a hundred lines.

P. 412. Simile of the Avon at Bath.

P. 478. Praise of the Lord Chancellor.

P. 487. Hare Hunting on Lamborn's Downs.

P. 509. Execration of the Popish Powder Plot (a long interpolation).

P. 548. Prayer for England, afflicted with the Plague, of above sixty lines.

P. 626. On Turn-coats and Traitors.

P. 651. Prayer for God's Kingdom to come. This ends the poem, being the 4th day of the 4th Book of the 2nd Week.

We have not made any extracts from these passages, however curious some of them are; firstly, because they would have extended our notes to an immoderate length ; and secondly, because we intend to bring them together in a *retrospective review* very shortly. Du Bartas is constantly quoted in Swan's Speculum Mundi, 4to. 1643, where he is called "that Nightingale of France ;" and the same epithet is given to his translator. See Nicolls's Vertue's Encomium, 4to. p. 3 :—

Beneath the shadow of your favour's wing
A sweet *Silvester* Nightingale doth sing.

Among the Poems of Aaron Hill, vol. iv. p. 133—147, may be found "The Muse to the Writer, from the French of Du Bartas ;" also "An Ode to Astræa, from the French of Du Bartas."—Rev.

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Delicious gardens of dear Israel!
Hills! gardens! vales! we bid you all farewell.
Turn, therefore, turn your bloody blades on me,
But let these harmless little ones go free.
O! stain not with the blood of innocents
Th' immortal trophies of your great attents.
So ever may the Riphean mountains quake
Under your feet; so ever may you make
South, east, and west your own; on every coast
So may victorious march your glorious host!

Lives of the English Poets.

Mr. Cary's Lives of the English Poets are designed as a continuation of Johnson's Lives; they reach from Johnson himself, with whose life the work commences, and go down to Kirke White, who died in 1806. They include the names of seventeen poets, of whom a few are illustrious, and the remainder are still held in respect by those who read English poetry with a deeper purpose than the mere amusement of the hour. The biographical notices are sufficiently copious, and it is seldom that the reader would feel inclined to differ from the critical judgment that Mr. Cary has passed on their works. We have reserved some of the greater names for separate notices, and in our present number merely intend to add a few memoranda to the shorter lives. We are rather unwilling to bring our own writing in juxta-position with that of Mr. Cary,* whose taste in composition we have always thought very finished and correct, and formed on the best models both in ancient and modern languages: but there is we think little to be now added in the way of criticism on the merits and defects of our poets: their works have long been before the public, and been weighed in the impartial balance of time: commentaries on them, of great merit and rich with the reflection of a discriminating taste and original genius, have not been wanting; but there is no biography the outline of which will not occasionally open to receive the addition of fresh materials, and we can scarcely know too much of those whom we admire.

To Mr. Cary's account of Smollett we have nothing of consequence to add. Mr. Pinkerton says (see his Maitland Poems, vol. i. p. cxxxviii), "That his tragedy of the 'Regicide' is poor, though superior to some pieces Mr. Garrick brought out with applause." On his ode called the "Tears of Caledonia," see Scott's Lives of the Novelists, (vol. i. p. 124), who mentions the manner in which this effusion was poured forth:—"Some gentlemen were amusing themselves before supper with a game at cards, while Smollett, not choosing to play, sate down to write. One of the company observing his earnestness, and supposing he was writing verses, asked if it was not so. He accordingly read them the first sketch of his *Tears of Scotland*, consisting only of six stanzas; and on their remarking that the termination of the poem, being too strongly expressed, might give offence to persons whose political opinions were different, he sat down, without reply, and, with an air of great indignation, subjoined the concluding stanza:—

* It is not by any means an easy task for a writer to form an impartial estimate of his own style, especially if he delights in what is called "fine writing." When George Hawkins, the bookseller, objected to some rather violent phrases and outlandish expressions in Walter Harte's Gustavus Adolphus, he used to say "*George, that is what we call writing.*"—Rev.

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While the warm blood bedews my veins,
And unimpair'd remembrance reigns,
Resentment of my country's fate
Within my filial breast shall beat.
Yes, spite of thine insulting foe,
My sympathising verse shall flow,
Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn
Thy banish'd peace, thy counsels torn, &c.

On Smollett's alleged duplicity to Wilkes, see Wilkes's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 50; Smollett's Letter, 28 March 1762; and the Briton, Jan. 1763.

Of the tragedy of the "Regicide" the Monthly Review, 1749, p. 72, says, "As to the merit of the play we shall not affront the author so much as to compare it with any of the wretched pieces which the *judicious* managers preferred to it. The diction is everywhere animated, nervous, and pathetic. The character of the virtuous, brave, and gentle *Dunbar* is finely contrasted to that of the headstrong, fierce, ambitious *Stuart*. *Eleonora* esteemed most the first, not loving the latter; and, distracted between her passion and duty, is a character both natural and well touched. We shall say no more here of it than that we think it no hazarded judgment to pronounce it one of the best theatrical pieces that has appeared these many years."

A short notice is given by Mr. Cary of Thomas Warton, the father of the two learned brothers, and Poetry Professor at Oxford. He mentions "that a volume of his poems was, soon after his death, printed by subscription, by his eldest son Joseph, with two elegiac poems to his memory, one by the editor, and the other by his daughter. The latter of these tributes is termed by Mr. Crowe, in a note to one of his eloquent Crewian orations,—"Ode tenera, simplex, venusta." In another place he adds, "That his poems, of which I had once a cursory view, appeared to me to merit more notice than they have obtained; and that his version of Fracastorio's pathetic lamentation on the death of his two sons particularly engaged my attention. 'Suavis adeo poeta ac doctus' is the testimony borne to him by one (Mr. Crowe) who will himself have higher claims of the same kind on posterity." This volume was printed in 1748, with a large and respectable body of subscribers, and was dedicated to the Earl of Craven. This elder Warton has certainly as just a claim to be ranked among the *collected* English poets, as several who seem to be permanently placed there. Mr. Cary has praised his translation from Fracastorio; and we select the following little poem, for the clearness and sweetness of its expression, as worthy of attention:—

AN AMERICAN LOVE ODE.

Taken from the second volume of Montaigne's Essays.

I.

Stay, stay, thou lovely, fearful snake,
Nor hide thee in yon darksome brake,
But let me oft thy charms review,
Thy glittering scales, and golden hue;
From these a chaplet shall be wove
To grace the youth I dearest love.

II.

Then, ages hence, when thou no more
Shalt creep along the sunny shore,
Thy copy'd beauties shall be seen;
Thy red and azure, mix'd with green,
In mimic folds thou shalt display;
Stay, lovely, fearful, adder, stay.*

* At p. 180 is an ode in blank verse to Taste, like Collins's Ode to Evening, and which, perhaps, suggested the metre to him; and at p. 16 is a letter to a friend on the

Warton's talents and character did not, however, shield him from the stings of the Oxford Satirist; for Amherst, in the Terræ-filius, lets off several squibs and crackers at him. See the paper No. xxv. on the Poetical Club at Oxford, where he is appointed *President*, after a warm contest with Mr. *Rich*. To this and the next number, xxvi., the authors of the Rolliad have been indebted for some of their wit and humour; the *Terræ-filius* was their prototype.

In the paper No. x. his attack is more coarse and violent. He says,—"Among all the crowd of *Oxford Professors*, I cannot help distinguishing their Po—t—l Professor, squinting Tom of Maudlin, who had lately that honor conferred upon him by a majority of the whole university, at the intercession and upon the earnest request of a great number of celebrated *toasts*, who were best acquainted with his talents and capacities. What *invisible* charms this reverend rhymester may have to recommend him so unusually to the good graces of the ladies, God and they only know: for *visible* ones I am sure he has none. I wish after all that they have not made a rod for themselves, if what I am informed of be true, viz. that this dignified bard has ungratefully turned the vast torrent of his wit against his *makers*, and severely lampooned those who fixed the immortal laurel wreath on his brows. All the productions I have seen of his (except a few dull verses in print, not worth mentioning) are—

1. The Hanover Turnip, to the tune of

> 'And a roving we will go, we'll go,' &c.

2. Verses upon the Chevalier's picture.
3. Verses upon the death of the young Prince.

All which I designed to communicate to the world, as a specimen in what a flourishing state the divine art of *poesy* is at present in Oxford; but I am obliged to decline it, the several elaborate pieces being as impudent as they are ignorant, and as plentifully fraught with rank, venemous treason, as they are with dullness and impotence. To publish them would be to throw filth and ordure into the face of the government. What *Tom Brown* said to another *Tom*, who had ten times more wit and sense than our *Maudlin Tom*, comes into my head whenever I think of him:—

> 'You write Pindaricks, and be d—d:
> Write Epigrams for Cutlers,' &c.

Nay, even that Grub-street province is above his reach; I know nothing he is fit for but Billingsgate sermons and inscriptions for walls," &c. In Nos. xv. and xvi. there is another violent attack on him for a sermon preached on the 29th May, with the motto, "Hic putat esse Deos et pejerat." And in his poem called Oculus Britanniæ, p. 48, he joins him with *Trapp* as a poet,

> Egregious wits and critics both sublime,
> Whose kindred talents so exactly chime,

Love of Pleasure, the first line of which was, perhaps, in Johnson's memory when he commenced his Translation of Juvenal, with

> Let Observation, with extensive view,
> Survey mankind from China to Peru.

Warton's line is,—

> All human race, from China to Peru,
> Pleasure, howe'er disguised by art, pursue.—Rev.

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That hard it is to say, in verse or prose,
Which happy genius most divinely flows,
In this alone the former does excel,
That *Trapp* writes most, but *Warton* writes as well.

The above is a fuller account of this writer than has yet been given, and we shall only add, that it is not improbable that Gray was led by the example of Warton (the *father*) to write his Runic odes; for he has selected the same subject, and used the same metre.

His "Verses written after seeing Windsor Castle," are not only pleasing in themselves, but perhaps suggested the sonnet which his son Thomas Warton wrote on a similar subject, "From Pembroke's princely dome," &c.

From beauteous Windsor's high and storied halls,
Where Edward's chiefs start from the glowing walls,
To my low cot, from ivory beds of state,
Pleased to return, unenvious of the great.
So the bee ranges o'er the varied scenes
Of corn, of heath, of fallows, and of greens;
Pervades the thicket, soars above the hill,
Or murmurs to the meadow's murmuring rill,
Now haunts old hollow'd oaks, deserted cells,
Now seeks the low vale-lily's silver bells,
Sips the warm fragrance of the green-house bowers,
And tastes the myrtle and the citron flowers,
At length returning to the wonted comb,
Prefers to all his little straw-built home.*

Mr. Cary's account of ARMSTRONG is on the whole just, certainly not over-estimating either his talents or productions. Of his "Economy of Love," he speaks in the indignant language of the moralist, and the only excuse for such works must be found in the impetuous spirits and thoughtless and unguarded temper of youth. It has been however translated into Italian, but of the history or merit of the unnecessary labour we are quite ignorant.† He had in 1744 published his Art of Preserving Health, a didactic poem, that soon made its way to notice, and which, by the judiciousness of the precepts, might have tended to raise some opinion of his medical skill. Mr. Cary's judgment of this work is thus given.

"His Art of Preserving Health is the only production by which he is likely to be remembered. The theme which he has chosen is one, in which no men who lives long does not at some time or other feel an interest, and he has handled it with considerable skill. In the first book, on "air," he has interwoven very pleasing descriptions, both of particular places and of situations in general, with reference to the effects they may be supposed to have on health. The second, which treats of diet, is necessarily less attractive, as the topic is less susceptible of ornament; yet, in speaking of water, he has contrived to embellish it with some lines, which are, perhaps, the finest in the poem.

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* Mr. Cary has praised Miss Jane Warton's verses to her father's memory, printed at the end of the volume, with an ode on the same subject by Joseph Warton, but we cannot understand the commencing lines—

Accept, O sacred shade, this artless verse,
And kindly, O ye mourning friends, forbear,
To *dear disdaining* from his decent hearse,
All I can give except the tender tear, &c.—REV.

† The title is "L'Economia dell' Amore, trad. dall' Abate Luigi Delli da Fiesole." Lond. 1755, 4to. Mr. Thomas Hollis in his copy wrote an interesting note on the printing of the Italian translation, prefixed to which was a drawing by B. Rossi, which we believe was intended to be engraved as a frontispiece, but left unexecuted on account of the expense.—REV.

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'Now come, ye naiads, to the fountains lead;
Now let me wander thro' your gelid reign:
I burn to view th' enthusiastic wilds
By mortals else untrod. I hear the din
Of waters thund'ring o'er the ruin'd cliffs.
With holy reverence I approach the rocks
Whence glide the streams renowned in ancient song.
Here from the desert, down the rumbling steep,
First springs the Nile: here bursts the sounding Po,
In angry waves: Euphrates hence devolves
A mighty flood to water half the East:
And there, in gothic solitude reclin'd,
The cheerless Tanais pours his hoary urn.
What solemn twilight! what stupendous shades
Enwrap these infant floods! Through ev'ry nerve
A sacred horror thrills, a pleasing fear
Glides o'er my frame; the forest deepens round
And more gigantic still th' impending trees
Stretch their extravagant arms athwart the gloom.
Are these the confines of another world?
A land of genii? Say, beyond these wilds
What unknown regions? if indeed beyond
Aught habitable lies—.'

"This has more majesty, and more to fill the imagination than the corresponding paragraph in Thomson's autumn,

Say then where lurk the vast eternal springs, &c.—771.

Yet it is inferior in beauty to some verses in a Latin poem, by a writer who is *now living*.*

Quippe sub immensis terræ penetralibus altæ
Hiscunt in vastum tenebræ: magnarum ibi princeps
Labitur undarum oceanus, quo patre liquoris
Omnigeni latices et mollis lentor aquaii
Profluxere, novâ nantes æstate superne
Aerii rores nebularum, et liquidus imber.
Fama est perpetuos illinc se erumpere fontes,
Florigerum Ladona, et lubrica vitra Selemni,
Crathidaque, imbriferamque Lycæis vallibus Hagno,
Et gelidam Panopin, et Peirenen lacrymosam,
Illinc et rapido amnes fluere et mare magnum.

"In the third book he once more breathes freely, and in recounting the various kinds of exercise by which the human frame may be invigorated his poetic faculty again finds room to play. Joseph Warton, in his Essay on Pope, has justly commended the episode on the Sweating Sickness, with which it concludes. In the fourth and last, on the Passions, he seems to have grown weary of his task, for he has here less compression and less dignity. His verse is much more compact than Thomson's, whom he resembles most in the turn of the expression, although he has aimed now and then, but with an ill-assured and timid hand, at a Miltonic boldness in the numbers or the phrase.

* * * *

"But his imitations of other writers, however frequent, have no semblance of study or labour. They seem to have been self suggested, and to have glided tacitly and insensibly into the current of his thoughts. This is evinced by the little pains he took to work upon and heighten

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* We feel grateful to Mr. Cary for his enabling us to become acquainted with these truly *Lucretian* lines; and we must reluctantly confess ourselves ignorant of the author. They are, however, well worthy of Mr. H. Frere; of whom it may very justly be said, that his being the best writer of Latin verse in our days was only one of those titles to praise, which his numerous accomplishments and finished learning might undoubtedly claim.—We hope, however, that some scholar who may read this note will favour us with the right name of the poet.—Rev.

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such resemblances. As he did not labour the details injudiciously, so he had a clear conception of his matter as a whole. The consequence is that the poem has that unity and just subordination of parts which renders it easy to be comprehended at one view, and on that account more agreeable than the didactic poems of his contemporaries, which, having detached passages of much more splendour, are yet wanting in those recommendations. One objection to his subject is, that it is least pleasing at that period of life when poetry is most so; for it is not till the glow of youth is gone by, and we begin to feel the infirmities and the coldness of age, that we are disposed to bestow much attention on the Art of Preserving Health. His tragedy is worth but little.* It appears from his essays that he had formed a contracted notion of nature as an object of imitation for the tragic poet; and he has failed to give a faithful representation of nature, even according to his own imperfect theory. The two short epistles on Benevolence and Taste have ease and vigour enough to shew that he could, with a little practice, have written as well in the couplet measure as he did in blank verse. If Armstrong cannot be styled a man of genius, he is at least one of the most ingenious of our minor poets."

We have nothing to add to this criticism, which appears to us to be very accurately and impartially formed. We think Armstrong's to be the most pleasing specimen of a didactic poem in our language, though we have not overlooked the occasional splendour of Akenside,† or the general elegance of Dyer. There are some flat passages, and some weak and unpoetical expressions, as ii. 100,—

> Besides there often lurks some nameless, strange,
> Peculiar thing," &c.

And iii. 174,—

> But some one part is weaker than the rest.

Again, iv. 167,—

> ——— the busy mind
> Finds in yourself a theme to pore upon;
> It finds you miserable, or makes you so,

and others of a like nature; and, notwithstanding the example of Pope, then fresh before the eyes of all surrounding poets, Armstrong in his Poem of Taste has from indolence or carelessness admitted a rhyme so slovenly and incorrect as to offend both the eye and ear of the reader:

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* See Pinkerton's Maitland Poems, vol. i. p. cxxxix. "Armstrong's Tragedy of the Fond Marriage is extremely well written, but far too melancholy. *Mad* tragedies ought only to be acted in Bedlam."—Rev.

† "Mr. Meyrick, a retired apothecary and surgeon (says Mr. Bucke, in his Life of Akenside, p. 30), knew Armstrong, the author of the Art of Preserving Health. 'He ruined himself,' said he, 'by that foolish performance of his, "the Economy of Love." How, in the name of heaven! could he ever expect that a woman would let him enter her house again after that? The man was a fool!'" Mr. Bucke goes on to say,—"Akenside and Armstrong published their principal poems in the same year. They appealed to the consent of mankind in opposite directions; for, if the poem on the Pleasures of Imagination is rich in materials, and brilliant in imagery and versification, the Art of Preserving Health is as remarkable for its simplicity of style, and a total rejection of ornament. Their success as *poets* is said to have equally retarded their success as *physicians*. They associated occasionally, but their characters never assimilated. *Akenside*, solemn in manner, but engaging and polite, except when unwarrantably put upon, when he became irritable, though never overbearing. Armstrong relapsed into a morbid sensibility, the languid listlessness of which is said to have damped the vigour of his intellectual efforts to that degree that some have even supposed he sat for the following picture in Thomson's Castle of Indolence,

> With him was sometimes join'd, in silent walk, &c.

We may add that Armstrong is praised in Cuthbert Shaw's satirical poem called 'The Race,' in which 'his great abilities, both in sentiment and diction,' are commended."—Rev.

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"For I would rather never judge than *wrong*
That friend of all men, generous *Fenelon*."

We have now only to add a few notices which may be useful to those who hereafter may wish to give a fuller account of the author and of his writings: quite contented if our humble industry should be of assistance to critics of Mr. Cary's talents and knowledge—like the Lampadophoroi of old, waiting to light the sons of genius as they tread through the portals of criticism. Our old friend Mr. Smith tells us, in his Life of Nollekens (ii. 420), that Sir Joshua Reynolds and Armstrong were Fuseli's best friends, the latter of whom frequently noticed him in the newspapers. Mr. Northcote recollects one of Armstrong's paragraphs running something like this: "Parry may learn from Reynolds that there is one now unknown and unpatronised, who will astonish, terrify, and delight all Europe." Now, this very paragraph has been transferred by its author from the newspapers, and placed among his Sketches or Essays, and may be found in the one headed, "The Influence of Climate on Genius," vol. ii. p. 236. See also Chalmers' Lives of the British Poets, vol. xvi. p. 518, who says that "Fuseli speaks highly in favour of the general benevolence of Armstrong's character." For his unfortunate attack on Wilkes, Churchill lampooned him in "The Journey," laying him as the last illustrious victim on the bodies of all the other living poets of the day, whom he had previously mangled.

Churchill's satire, in its coarseness and virulence, disarms itself; and, as we read the following lines, we feel how much the exaggeration of the writer has added to the crime which he undertakes to punish and revenge.

Let them with *Armstrong* pass the term of light,
But not one hour of darkness. When the night
Suspends this mortal coil, when memory wakes,
When, for our past misdoings, conscience takes
A deep revenge; when, by reflection led,
She draws his curtains, and looks comfort dead,
Let every muse be gone. In vain he turns,
And tries to pray for sleep; an Ætna burns—
A more than Ætna—in his coward breast,
And guilt, with vengeance arm'd, forbids him rest.
Though soft as plumage from young Zephyr's wing,
His couch seems hard, and no relief can bring;
Ingratitude hath planted daggers there,
No good man can deserve, no brave man bear.

We do not know how far Armstrong was affected by this attack, or whether the irritation of his wounded spirit could be soothed by praise, for we find in a volume of not common occurrence a Latin ode in his praise, "Ad ingenium virum, tum Medicis tum Poeticis Facultatibus præstantem Joannem Armstrong, M. D. Ode;" as it would appear, exhorting him to sing the praises of the Duke of Cumberland, after his Scotish victories:

——— Agmine
Clarum triumphato rebelli
Tolle ducem, auspiciis paternis,
Campos volantem per Caledonios
(Ales minister cui Jovis) impetus
Hydræque tundentur feroces,
Herculeo penitus vigore.

The verses are signed "Joannes Theobald, 1747."*

* For further and fuller information concerning *Armstrong*, the reader is referred

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Of Dr. DARWIN's character, Mr. Cary has given the leading characteristics, and as much anecdote as will illustrate it, and satisfy the curiosity of most readers. Of his poetry he thus speaks.

"An Italian critic, following a division made by Plotinus, has distributed the poets into three classes, which he calls the musical, the amatorial, and the philosophic. In the first, he places those who are studious of softness and harmony in their numbers; in the second, such as content themselves with describing accurately the outward appearances of real or fanciful objects; and in the third, those who penetrate to the qualities of things, draw out their hidden beauties, and separate what is really and truly fair from that which has only its exterior semblance. Among the *second* of these, Darwin might claim for himself no mean station. It was, indeed, a notion he had taken up, that as the ideas derived from *visible* objects (to use his own words) are more distinct than those derived from any other source, the words expressive of those ideas belonging to *vision* make up the principal part of poetic language. So entirely was he engrossed by this persuasion, as, too frequently, to forget that the admirers of poetry have not only eyes but ears and hearts also; and that therefore harmony and pathos are required of the poet, no less than a faithful delineation of visible objects. Yet there is something in his versification also that may be considered as his own. His numbers have less resemblance to Pope's, than Pope's to those of Dryden. Whether the novelty be such as to reflect much credit on the inventor, is another question. His secret was, I think, to take those lines in Pope which seemed to him the most diligently elaborated, and to model his own upon them. But with those forms of verse which he borrowed more particularly from Pope, in which one part is equally balanced by the other, and of which each is complete in itself without reference to those which precede or follow it, he has mingled one or two others that had been used by our elder poets, but almost entirely rejected by the refiners of the couplet measure till the time of Langhorne; as where the substantive and its epithet are so placed, that the latter makes the end of an iambic in the *second*, and the former the beginning of a trochee in the *third* foot.

And showers | thĕ still | snōw frŏm | his hoary urns.
Or dart | thĕ rēd | flāsh thrŏugh | the circling band.

* * * * *

Or where they make the end of an iambic in the first, and the beginning of a spondee in the second foot, as

Thĕ wān | stārs glim'mering through its silver train.

* * * * *

Thĕ bright | drōps rōl'ling from her lifted arms.

* * * * *

There is so little complexity in the construction of his sentences, that they may generally be reduced to a few of the first and simplest rules of syntax. On these he rings what changes he may, by putting the verb before its nominative or vocative case. Thus in the Temple of Nature:

On rapid feet o'er hills, and plains and rocks,
Speed the scared leveret and rapacious fox:
On rapid pinions cleave the fields above,
The hawk descending and escaping dove, &c.

* * * * *

Sometimes he alternates the forms; as

In Eden's groves, the cradle of the world,
Bloom'd a fair tree with mystic flowers unfurl'd;

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to Campbell's History of Scottish Poetry, p. 222; Miss Burney's Reminiscences, vol. i. p. 19; Life of Fuseli, by Knowles, i. p. 47—59; Forbes's Life of Beattie, vol. i, p. 204; Physic and Physicians, vol. ii. p. 279. See conversation between Armstrong and Wilkes, in Wilkes's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 204—211. Boswell, in a letter to Wilkes, writes—"In Sir Alexander Dick's large collection of letters from eminent and ingenious men, I find a great many from Dr. Armstrong, some of which are very good." Vid. Wilkes's Letters, vol. iv. p. 320.—REV.

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On bending branches, as aloft it sprung,
Forbid to taste, the fruit of knowledge hung;
Flow'd with sweet innocence the tranquil hours,
And love and beauty warm'd the blissful bowers.

The last line, or the middle of the last line, in almost every sentence throughout his poems, begins with a conjunction affirmative or negative, *and*, or *nor*; and this last line is often so weak, that it breaks down under the rest. Thus in this very pretty impression, as it may almost be called, of an ancient gem:

So playful Love on Ida's flowery sides
With ribbon-rein the indignant lion guides;
Pleased on his brindled back the lyre he rings,
And shakes delirious rapture from the strings;
Slow as the pausing monarch stalks along,
Sheathes his retractile claws, and drinks the song,
Soft nymphs on timid step the triumph view,
And listening fauns with beating hoofs pursue;
With pointed ears the alarmed forest starts,
And love and music soften savage hearts.

* * * * *

And in his lines on the Eagle, from another gem:—

So when with bristling plumes the bird of Jove,
Vindictive, leaves the argent fields above,
Borne on broad wings the guilty world he awes,
And grasps the lightning in his shining claws—

where I cannot but observe the peculiar beauty of the epithet applied to the plumes of the eagle. It is the right translation of the word by which Pindar has described the ruffling of the wings on the back of Zetes and Calaïs.

————πτεροῖσιν νῶτα πε-
φρίκοντας ἄμφω πορφυρέοις.—Pyth. 4, 326.

* * * * *

As the singularity of his poems caused them to be too much admired at first, so are they now more neglected than they deserve. There is about as much variety in them as in a bed of tulips, of which the shape is the same in all, except that some are a little more rounded at the points than others; yet they are diversely streaked and freckled, with a profusion of gay tints, in which the bizarre (as it is called by the fanciers of that flower) prevails. They are a sight for one half hour in the spring, and no more; and are utterly devoid of odour."*

This, in a short compass, is all that need be said on Darwin's system of versification, which is soon found by the reader to be very monotonous and tiresome, notwithstanding the occasional splendour of the imagery, and the moving *diorama* of pictures which it presents to the fancy. Sometimes, however, in his endeavours to increase the natural grandeur and effect of objects, he becomes absurd; and sometimes, in venturing to elevate the familiar, and dignify the artificial, his images are repulsive to our taste and feeling of propriety. We remember a poet of the present day laughing as he repeated,

Rolls the gilt landau o'er the velvet lawn,
Of beaux and belles displays a glittering throng,
And soft airs fan them as they glide along, &c.

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* On Miss Seward's claim to the opening lines in Darwin's poem, see her Letters, vol. iii. p. 154, and vol. v. p. 333. See also Richardson's Literary Leaves, vol. ii. p. 85, and Gent. Mag. 1783, for May, where the lines are. There are some verses by Darwin in his Phytologia, p. 429, on the Art of pruning Wall Trees, and p. 528, Address to Swilcar Oak. See also Memoirs of Mr. Taylor of Norwich, vol. i. p. 117, Mr. Benzler's letter on Darwin's poetry, and Mr. Southey's review of Sayer's works in Quarterly Review, No. LXIX. p. 198.—REV.

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Of his Love of the Plants, our judicious Critic observes:—

"Here the fiction is puerile, and built on a system which is itself in danger of vanishing into air. At the end of the second canto, *the Muse takes a dish of tea*, which I think is the only thing of any consequence that is done throughout. The second part has been charged with an immoral tendency; but Miss Seward has observed, with much truth, that it is a burlesque upon morality to make the amours of the plants responsible at its tribunal; and that the impurity is in the imagination of the reader, not in the pages of the poet. For these amours, he might have found a better motto than that which he has prefixed from Claudian,* in the following stanza of Marini.

Ne' fior ne' fiori istessi Amor ha loco,
Ama il giglio il ligustro e l'amaranto,
E Narciso e Giacinto, Ajace e Croco,
E con la bella Clitia il vago Acanto;
Arde la Rosa di vermiglio foco,
L'odor sospiro e la rugiada è pianto:
Ride la Calta, e pallida e essangue
Vinta d'amor la violetta langue.

Adone, Canto 6.

He was apt to confound the odd with the grotesque, and to mistake the absurd for the fanciful.† By an excellent landscape painter now living, I was told that Darwin proposed as a subject for his pencil, a shower, in which there should be represented *a red-breast holding up an expanded umbrella in its claws!*"

Of Christopher Anstey, the author of the popular poem of "The Bath Guide," it is said:—

"A painter and a poet were, perhaps, never more similar to each other in their talents than the contemporaries Bunbury and Anstey. There is in both an admirable power of seizing the ludicrous and the grotesque in their descriptions of persons and incidents in familiar life; and this accompanied by an elegance which might have seemed scarcely compatible with that power. There is in both an absence of any extraordinary elevation or vigour; which we do not regret, because we can hardly conceive but that they would be less pleasing if they were in any respect different from what they are. Each possesses a perfect facility and command over his own peculiar manner, which has secured him from having any successful imitator.‡ Yet as they were both employed in representing the fortuitous and

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* See Claudian de Nupt. Honorii et Mariæ, l. 65. In the edition of Claudian by J. M. Gesner, which probably was the one used by Darwin, in his note on this passage he mentions a poem that may have suggested to Darwin his own. He says, "Suavissimum est Adrian. Van Rogen Carmen Elegiacum de Amoribus et Connubiis Plantarum, L. B. 1732, 4to." This poem we possess.—Rev.

† In Darwin's Notes on the Winds, appended to his Economy of Vegetation (Note xxxiii, p. 90) we meet with the following, which deserves being more widely circulated, "Though the immediate cause of the destruction or reproduction of great masses of air at certain times, when the wind changes from north to south, or from south to north, cannot yet be ascertained; yet as there appears *greater* difficulty in accounting for the change of wind from any other known causes, we *may still suspect that there exists in the Arctic and Antarctic circles a* BEAR *or* DRAGON, *yet unknown to philosophers, which at times suddenly drinks up, and as suddenly, at other times, vomits out, one fifteenth part of the atmosphere;*" and hope that this or some future age will learn how to govern and demonstrate a monster which might be rendered of such important service to mankind!!"—Rev.

‡ The originality of Anstey's style, humour, and versification, is generally allowed; but there is something not very far distant from it in one of *Charles Cotton's* Poems called "The Journey," of which, as the volume is not common, we will give a specimen.

Why faith, quoth I, friend, if your liquor be such,
For the best ale in England it is not too much,
Let's have it, and quickly. O, Sir! you may stay,
A pot in your pate is a mile on your way;
Come, bring out a bottle here presently, wife,
Of the best Cheshire *Hum* he e'er drank in his life.
Straight out came the mistress in waistcoat of silk,
As clear as a milk maid, and white as her milk,
With visage as oval and sleek as an egg,
As straight as an arrow, as right as my leg;

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transient follies, which the face of society had put on in their own day, rather than in portraying the broader and more permanent distinctions of character and manners, it may be questioned whether they can be much relished out of their own country, and whether, even there, the effect must not be weakened as fatuity and absurdity shall discover new methods of fastening ridicule upon themselves. They border more nearly on farce than comedy. They have neither of them any thing of fancy, that power which can give a new and higher interest to the laughable itself, by mingling it with the marvellous, and which has placed Aristophanes so far above all his followers. When Anstey ventures out of his own walk, he does not succeed so well. It is strange that he should have attempted a paraphrase of St. Paul's eulogium on Charity, after the same task had been so ably executed by Prior. If there is anything, however, that will bear repetition, in a variety of forms, it is that passage of scripture; and his verses, though not equal to Prior's, may still be read with pleasure."

Mr. Cary has observed, "that the Latin translation of Gray's Elegy has more than usual crampness." This is true, though he was assisted in it by an excellent scholar and good poet, Dr. Roberts, of Eton. But Gray justly observed, in a letter to him, that the subject was not a good one for a translation, as it abounded in images and expressions which belonged to modern times. We have not Gray's letter by us, but this we think was his meaning; and certainly the "curfew" and "long-drawn aisle," and "pealing anthem," could not be transferred into a dead language, without losing much of their peculiar and appropriate signification; and yet this very ode was subsequently selected by several learned men as an example of their scholarship and skill in Greek versification,* in preference

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A courtsey she made as demure as a sister,
I could not forbear, but alighted and kist her,
Then ducking another, with most modest mien,
The first word she said, was—Wilt please you walk in?
I thanked her, but told her, I then could not stay
For the haste of my business did call me away.
She said she was sorry it fell out so odd,
But if, when again I should travel that road,
I would stay there a night, she assured me the nation
Should nowhere afford better accommodation.
Meanwhile my spruce landlord had broken the cork,
And called for a bodkin,—No! he had a fork, &c.

* * * *

A guide I had got who demanded great vails
For conducting me over the mountains of Wales,
Twenty good shillings, which sum very large is,
Yet that would not serve, but I must bear his charges:
And yet, for all that, rode astride on a beast,
The worst that e'er went on three legs I protest;
It certainly was the most ugly of jades,
His hips and his rump made a right ace of spades,
His sides were two ladders, well spree-gall'd withall,
His neck was a shelve, and his head was a mall,
For his colour, my pains and my trouble I'll spare,
For the creature was wholly denuded of hair, &c.

Some of the lines even sound as coming from the belfry of The Bath Guide—

Awhile I was doubtful, and stood in a muse
Not knowing, amidst all that choice, how to choose,
Till a pair of black eyes, darting full in my sight,
From the rest of the maidens did carry me quite;
I took the glass from her, and while off it went,
I half dealt, I fancied, a health to the saint, &c.—Rev.

* It is some time since we saw or read these translations; but we recollect that Dr. Newbery of Eton, Mr. Tew of the same place, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Stephen

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to many much more adapted to the purpose, both in imagery and expression. To those who would wish to know more particulars concerning Anstey and his poetry, we refer them to Madame D'Arblay's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 33, 80, &c.; and to the Biographical Dictionary of Useful Knowledge, wherein the freedom of his poetry is much censured. We may add, that when Anstey was presented to Warburton, he said,—"Young man, I will give you a piece of advice: you have written a highly successful work—never put pen to paper again;" and perhaps some of our readers may like to know that *Lord Ringbone* in this celebrated poem is intended for *Lord Chancellor Northington.**

As regards the poetry of BEATTIE, we have nothing to add to a few remarks which we made in a late number on some weak and faulty passages, as we considered them to be, in the Minstrel; and we agree with Mr. Campbell, that the plan of this poem was not well constructed, and that his projected continuation could not have been made to harmonize with the opening scenes of the fable. The romantic education of the Minstrel, in the wild seclusion of nature, and amid the dream of youthful imagination and poetic sensibility, would have little fitted him for his future destiny, for the active walks of public life, and the duties of the patriot and the statesman. It was not, we think, the death of Dr. Gregory, but the embarrassment of a perplexed subject, that brought this poem to an abrupt conclusion; and the author in the second canto must have felt its growing difficulties and imperfections.†

The account given of the Syr Martyn of MICKLE is sufficiently favourable. Its early parts are the best, and surely it would not have been difficult, even with inventive powers of a common class, to have brought the story to a better conclusion. To Mr. Cary's account of the "Lusiad" we may add an anecdote or two, by way of supplement. Mr. D'Israeli informs us that Mickle, having dedicated his translation to a certain Lord, had the mortification of finding, by the discovery of a

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Weston were competitors for the Classical Honours. Dr. Cooke of King's, had previously printed his translation at the end of Aristotle's Poetics. Dr. Nares reviewed these poems in the British Critic. At the end of his "Horatius Collatus," Stephen Weston printed a Greek translation of two of Horace's Odes, viz. Lib. iii. Ode 13, "O fons Blandusiæ;" and Lib. iv. Ode 1, "Intermissa, Venus, diu"—of which we recollect he has translated,

"Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles."

——— νῦν σ' Ἄρεος πέδω
Ἐν ποίῃ πτερόεντ' ἔπω,
Νῦν ἐν κύμασιν αἰνὲ κυλινδρικοῖς.!!

This little volume is dedicated to Sir George Baker, without giving him his title of dignity—a singular omission.—REV.

* His poem called "*The Parish Priest dissected,*" 4to. 1774, was suppressed by the author, and not reprinted in his works. Many of Anstey's Letters to Dodsley his publisher are in existence, in which he alludes to the persons satirised in his poetry, and which, if printed, would go far to form a key to that work. They are full of wit and satire.—REV.

† Mr. Cary mentions (p. 305) the portrait of Beattie by Reynolds, with the allegorical figures attending. This portrait is now almost entirely ruined; the glazing and all the superficial colours have been rubbed off, especially on the principal figure, and the face of the moralist and poet answers to the account given by Mr. Campbell of him, as having sought oblivion of his griefs—in his cups.—REV.

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friend, that he had kept it in his possession three weeks before he could collect sufficient intellectual desire to cut open the first page. Mickle first published specimens of this translation in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1771, and soon after printed the first book of the Lusiad at Oxford. See an account of his dedication in Chalmers's Lives of the British Poets, p. 809. It is said that to *Adam Smith's* insinuations he owed the loss of the patron to whom he dedicated this poem; but as this story is not authenticated, we, from our knowledge of Adam Smith's character, must withhold our belief. A critic, who has compared the translation with the original,* informs us that passages of ten, twenty, thirty lines, are continually inserted by Mickle; and in one place he has introduced above three hundred lines. Mickle translated the Lusiad † as a speculation, thinking the subject would excite national interest, and procure him patronage. The English Lusiad, he says, is therefore a rifacciamento in another language, rather than a translation. We must however add, that in our opinion the translation on the whole is very successful, and the poetry spirited and harmonious.

If any persons are still interested in the history or writings of HAYLEY, they will be gratified by the account of him given by Mr. Cary, and especially by the notices of his domestic habits, communicated by Mrs. Opie. His poetry, we think, has nearly passed away from the public curiosity, but his name will live in conjunction with that of Cowper. We once visited his seat at Eartham, which though much praised by him for the beauty of its situation, and certainly in a fine part of a fine country, was grievously spoilt by a hill which rose abruptly and close in front of the house, and entirely shut out the scenery. This was probably the reason that Hayley's library and sitting-room was up stairs, where a somewhat better prospect might be obtained. The masses of dark wood which acted so forcibly on Cowper's mind, when he was visiting there, and gave such a depression to his spirits, were those on the left of the view, and are part of the domain of Lady Newburgh, at Slindon. From the hill which we have before mentioned, and which terminates the garden grounds, the eye commanded a distant and pleasing prospect of the country, sloping downwards to the sea at Bognor. Mr. Cary has mentioned the degree of intercourse that took place between Hayley and Dr. Cyril Jackson, when the latter retired to Felpham; as we have heard the story, we think from what we know of the Dean's manner, that the original language is more likely to have been preserved. Hayley had expressed a wish to be on friendly terms with the Dean, and sent some message or letter to that purpose. The answer returned was, that Dr. Jackson would have no objection *to buy his butter of Mr. Hayley*, but of further intercourse he was by no means desirous. We remember also that Mr. Miller says

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* See Annual Review, vol. ii. p. 575, on the conduct of Mickle's Lusiad. See criticism in Vigors' Essay on Poetic License, p. 212, &c. An early poem of Mickle's, on passing through the Parliament Close, is given in Campbell's History of Scottish Poetry, p. 244.—REV.

† We have heard that in an early edition of Camoens at Lord Holland's, at the bottom of the title-page a melancholy testimony is written in an old Spanish hand, which states that *the writer saw Camoens die in an hospital at Lisbon, without even a blanket to cover him.* Sir W. Jones, in his Commentaria Poes. Asiat. p. 285, praises "Camoensium Lusitanum, cujus Poesis adeo venusta est, adeo polita, ut nihil esse possit jucundius: interdum vero, adeo elata, grandiloqua et sonora, ut nihil fingi possit magnificentius."—REV.

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Hayley never went to church. We are acquainted with a gentleman who for several years held the curacies of Eartham and Lavington; he told us that he had a poet in each parish, *Sergeant*, the author of the Mine, and *Hayley*; that one was never absent and the other never present at divine service.* One anecdote more we may mention from its singular curiosity, but whether it is founded on truth we have had no opportunity of ascertaining, possessing only a late edition of the book mentioned. It is said that Hayley published *two* editions of his Life of Milton, one addressed to the King, and free from the leaven of democratic principles; the other for his friends, with notes strongly tinctured with this pernicious infatuation; for this see Seward's Letters, vol. iv. p. 46, and, we think, Wrangham's Life of Zouch, i. p. lxxxv.

NEW CROSS AT GLASTONBURY.

(With an Engraving.)

Mr. Urban, *Tottenham, Aug.* 6.

THE ancient Market Cross which formerly stood in the centre of the two principal streets of the town of Glastonbury was a building of some antiquity, having been erected in the early part of the sixteenth century. It was taken down about the year 1806. There was an ancient conduit close by it which supplied the town with excellent water, but which was also removed about the same time, or soon after, leaving a large open area. In the centre of this open space a new and handsome cross has recently been erected, at the instance of Thomas Porch Porch, esq. of the Abbey House, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Benj. Ferrey, the architect, of Bedford street, Bedford square, who has recently been engaged in the repairs of the cathedral of Wells.

This new cross is an elegant structure, composed of the Bath freestone. It is of a mixed style of architecture, conceived upon the outline of the famous conduit at Rouen, and from the elegant crosses of Geddington and Waltham, both of which were erected by King Edward the First, to the memory of his consort Queen Eleanor.

The Glastonbury new cross is about 38 feet high, presenting a noble and imposing appearance, and may be considered a great ornament to the town. It is hexangular, and highly enriched with tabernacle work and foliage.

The old market cross was quadrangular, with clustered columns at each angle, and one in the centre, which was higher than the others. It was surmounted by rude wooden carving, representing a naked man, seated, his legs perhaps never finished, but made to fix into the place for which it was first made. This figure was designated Jack Stag. It was broken down when the building itself was removed; but was preserved by Mr. Rood, a chymist and druggist, who had some taste for antiquities; he put it together, and placed it in the lime-stone wall of the garden of his house, between the Old George Inn and North-load street, where it is now to be seen. The under part is an antique stone bracket, placed there to support the mutilated figure. The house is at this time in the occupation of Miss Rood, his daughter.

It is not known at this time who this figure was intended to represent; possibly some of your readers may be able to give an account of this worthy, which will be acceptable.

Yours, &c. W. R.

* We must observe, however, that if he never went to church, he wrote some lines from Tasso in his Bible expressive of his faith, which probably he thought did as well; remember the two last were,

"Mandando al ciel il suo gentil pensiero
Vive la sua vita soave e chiara."—Rev.

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SOME REMARKS ON A NEGLECTED FACT IN BRITISH HISTORY.

(*Continued from vol. XXV. p. 257.*)

Burhbot and Brygcbot.

I HAVE now arrived at the consideration of those other sections of the *trinoda necessitas* to which our ancestors gave the names of burhbot and brygcbot. From each of these, as institutes unknown to the pure Anglo-Saxon, I shall have no difficulty in drawing the same conclusion which the other element in that collection of political obligations afforded me in my last paper.

It is probable *à priori* that the two sections referred to, though found amongst a Teutonic people, and shadowed forth under a Teutonic name, may not, for those reasons merely, be entitled to claim a like Teutonic parentage; for territorial *onera* were well known to the imperial law, and under its directions were disseminated through all the scenes of Roman action.* And, on the other hand, it is demonstrable that they were wholly unknown to the Germanic people, whose customs did not sanction or permit any principle, or modification of a principle, by which such an exaction as either of those bots could be enforced.

The means, however, of determining this point by historical evidence are neither remote nor difficult of access; and such a question cannot be considered trivial or uninteresting when it is suggested by reflection that a satisfactory solution of it may add another proof to those which have been already given of the real origin of our English population.

The following extracts from the Roman law will shew the existence of certain obligations connected with, or rather inseparable from, land, which in their purpose and effect fulfilled the same ends as those to which the Anglo-Saxon threefold necessity was directed:—

"Omnes provinciarum rectores literis moneantur ut sciant ordines atque incolas urbium singularum muros vel novos debere facere vel veteres firmiter renovare, scilicet hoc pacto, impendiis ordinandis ut adscriptio currat pro viribus singulorum, deinde adscribantur pro æstimatione operis futuri territoria civium, ne plus poscatur aliquid quam necessitas impetraverit, neve minus, ne instans impediatur effectus. Oportet namque per singula non sterilia juga (*rect.* jugera) certa quoque distribui ut par cunctis præbendorum sumptuum necessitas imponatur." (Cod. lib. 8, tit. 12, § 12.)

"Ad portus et aquæductus et murorum instaurationem sive extructionem omnes certatim factâ operarum collatione instare debent." (Ibid. § 7.)

"Ut prætor prohibeat exactores tributorum suscipere et exequi mandata quæ malo modo a sede præfecti exeunt de muris reficiendis, de viis sternendis, et aliis oneribus infinitis."†

These quotations might easily be multiplied, but there is enough, I think, to demonstrate the proposition which is the subject of this paper.

The close correspondence between the Roman law, as it appears in these extracts, and the Anglo-Saxon custom, combined with the total want of evidence, or, more strictly speaking, the impossibility that the institutions under consideration should have had a Germanic origin, independent of the other, or simultaneous with it, leave to the reader's reasoning powers no conclusion, except to refer them to the Roman conquerors of Britain.

This department of imperial law was preserved by the Franks and Lombards, and, although wanting the peculiar denomination of the Anglo-Saxons, there is every proof that the administration of it was regulated by the same principles, and conducted in the same manner. And here also a few quotations will furnish a clear and just idea upon the whole subject.‡

* Cod. Theod. lib. 11, tit. 3. "Sine censu vel reliquis fundum comparari non posse."

† The burhbot appears in a charter of Aldred (temp. Edw. Confessor, A.D. 1049) under a name which identifies it with the Roman appellation,—"And sy this land ælces thinges freols butan *weall geweorce* and bryge geweorce, and ferd socne and ciric sceatte," &c. (Hickes' Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septemtrionalium, Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica et Mæsogothica, vol. i. p. 142.) This is, even in terms, the *murorum instauratio* of the foregoing quotation from the Imperial Laws.

‡ Heineccii Corpus Juris Germanici veteris. Hall. Mag., 1738.

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"Ut pontes publici qui per bannum fieri solebant, anno præsenti in omni loco restaurentur."—(Capit. 5, Car. Magni, A.D. 819, c. 17).

"De pontibus publicis destructis placuit nobis ut hi qui jussionem nostram in reparandis pontibus contempserunt, volumus et jubemus ut omnes homines nostri in nostram veniant præsentiam rationes reddere, cur nostram jussionem ausi sint contemnere; comites autem reddant de eorum pagentibus cur eos non constrinxerint, ut hoc facerent, aut nobis nuntiare neglexerint."—(Capit. Wormsat. A.D. 829.)

"De pontibus vero vel reliquis his similibus operibus, quæ per antiquam consuetudinem ecclesiastici homines per justitiam cum reliquo populo facere debent, hoc præcipimus ut ecclesiæ rectores eos interpellant, et eis, secundum quod possibile fuerit, portio deputetur ut per alium exactorem ecclesiastici homines ad opera non compellantur; si vero opus suum constituto die adimpletum non habuerint, liceat comiti pro pœnâ propositi operis eos pignorare juxta æstimationem vel quantitatem imperfecti operis quousque perficiatur."—(LL. Lothar. 1, c. 41).

"Ut de restauratione ecclesiæ vel ponte faciendo aut stratâ restaurandâ, omnia generaliter faciant homines sicut antiqua fuit consuetudo, et non interponatur immunitas nec pro hac re ulla occasio perveniat."—(LL. Pippin, c. 5).

These extracts show many circumstances which have a striking similarity to the ancient English law, and clearly point to a common source. The same tenderness and cherishing fondness for its offspring is conspicuous in each system, and both here and in France the burthens appeared so precious in the eyes of the rude politicians of the times, and so necessary to the well-being of the State, that the Church, although so favoured and privileged in other respects, could but rarely insinuate or extort the grace of a dispensation.

The earnest but simple manner in which these duties are impressed upon the mind of the subject in the Anglo-Saxon laws* finds an exact counterpart in some of the foregoing extracts from the continental codes, and all show how thoroughly this useful political enactment, though of Roman growth, had adapted itself to the reflective and practical genius of the German conquerors. It is remarkable that the *arcis munitio*, so prominent a component of the Anglo-Saxon triad, does not literally occur in the Frankish or in the Lombardic constitutions; but there is still no room to doubt that it was an existing *onus* along with the others. In the same manner, the restoration of the roads of England is not explicitly stated to be an Anglo-Saxon *neod*.† But none can hesitate to believe that it was so here, as in France. We have found it amongst the provisions of Pepin, and its mention there in terms more closely connects the Frankish custom with the imperial institute.

The reparations in France were commanded *per bannum*. In like manner the *trinoda necessitas* was embodied in a *geban*‡ or *edictum* of the Anglo-Saxon king.

The exaction from the landholder was the labour of his tenants. This was also the case in England; the term *geweorc*, which is in common application, intimates the fact, and a charter of Queen Eleanor, afterwards recited, more clearly shows it. The prevalent scarcity of money had compelled the Saxon monarchs to deviate from the known system of a specific

* Ethelred's Domas. c. 26. (Thorpe's edition of the Anglo-Saxon laws.) "And beo man georne ymbe frithes bote and ymbe feos bote æghwar on earde and ymbe burhbote on æghwylce ende and ymbe bricbote and ymbe fyrdunga eac be thæm the man gernde áá thonne neod sy."

See also Cnut's Laws, c. 66, and Cnut's Domas. c. 10.

† The rubric to the 66th law of Cnut is "De viis publicis reficiendis," though the law itself refers only to the burhbot and brygcbot.

‡ Kemble's Diplomata, vol. 2, p. 119. Æthelbald of Mercia releases all monasteries and churches, "a publicis vectigalibus et ab omnibus operibus oneribusque nisi sola quæ communiter fruenda sunt, omnique populo, *edicto regis*, facienda jubentur, id est, instructionibus pontium, vel necessariis defensionibus arcium contra hostes non sunt renuenda." The "Rectitudines singularum personarum" says, "Thegenes lagu is thæt he sy his boc rihtes wyrthe, and thæt he threo thine of his lande do, fyrd færeld and burhbot and brygc geweorc. Eac of manegum landum mare land riht arist *to cyninges gebanne*, swylce is deorhege," &c.

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tribute, and to require from their subjects a direct contribution of their labour. The Roman land tax was thus changed into a personal service, arising out of the land.

The brygebot, agreeably to the true origin which I claim for it in the well-considered designs of Roman statesmen, not in the rash and hasty expedients of barbarians, would appear to have embraced in its obligation a great portion, perhaps originally the whole, of every shire. Beyond the expressions in the *diplomata*, there is certainly only one direct or decidedly explicit authority for this position; but the document to which I allude is sufficiently detailed and explanatory to bear this construction, and the expressions in no way warrant the assumption that the exception and not the rule is therein recorded—I mean the account of the reparation of the bridge at Rochester, which the Textus Roffensis has preserved. This record distributes and apportions the work *(geweorc)* in the following manner.*

"This is thære bric geweorc on Hrofesceastre.

Her syndon genamod tha land the man hi scæl of weorcan.

1. Ærest thære burge biscop fæth on thone earm to wercenne tha land peran, and threo gyrda to thillianne, and iii. sylla to lyccanne, thæt is, of Beorcstealle, and of Cucclestane, and of Frinondesbyrig, and of Stoce.

2. Thonne seo othre per gebyrath to Gyllingeham and to Cætham, and an gyrde to thillianne and iii. sylla to leccanne.

3. Thonne seo thridde per gebyrath eft thæm biscope, and thridde healf gyrd to thillianne, and iii. sylla to leccenne of Healingan, and of Trotesclive, and of Meallingan, and of Fliote, and of Stane, and of Pundene, and of Falchenham.

4. Thonne seo feorthe per thæs cinges, and feorthe healf gyrd to thillanne, and iii. sylla to leccanne of Æglesforda, and of eallan thæm læthe the therto lith, and of Ufanhylle, and of Aclea, and of thæm Smalanland, and of Cusintune, and of Dudeslande, and of Gysleardes lande, and of Wuldeham, and of Burhham, and of Aclesse, and of Horstede, and of Fearnlege, and of Terstane, and of Cealce, and of Hennhyste, and of Ædene.

5. Thonne is seo fifte per thæs Arcebiscopes to Wroteham, and to Maegthanstane, and to Wothringebyran, and to Netlestede, and to thæm twam Peccham, and to Æselbolte, and to Meranwyrthe, and to Lillanburnan, and to Swanatune, and to Offaham, and to Dictune, and to Westerham, and iiii. gyrda to thillanne, and iii. sylla to leccanne.

6. Thonne is syo seoxte per to Holingaburnan, and to eallan thæm læthe, and iiii. gyrda to thillianne, and iiii. sylla to leccenne.

7 and 8. Thonne is syo svyovethe, and syo eahtethe to Howaran, to wyrcenne, and fyfte healf gyrd to thillanne, and vi. sylla to lyccanne.

9. Thonne is syo nigatha per thæs Arcebiscopes thaet is syo land per æt thæm west ænde to Fliote, and to his Clyfe, and to Henham, and to Denetune, and to Melantune, and to Hludesdune, and to Meapeham, and to Snodilande, and to Berlingan, and to Peadleswyrthe, and to ealla tha Dænewaru, and iiii. gyrda to thillianne, and thryo sylla to leccanne."

The terms of this document excite and deserve great attention. Here are towns having bridges of their own, of equal or nearly equal magnitude and importance, to support; here also are villages and districts too remote from the episcopal seat to require or enjoy the fruit of their contributive labour, in an age when the communication of distant towns was difficult, and its practical benefits ill-understood or unvalued. What then can be the source of an institution apparently so incongruous? To what principle can we refer the explanation of so great a practical anomaly?

Before I attempt to answer this question, I will see what light the other incident, the burhbot, can afford. Upon this we have no other information than what the charters supply; and we are therefore not in so favourable a position in regard to the solution of the one riddle as of the other, unless the combination of the two may furnish a proof which each separately would fail in giving.

The burhbot, like the other, is an obligation upon *all* lands. In the diplomatic language, it is a general, a common, burthen. No terms can reach over a wider space than these and others of a similar bearing, which are applied to them in the Anglo-Saxon

* Hearne's Textus Roffensis, Oxon. 1720.

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conveyances. And where the landholder parts with a few hides in an unwalled village—a manor in the open country far from burghs and cities—still he transfers it imbued with the inextinguishable charges of the *trinoda necessitas*. The Saxon *burh* therefore is not the feudal city with its *banlieue*, which, as it applies its fortresses to its own exclusive protection and defence, so of necessity it is compelled to support their fabric by its own labour and exertions.

It has been seen that the brygcbot is not exacted from the township only in which the bridge itself is reared, but is a contribution from a vast extent of surrounding country. Like that, the burhbot also adopts for its application a wide and general range. In fact it is the relic of a Roman institution, circumscribed probably by the barbarians, and certainly modified by them. The nature of the imperial taxation (and the burhbot and brygcbot are but the reduction of a tax into its original elements) was comprehensive and general. It was the antipodes of locality, and the feature so conspicuous in the *trinoda necessitas* betrays its Roman origin, by distinguishing it from a true Teutonic usage. We have in the burhbot and brygcbot a glimpse of the old Roman world, where the country subserved the town, for the inhabitants of the latter were the proprietors of the general soil, and where the country had no social existence as such.* It is probable that at the close of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy the ancient *trinoda necessitas* was dying away. In Domesday there is no mention of it; and, instead of burhbot, we find mural mansions held *propter reparationem muri*.† From such a fact as this we may deduce the abrogation of the old custom; for, when tenants were specially bound to repair *ratione tenuræ*, the general necessity in that respect must have altogether ceased.‡

We shall therefore not err in ascribing to the development of feudalism the extinction of an obligation of too general and purely national an object to cohere with the narrow and illiberal forms of the other. It was impossible that a law of this nature, which represented in its character and spirit the fusive and centralizing power of the Roman polity, could long subsist side by side with the repulsive elements of feudalism. Its existence was bound up with that of the *allodia*,—a property in land coinciding with those principles which regulated the *ager privatus* of the Romans,—and, when the *allodia* were transformed into tenements of vassalage, the old obligation which had been incumbent upon them, and had been so religiously maintained while allodiality endured, gave place to a different form of imposition.

From what has preceded, the reader will have no difficulty in concluding that the burhbot and brygcbot of the Anglo-Saxon law were no part of its original system, but, on the contrary, were provincialisms found by the conquerors in their new seats, and retained by them from a regard to policy, and a sense of the necessities of an established government, which conquest had transferred into their own unpractised hands. And again, the further conclusion to be drawn from such a fact as the foregoing can only be contained in the position which I have before advanced and endeavoured to prove,—that the retention of a general Roman institute, of the importance and extensive applicability which the one under discussion possessed, could occur only upon the condition that the provincial Britons survived to teach, as well as to serve, their German masters. A similar truth has ever been obvious to the continental his-

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* Guizot, L'Histoire de la Civilization, 2d lecture.

† Introduction to Domesday, at Oxford.

‡ A charter of the dowager Queen Eleanor (during the absence of her son Richard) would lead us to suppose that ourhbot was then subsisting as a custom in boroughs: "Cum autem ob terræ turbationem Cantuariæ civitas fossatis et muris et aliis propugnaculis muniretur, *omnesque ad hoc compellerentur*, quidam homines prioris et conventus ecclesiæ Cant. *non de jure, non de consuetudine*, sed ad nostrarum precum instantiam ibidem operati sunt," &c. This charter guarantees the tenants of Christchurch, Canterbury, from their voluntary labours being taken at a future period as a precedent to their prejudice.

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torians in the investigation of their antiquities; but, though equally applicable to the facts of our own archæology, it has either not presented itself at all to the minds of our antiquaries, or it has been dismissed from their pages as an unsubstantial chimera, to yield a space to the wild reveries of the Celtic theory. But the mists of that pitiable illusion are now beginning to be dissipated, and Truth, with all her interesting and important consequences, unveils her brightness to those who do not mistake ignorance for knowledge, and obstinacy for zeal.

Doctors' Commons. H. C. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban,

IN the course of the preceding year a very severe attack having been made on the authenticity of the work of Richard of Cirencester in a German periodical, the "Rheinisches Museum, neue folge, vierten jahrgangs, drittes heft," published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, it may be of utility to enable our countrymen to see what are the objections which, it is supposed by a learned foreigner, may be urged with the greatest force against this reputed production of the middle ages, whose reputation on the whole has been very greatly rising during the last half century among the historical writers and antiquaries of our island. I have, accordingly, made a translation from the German of the dissertation in question, which I here send you. It is written by Mr. Wex, one of the contributors to the Rheinisches Museum, who is evidently a critic of ability; though the latter part of his paper, his Arguments III. and IV. and even the concluding part of II. are more carelessly, not to say unguardedly, drawn up than the former.

One preliminary remark may be made, that, though all due weight will be rendered both here and abroad to objections founded on just principles—and that there are weighty objections against the work of Richard, at present not cleared away, it is in vain to deny—yet our countrymen will not be readily inclined to give up this work, the internal evidences of which are supposed to be so good, and which is said to bear the test of local examination and proof in the different parts of the kingdom to which its contents apply. This work, besides, comes the more particularly recommended, having received the warm approbation of such men as Roy and Whitaker, as well as of others eminent for learning and research, and having repeatedly been found useful in the investigation of the early history of our island, its antiquities, and topography.

Yours, &c. Beale Post.

Bydews Place, near Maidstone,
Aug. 15, 1846.

Mr. Wex's Dissertation on Richard of Cirencester.

When treating of the history and geography of Roman Britain, the writers of English history, as Lingard, Lappenberg, and others, often refer to the supposed original work of Richard of Cirencester, a Benedictine monk of the fourteenth century, "De situ Britanniæ." Whitaker, in the first volume of his History of Manchester, speaking of him in his eighty-third and following pages, dates from the discovery of that work a new æra for the illustration of that most ancient period of the English history. As it happens that in that work whole passages from Tacitus have been taken, it occurred to me that I had found a very useful means of critically examining the text of those portions of this author, but soon it appeared that the whole work itself was a literary forgery—it is rare, for the last hundred years, that the English literati allow themselves to be thus tricked; particularly when the forger has not gone more artfully to work than the producer of pretended writings of Sanchoniathon.

Charles Julius Bertram, an Englishman, a professor in the naval school at Copenhagen, asserted in the year 1747, that he had discovered there an ancient manuscript, which he said came into his possession in an extraordinary manner, with many other curiosities. He sent a copy of it, with a fac-simile of three lines, to the celebrated antiquary Dr. Stukeley of London, who sounded the trumpet loudly at this presumed discovery, published a detailed analysis of it in London in 1757, and most urgently requested Professor Bertram to edit and print the newly discovered author. In consequence the work appeared in

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1758 at Copenhagen, with two other known authors, under the title Britannicarum gentium Historiæ antiquæ Scriptores tres, Ricardus Corinensis, Gildas Badonicus, Nennius Banchorensis. A new impression of Richard, with an English translation (Mr. Hatcher's edition), appeared at London in 1809, entitled, "The Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester, with the original treatise De situ Britanniæ, and a Commentary on the Itinerary."

The work contained a very early history of Britain, particularly of the conquest of the land by the Romans, in a general way, with detailed tables of the Roman roads. It is a seemingly confused compilation from the old writers, with a few immaterial alterations. It may be candidly owned, that the frequent deviations from the words of the quoted authors would be of import to the critical reader were the work really of the fourteenth century; but this Professor Bertram, the pretended finder of the manuscript, himself evidently fabricated it. I confidently use the expression without previous inquiries whether such manuscript is now to be found in Copenhagen. Bertram endeavoured to divert attention from himself, by bringing together notes in the form of observations on his author, whom he thus wished to identify more closely with the work. The commentary which he has appended is entitled "Caroli Bertrami Londinensis adnotationes ad Ricardi monachi de situ Britanniæ, lib. i. c. 1, 2." In this he shows himself a compiler of much reading, who was acquainted with all the passages in ancient authors in which Britain was mentioned, and takes occasion, from the writings of his monk, to make a display of his research. Thus we frequently read, "Errat Ricardus, nam apud Strabonem," &c. or "Nescio quid sibi velit Ricardus, nam Plinius. Lib. vi. &c."

I. *Proofs of spuriousness* are, however, the more particularly to be required. These may be arranged under four heads.

In the passages quoted from Tacitus, readings are often found which are taken from later editions, and have either arisen from casual errors of the press, or from the conjectures of the learned. For example, Tacitus says, Life of Agricola, c. 16, "Paullinus cognito provinciæ motu." Thus the manuscripts express, and both the oldest editions; but the Venetian edition of 1497 has it by an oversight of the printer "co cognito provinciæ motu." The later editors, who chiefly followed the same Venetian edition, have made out of that error of the press, "eo cognito provinciæ motu." This reading, which thus originated by chance, might only have been accounted as a variation of the original manuscripts, but a glance at the Venetian edition of 1497 will be sufficient to convince that the emendation of Ernesti is correct. This *eo* has our Richard.

Again, in the Life of Agricola, c. xi. our manuscripts have "Silurum colorati vultus torti plerumque crines et posita contra Hispaniam Iberos veteres trajecisse easque sedes habitasse fidem faciunt." Rhenanus alters "posita contra Hispaniam," into "in positu contra Hispaniam," and so many editors after him have it, as also Richard; but it is evident that, according to Muretus, "positâ contra Hispaniâ" should be read, and it would be strange should a notoriously false conjecture have been found in a manuscript used by Richard.* I could cite more passages in which, as quoted by Richard, conjectures from Rhenanus may be detected; but as several of these are correct, and consequently might have stood in the original text, these as proofs would have no weight: while to cite other alterations of the text by him would be too discursive and not be necessary; of much more moment is the question which may now be asked,

II. From whence had the English monk of the fourteenth century the Greek and Latin authors, fifteen in number, which he quotes? Whence had he Tacitus? and, above all, whence had he the Agricola of that author?

It is sufficiently known that in the seventh and eighth centuries England possessed important libraries which

* If the internal evidences otherwise of the work be good, the less account may be made of these verbal alterations, which may be considered as emendations of the editor from printed editions.—B. P.

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were rich in the Greek and Latin classics; but in the ninth century the monasteries were desolated by the Danes, the monks driven away, and the books burnt. Alfred the Great, at the commencement of whose reign there was no monastery remaining, complains repeatedly of the irreparable loss of the collected treasure of manuscripts of the archbishop Theodore, and of the abbots Hadrian and Benedict. What he furnished to supply the immediate want of books was by the later invasions of the Danes again lost. The monks after the tenth century shewed no inclination for science and learning; and, in regard to the later schools and academies, scholastic philosophy and rhetoric were solely in vogue. But even in the former centuries, rich in literary treasures, there was no Tacitus in England. Alcuin, who in his History of the Pontiffs celebrates the riches of the English libraries, knew of no Tacitus. Of the Roman historians (verse 1549,) he only names

Historici veteres, Pompeius, Plinius, ipse
Acer Aristoteles, rhetor quoque Tullius ingens.

The British historians of that time, Gildas, Nennius, Asser, and Bede, discover not the slightest acquaintance with the events intimately connected with their native land described by Tacitus.

As this objection, if proved, would appear to be insuperable, namely, that the English monk of the 14th century could not have had this classic at command, Stukeley observes that Mr. Widmore, librarian of the Westminster Archives, communicated to him some information he had discovered, from which it appeared that the monk Richard had received licence from his abbot, in the year 1391, to make a journey to Rome. This journey, which he apparently undertook between the years 1391 and 1397, he might have made useful to his literary pursuits. I will readily forego the suspicion that Mr. Widmore may have been in league with Bertram to impose on Stukeley. It may be very possible that the monk may have travelled for some purposes of his own, as we have no reason to doubt that there was such a monk. It would be quite obvious that a monk would have been sought out on whom to father the imposition, whose existence was not only known, but of whom proofs could be adduced that he was an author. Richard has left us a theological treatise, and, what is more important, an historical manuscript, entitled "Speculum Historiale de gestis regum Angliæ," on which work Whitaker, notwithstanding he is so warm an admirer of Richard, pronounces his judgment that it is mere worthless scribble. His words are, "The hope of meeting with discoveries as great in Saxon history as he has given us concerning the preceding period induced me to examine the work; but my expectations were greatly disappointed. The learned and deep antiquarian I found sunken into a mere novice in history; sometimes the copier of Huntingdon, but generally the transcriber of Geoffrey. Deprived of his Roman aids, Richard shewed himself to be as ignorant and injudicious as any of his illiterate contemporaries about him," (History of Manchester, vol. i. p. 90). Yet a person living in the 14th century thus ignorant is nevertheless credited to have been capable of making extracts from Greek and Latin authors which did not appear in print till the 15th!

Granting that Richard went to Rome, and there discovered a copy of Tacitus, he might have been expected in some part of his work to have expressed his surprise and joy at the acquisition. But no. He quotes Tacitus and other writers invariably in a way as if he had only to take them down from the bookshelves of his monastery. In one instance in which he professes to introduce sources of information discovered by himself, he prefaces them in the following highly impudent manner. "Ex Fragmentis quibusdam a duce quodam Romano consignatis et posteritati relictis sequens collectum est Itinerarium, ex Ptolemæo et aliunde nonnullis." According to this a Roman general has left behind him an Itinerary by which troops might regulate their marches in Britain! Stukeley remarks on this that the officer named was evidently Agricola, to which date he considered Richard's Itinerary to refer. This remark of Stukeley's is so childishly *naive* that it is not necessary to examine more closely what internal evidences

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there may be for the assertion. The details of that Itinerary, indeed, refer much more to the time of Antoninus.

Even it is questionable whether a manuscript of Agricola could be found in Rome in the fourteenth century. More skilfully would Bertram have arranged matters had he represented his monk to have travelled to Fulda and Corvey, where, through the scholars of Rabanus,* was preserved some knowledge of the writings of Tacitus, which were in the middle ages almost entirely concealed from the world, and where their manuscript chronicles existed in which information was introduced which had been derived from them. As to the first mention of Tacitus he is quoted by Ruodolfus Fuldensis in his Annals, as noted by Pertz, Monum. vol. I. p. 378, regarding the river which Cornelius Tacitus, who wrote concerning what was done by the Romans in that nation, as it is expressed, called Visurgis, but the moderns, Wisaraha. The same Ruodolfus has, in the translation of Saint Alexander, also noted in Pertz, vol. II. p. 675, made great use of the work of Tacitus called his Germania. From him Adamus Bremensis, in his Historia Ecclesiastica, c. v. borrows his extract, who names for his voucher, Einhardus. Presumably by Enhardus is meant the author of the first part of the Annales Fuldenses, who perhaps he supposed wrote the second part also, in which the extract occurs. It is by no means correct to coincide with Tross, who, in his notes on the Germania, p. 9, substitutes Meginhardus for Enhardus, which last-named person continued the Annales after Ruodolphus. Again, Tross in his work, p. 14, is the first who refers us to another writer of Chronicles, Freculphus, who twice names Tacitus. The same has printed, p. 50, the before known quotation from Cassiodorus, v. 2.

Of the "Agricola" of Tacitus, there is neither mention in the above Annals, which notice one of the other works of that author; nor is there elsewhere. Orosius, who twice names Tacitus, viii. 10, seems not to have known the "Agricola," since, whilst he relates in detail the expeditions of Cæsar and Claudius into Britain, he mentions absolutely nothing of the conquest of the land under Vespasian and Domitian.† Nor has he in his geographical description of the island aught in common with Tacitus. That Jornandes in his second chapter had "Agricola" before him I cannot for one consider so decided as U. Becker in his notes and dissertations on the Germania, p. 6; since the only thing which could have been borrowed from Tacitus is merely referable to arguments on the origin of the people of the country and physical appearances, which easily might have been derived from common sources, and perhaps from Livy, as they both treat of the subject. The question would at once become decided, if the manifestly corrupt passage in the second chapter of Jornandes, which reads—"Noctem quoque clariorem in extremâ ejus parte Memnis quam Cornelius etiam annalium scriptor narrat metallis plurimis copiosam," &c. could be so emended that it should become parallel with Tacitus' Agricola, c. 12. "Nox clara et extrema parte brevis." Instead of that Memnis, which others have Miniamque, the passage should possibly be "Noctem quoque clariorem in extremâ ejus parte minutamque, *i. e.* brevem, Cornelius annalium scriptor narrat," &c. The search would be of import to know whether Salvianus, whom I have not at hand, mentions the Agricola. Almost this could be decided by a passage which I find quoted by Lipsius on Agricola, c. 31, which has great resemblance with the said c. 31 of Agricola. The first editor of Tacitus

* Rabanus, abbot of the monastery of Fulda, near Hesse-Cassel, and afterwards archbishop of Mentz, was born in the year 785, and died 856. His works were printed in 1627 in 3 volumes, folio. (B. P.)

† Mr. Wex is mistaken here in two particulars. 1st. Orosius does not give a detailed account of Claudius' expedition, but only two or three lines: though he adds moral reflections at some length. 2dly. Orosius considered the conquest of Britain effected by Claudius though in fact only part was subdued; thence he does not speak of the wars in Britain, either under Vespasian or Domitian. The British chronicles follow him in this, and though indeed they mention Vespasian, yet it is only as the general of Claudius. (B. P.)

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Vendelinus de Spira, had moreover no manuscript of Agricola. Whence Franciscus Puteolanus received a copy is unknown up to the present time.*

III. Where the accounts cease derived from known authors there also ceases the manuscript of Richard, or rather that of Bertram.

At the end, a new section begins with a postea, followed by three asterisks, and the *reliqua desunt* of the editor. To have brought the work to a regular conclusion would have not been beneficial, as the monk could scarcely have found beyond the point to which he has conducted it more sources of information than we now possess. That the manuscript displays an artfully contrived chasm, just where we were expecting new historical facts, must occasion much surmise.†

IV. Great suspicion is excited by the accompanying map of Roman Britain.‡

In the work itself Richard remarks, "Adjuncta est mappa artificialiter descripta, quæ omnia loca evidenter exprimit, ut oculis intuearis quæ hactenus auribus in hoc capite percipiuntur." Nevertheless he says in the preface that the map is even of greater rarity and antiquity than Richard's work itself. This map, which is thus of the date of the middle ages, gives Britain nearly the same form as it is represented to have in the maps of the present day. Let a man imagine a tolerably correct and detailed map of Britain, drawn before the 14th century!§ Let a comparison be made with the map printed at Nuremburg about the end of the 15th century, after Marco Polo and Behaim had appeared, and let us be astonished at the production of this, to us, unknown master! It is true Richard's map is only a deviation from those of Ptolemy, in commonly known and well ascertained particulars. In the beginning of his manuscript he remarks, "Ptolemy compares the shape of Britain to the letter Z, but the inspection of maps of a later age sufficiently shows that this is not entirely true." Bertram observes on these words of Richard, "The author apparently means his own map, but the learned men of our day think differently." With eminent shamelessness he leaves here the learned to discuss his fabrication; Dr. Stukeley, the celebrated antiquary, may seriously have done so. We solely applaud Bertram for his discretion, that, as he has engraved on his map "Ipse delineavit ab originali et sculpsit," he did not also add an "ipse fecit" to the same.

Mr. Urban,

AS all your genealogical articles attract my attention, you will not be surprized to hear with what interest I have watched the correspondence between X. Y. and Wiltonensis, on fictitious origins of great families.

It is true that I consider an investigation of the points mooted by X. Y.

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* There might be a *primâ facie* reason why at one period manuscripts of Tacitus might be numerous. We are informed by Vopiscus in his life of the Emperor Tacitus, descendant of the historian who died A.D. 276, that the emperor ordered the works of his ancestor to be placed in all the libraries of the empire. As well as Orosius, Sidonius, who also lived in the 5th century, mentions Tacitus thrice. Mr. Wex himself here confirms that the occurrence of the works of Tacitus was not unfrequent in the prior part of the middle ages. (B. P.)

† The second and concluding book of Richard of Cirencester has a double chronology. The first is from the creation to the sacking of Rome by Alaric: this is chiefly occupied by British and British-Roman affairs, and is perfect. The second is a succession of Roman emperors, and of Roman proconsuls and commanders in Britain, which breaks off abruptly about the middle of the third century, a circumstance considered by Mr. Wex very suspicious. It may be observed, relatively to the point, that materials could not have been wanting for the compilation of the remaining period from authors who have treated of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries; and, the previous materials of this part having been acknowledged by Mr. Wex to be taken from authors who are known, it is evident there cannot be the least validity in the objection he here urges. (B. P.)

‡ With respect to ancient maps of Britain, those in Gough's British Topography may be consulted, which will not corroborate the views here entertained. (B. P.)

§ On comparing the map of Richard with that of Ptolemy and those of Great Britain of the present day, there does not appear foundation for this remark. (B. P.)

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as a matter of trifling importance, compared with an inquiry into the *reality* of the paternal links more immediate to the existing generation, but at the same time there is an immensity of work to be performed in the field under your present discussion; and I should be very glad to add my mite to the catalogue of "false links and fictitious origins," which pass for truth in printed pedigrees.

In every point of view "printed pedigrees" are one-sided histories; and the records of the Heralds' College are very little better. If the latter steer clear of absolute falsehood, their ambiguous silence, and unfair omissions, often render them as productive of error, when they come to be enlarged upon, as if they told the lie direct. In more instances than is generally known, all manner of plebeians have been passed off in printed pedigrees as "esquires," because in the records of the heralds, where their existence was originally recorded, they were placed on record without *any* addition or description whatever; in presumption of which silence genealogical writers have innocently dubbed them gentry.

But it is not in these respects merely that printed pedigrees misrepresent the truth. Their impositions are often (as your correspondents suggest) genealogical as well as biographical, legal as well as literary. Not only are ignoble actions and lowly vocations studiously smothered, while anything respectable is magnified into a staring glorification: but fictitious origins are detailed; imaginary derivations of family surnames—equally lofty and absurd—set up for ascertained facts; and bastardies shrouded, even by that distinguished and generally most accurate writer, Arthur Collins, in such ingenious wordings of the narrative as might justly excite the ridicule of scoffers at genealogies.

The learned well know that the knightly lines of Byron, Fleetwood, Hoby, and a dozen others, are severed by bastardy in the very centre of their lengthy chains; all which lapses were studiously concealed in print till Sir J. Lawrence revealed the first, biographical writers disclosed the second, and the Harl. MSS. discovered the third; viz. in a grant of arms to the bastard. But does any one suppose these are singular instances? If so, he is much mistaken; hundreds of other great families are in precisely the same predicament, only their power or caution has saved them a public disclosure of the truth; or they have had the good luck, perhaps, to have escaped the misfortune of any legal point, which, had it once arisen, would have compelled a revelation of the actual facts. Little, very little, legal genealogy is known of the great families who flourished under our "Henrys" and "Edwards;" and, sweeping though the assertion be, I would venture to say that by bastardy—spurious issue—a false affiliation, or an unproved link, all the pedigrees of Plantagenet date are alike in their imperfections. No one has any conception on what shallow evidence genealogical links antecedent to the Tudor accession rest. There is not a chain from the conquest to the present time, both perfect and genuine—a fact which may at once show the supreme absurdity of boasting of a "Norman origin;" for such a claim in the particular line traced through, could be no more really established (at least in the great majority of cases,) than the Saxon kings could prove their pedigree from Woden. If in the continuous paternal descent the nominal or *primâ facie* pedigree can be carried back to the Conquest, it is wonderful. But as to the real or even the legal genealogy, no one but the most credulous could believe such preposterous pretensions are ever realized.

But now more immediately to the subject under discussion, which is a field far more than large enough for one letter. I apprehend that the evil your correspondents complain of is of three species; viz. 1st. the mis-derivation of surnames; 2ndly. the mis-identifying and mis-linking families of the same name, where there is no community of blood; and 3rdly. the mis-linking and mis-identifying in incorrect affinity where there is, however, a common origin.

Which of these is to be regarded as the most mischievous and injurious practice I scarcely know, further than that as the first generally relates to a very remote period it is probably of least consequence.

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All three practices, however, are very bad; for, as they have been everlastingly indulged in, not only without a tittle of circumstantial evidence, but with the deliberate intention of lying, their votaries often advancing assertions unbacked even by possibility, such false statements have by getting on record not only been perpetuated, but, by the negligence of those who should have nipped them off in their origin, obtained through lapse of time a prescriptive authenticity almost stronger than the truth.

I shall now go through these three sorts of genealogical fictions separately, and beg leave to add a few names to those enumerated by your correspondents.

1st. Mis-derivation of the Surname.

Qu. As to the identity of Smitheton and Smithson? (I do not believe the latter was originally the former.) Some cases, however, almost carry the refutation with the statement; such as Ashe from D'Essecourt, and Hare from Harcourt! Both Howard and de Grey rejoice in two different derivations of their name. Qu. As to Pye from Aphugh, and Pownall from Paganell? In a printed pedigree we are told that "Hutchinson" is derived from "Uitonensis." "Cay," from the substantive "key," is rather worse; so also "Percy" from the participle "piercing;" but Millington *alias* Synge excels all; for it is written that the *alias* was first adopted by a priest of the family famous for his skill in "*singing*"! Penson the herald derived his own family from Pinceo, a Norman knight. Surely his name was merely a Welsh edition of Benson?

2ndly. Mis-linking where there is no common origin whatever.

The second species of fabrication, however, is perhaps the most common; I allude to the linking together families of common surname, where there was no original community of blood. In all professional and personal surnames (except perhaps those whose extreme vulgarity, as in the case of Smith and Browne, has created unusual caution) fictitious linking has been largely indulged in. Patronymics, and national, local, residential, and territorial names have been equally subjected to this shocking practice. Jackson, Herbert, Scot, Frank, Newman, Langton, Clifton, Lane, Lodge, Wood, no doubt all afford many instances of a false link.* To specify many such cases would be superfluous; let one or two suffice. That neither the Nevilles nor the Willoughbys, have, all of each name, a common origin, has long since been ascertained; and I begin to suspect that the same may be said of the D'Oylys; which, as their name is unquestionably Norman, is the more remarkable. Probably the early owners of Brougham had as much affinity by blood as any other vendors and purchasers. Qu. Whether the great house of Dudley had any legitimate origin in Sutton de Dudley? I never heard of any proof of this link; and not only does the *primâ facie* aspect of the assertion rouse suspicion, but the mean yet energetic spirit of the early Dudleys would presume a very plebeian origin. I would venture to suggest that they were at best only mongrels or bastards of Sutton, could they show any consanguinity at all with that noble and illustrious house; for, till they acquired a stream of aristocracy from Grey de Groby, their first illustrious alliance, they were themselves a parcel of plodding scriveners, who did the dirty work of Henry VII. (a prince famous for raising his officers from the dregs of the people), and only from Grey sprang the Dudleys of figure and ability. When their industry, energy, and perseverance were blended with the transcendant talents, superiority, and nobility of the Greys, they became a justly distinguished house, but not till then.

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* Such names as Marshall, Clarke, Chaplin, Chamberlain, Reeve, Bayley, Arrowsmith, Cartwright, Turner, Skinner, Dyer, Miller, Spencer, Forster, Fisher, Rider, Hunter, Palmer, Tailor, Glover, Fuller, Walker, &c. White, Green, Black, Moody, Humble, Manley, Hardy, L'Estrange, Newcomen, Truman, Newman, &c. Moore, Scot, Frank, English, Cheshire, &c. Lodge, Lee, Lane, Wood, Mill, (which formerly had the prefix "at"); and Marston, Houghton, Langton, Newton, Burgh, Clifton, and even Willoughby, which were preceded by "de;" Lawson, Thompson, Johnson, Nelson, Fitzherbert, Fitzwalter, Hughes, Jones, Andrews, Goddard, Thomas, Herbert, &c. &c. &c.

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The case, however, which has most attracted my attention is that of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire Stewards, through which Oliver Cromwell pretended a maternal descent from the great Scotish house of Stewart. According to the story of his great-grand-uncle, Robert Styward or Steward, last Prior and first Dean of Ely, their ancestors came from Scotland to England, temp. Hen. IV. viâ France (after having performed marvels in the sight of the French king—slaying lions with sticks, &c.) and finally settled at Upwell, in Norfolk. But it is a very remarkable fact that there were Stywards or Stewards settled within a mile or two of Upwell, co. Norfolk, long prior to 16 Ric. II. William Steward or Styward married Joane, dau. of William, and sister and heiress of Lawrence, de Watlington, of Watlington, co. Norfolk (close to Upwell), and she was living his widow 16 Ric. II. (See Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 481.) They, it is clear, were the procreating ancestors of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire Stewards. That they had issue is beyond all doubt, for a Laurence Styward was Vicar of Sts. Ciric and Julitt the martyrs, at Swaffham Prior's, co. Cambridge, 1393—1397, when he exchanged that preferment for the vicarage of Gaysele, in that county (see Blomefield's Collect. Cantabr. 181); and "Laurence" remained a family name with the Stewards of Stradset, co. Norf. down to 1605. Although the Scotch Steward or Stewart pedigrees gave not the slightest corroboration of Dean Steward's romances of his imaginary ancestors, the Cambridgeshire Visitations are not satisfied with detailing the fictitious origin, or false affiliation and fabricated links, but must also set forth the marvellous romance of "the stick and the lion!" No doubt, however, the first of the family was really "Steward" to some great personage, or perhaps to an abbey, in the county of Norfolk, and as much akin to the Scotch Stewards as to the French king himself.

3rdly. Mis-linking in incorrect degree, where there is a common origin.

I now come to the third class of fictions,—the linking branches of the same family in incorrect affinity, which is, perhaps, the most serious and dangerous of all such evils, where it is not expressly premised that the pedigree is merely nominal or speculative; which is the case with most genealogies anterior in date to the year 1500. As a general rule, no pedigree compiled *ex post facto*, or long after the persons it concerns have passed away, whether drawn from documentary evidence or mere tradition, should be regarded as proved, either in law or in fact. All such are, and must ever be, open to correction and alteration, though their general statements may be correct. Few family pedigrees were regularly or contemporalily kept prior to the time of Henry VIII.; and thus the genealogies of families of Plantagenet florescence must ever be received with great caution, and never be implicitly relied upon. The great variations in the early printed pedigrees of Grey* form a remarkable proof of this; and, indeed, no pedigree of those periods need be long investigated without a very extensive "discoverie of errors" resulting from the inquiry. It would be odious to enumerate any such fictions of more recent date, and therefore I shall notice only one, and I touch upon it because I think I speak under the mark of its deserts in classing it here. Neville of Furness, co. Kildare, claimed descent from the Hon. Francis Neville of Kymer, Sussex, son of Edward fifth Lord Abergavenny. Now I will not say that the family might not spring (and that as nearly) from the house of Abergavenny; but I do positively assert that only lately has it adopted their arms, for at the funeral of Mr. Neville of Furness, in July 1720, the coat "Argent, two bars azure, a chief gules, charged with a saltier of the first," was used;† added to which, Collins declares very positively that its alleged ancestor's issue failed before his time.‡

With respect to ancient genealogy, a

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* The British Compendium and Collins's Peerage.

† Add. MS. 4820, fol. 351. (Brit. Mus.)

‡ Collins's Peerage, edit 1779, vol. vi. p. 297. (N. B. Collins's authority on the pedigrees of peers is undoubtedly higher than any herald's; and this edition of his Peerage, with Longmate's Supplement, is *really* and *truly* the *best*, not excepting Brydges's.)

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remarkable case of incorrect linking occurs in a false pedigree of Legat, fabricated about 1635 by the heralds St. George, to entitle their relatives, the Legats of Hornchurch in Essex, to sundry quarterings, the property of Mandeville of Black Notley, in Essex, and its heirs.* To effect this the heralds deduced their kindred's pedigree from the body of one Thomas Legat, by whose death, issueless however, all his property had devolved, temp. Hen. VI., on the families of D'Oyly and Spyce. The pedigree of Mauleverer of Arncliffe, co. York, which was fabricated, together with many other false Yorkshire genealogies, (alluded to by that justly distinguished antiquary, the Rev. J. Hunter, in one of his county histories,) by one Nicholas Paddy, a herald of Elizabeth's reign, is an admirable specimen of imaginary genealogy. It commences at the Conquest, and thence, every generation downwards, matches a numerous issue into all the great families of the surrounding district. The original forgery, a parchment roll (signed N. P.), was shown to me by Mr. Mauleverer of Arncliffe in 1841, and the object of the "compiler" was, I should say, to display a magnificent collection of impalements of coat-armour. But throughout the whole document there are not so many as a dozen dates. My able friend Mr. Paver of York favoured me with a correct statement of this pedigree, which if desirable I could forward to you. The fabricated version is printed in Graves's Cleveland. This latter case carries its contradiction along with it, from the extreme nature of its assertions. The Legat pedigree, however, would pass muster but for an acquaintance with the genealogies of D'Oyly and Spyce. No doubt there was a community of origin in all the Legats of Essex, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk; but the connecting links were probably referable to the 13th instead of the 15th century.

It can scarcely, however, excite astonishment that errors should occur in genealogies of these periods, when the visitations of the heralds often contain mis-statements of contemporary matters. The house of D'Oyly alone affords two instances of this. In the Bucks Visitation, 1634, it is recorded that Richard Willmot married a Mary D'Oyly. Now both her mother's will and her own baptismal register call her Margaret. Again, in the Durham Visitation, temp. Jac. I., Bishop James entered his son's wife as dau. of John Doiley of Overbury Hall, Suffolk; whereas there never was a John D'Oyly of Overbury; and it is quite ascertained that her father was Edward D'Oyly of Overbury. I instance this last case, because the original of that visitation is in the British Museum, where the original entry signed by the recording party may be seen. Nevertheless I make no attack upon the *present* heralds, but very much the contrary, and I hope, therefore, this letter will not be misunderstood. But I expose the errors I have instanced just as I should acknowledge my own, viz. because I wish to see *all* such errors *corrected*.

In a certain class of surnames (especially foreign names) a community of origin may generally be presumed with perfect safety; and, premising the nature of the pedigree, it is quite allowable to arrange as correctly as may be the many members of a great race; but at the same time we must not trust too much to identity of surname as evidence of community of origin; for there cannot be a question that surnames have been constantly changed and altered in all ages. Their origin is referable only to the Anglo-Norman period; and afterwards incidents of every description gave rise to alterations; such as a removal of residence, a match with an heiress, the adoption of a profession, biographical facts, and romantic events of all sorts. Of this Busvargus and Lethon, Fitz Maldred and Neville, Louvaine and Percy, Crosborough and Henchman, Smith and Carrington, Stafford and Floyd, &c. afford examples. Testamentary injunction to effect change of surname is of very modern introduction, and it has been decided to be by no means necessary that any formal proceeding should take place to ensure a legal and effectual change of surname. By persons who, through misfortune or otherwise, have assumed fictitious names, and entered on the stage, &c. the most historical surnames have been freely adopted; and the legal autho-

* Harl. MS. 1398, fol. 26 b.

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rities have decided that such usage alone constitutes a sufficient title to the surname.* A few years ago Beverley's Company of Players (the Scarborough and Sunderland Theatrical Circuit) contained a Montagu, a Fortescue (now performing in London), a Beaumont, a Gifford, and a Howard, contemporarily! That the stage may truly boast a great amount of good blood is certain; but one can scarcely suppose that none of the above names were assumptions. I offer it to your correspondents' consideration, whether such cases as these may not account for the sudden commencement of certain families of good name, to prove whom branches of the chief of which name has completely baffled genealogists. There is no legal restraint against such assumptions; and, this the case, I am only surprised that no more instances of the practice exist than do.

On the other hand, it is equally certain that many great names have got strangely corrupted, while some queer ones have become softened into an identity with other surnames. Despite all the Irish stories to the contrary, the Dalys, Doleys, and Doyles were originally D'Oylys. The Lowders and Loders were Lowthers originally, just as much as Widdrington was Witherington, Pollen was Paulyn; and, as the Bales of Carlton Curlieu bore the same coat-armour, I have always referred their origin to "Bayley, *alias* Mitton," of Bayley in Mitton parish, co. Lanc., on which grounds I would almost raise a defence for the identity of Jernegan and Jerningham. Sidney, it is stated, has been metamorphosed into both Sedone and Sydenney, and its origin it seems was "de Sancto Sydonio." Migrations and provincial dialects have generated such corruptions and variations in surnames, that often where one would not suppose it the most extraordinary alterations have taken place. The extinct Baronets Lumley were not a branch of the ennobled house; but their name was originally Lomelin, and their ancestor an Italian. Their corruption took place only in the sixteenth century.

After all, however, these matters are of very trifling importance, compared with an inquiry into the reality of the paternal links more immediate to the existing generation. Of what consequence can be to us the origin of an ancestor in the twentieth degree, if we cannot prove that he is an ancestor? Beyond our *seize quartiers*, too, the origin of any one root soon wears down to the veriest shadow; and when we reach those millions of fibres from which that single root derives existence, what perceptible difference can there be whether a single one of those million fibres be of plebeian or of patrician origin? It would be as rational to say that this or that single spring formed the Nile, or that such a tree grew only in a certain soil, because one of its fibres fathomed such a loam, while the other 999,000 derived nourishment from another sort of land! Absurd, however, as it is, we hear people boasting of their origin with just as much cause; and, as two low descents are generally necessary to obliterate the effects of one good line of blood, and as evenly mixed origin is perhaps preferable to any, the pros and cons of the question have never been thoroughly sifted or settled; the truths and fictions of pedigree remain in an undecided and unsatisfactory state; and the science of genealogy is still but imperfectly understood, and therefore but slightly appreciated.

Yours, &c. W. D'Oyly Bayley.

Mr. Urban, *Banks of the Skerne.*

I HAVE to communicate the discovery of a curious medieval remain in the centre of the new town of Middlesbrough, which has sprung up with unusual rapidity and taken its place as a port of the Tees.

A few years ago Middlesbrough (or Middlesburgh) consisted only of an old farm-house and a cemetery without a church, and a dreary, desolate-looking scene it presented; yet in more ancient times it was not so, for it was then a goodly cell and priory under the wealthy monastery of Whitby. It is the sole remnant of this establishment that I am about to describe, premising that some few years back there were found other medieval fragments, of which unfortunately little notice was taken, and

* Marlow v. Bateman, 3 P. Will. 66, and Doe v. Yates 5, Barnw. and Ald. 544.

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they were lost or destroyed. They seem, however, to have consisted of portions of shafts, &c. and were doubtless part of the domestic buildings of the cell. A quantity of human bones were likewise found.

The old farm-house existed in the new town some time, and is now in progress of demolition, during which it has been ascertained that it inclosed the walls of part of a church or chapel, which must have been that of the priory, since no other is recorded ever to have existed here. The new church stands a little to the south of the old one.

The ancient walls were much mutilated in converting them into rooms; and the exterior parts having been covered with a thick coating of rough-cast, the ornamental features were concealed and unknown. The east window has disappeared, but the plan of the lateral ones is very clear. They are at least 12 feet high, square without (the bounding label has been hacked off), but in the interior are headed by an elliptical arch. They consist of two cinquefoiled lights with transoms similarly foiled, and four small trefoiled lights in the head. These features are evidently characteristic of a very late period of the pointed style. Some of the floor joists of the house are formed of fine old oak, having evidently been made from the chapel roof. There are also various fragments of shafts and mouldings scattered about, but none deserving particular notice, save two, which at once carry us up to the era when this chapel was first given to Whitby Abbey,—being two portions of Norman doorways or windows, having a fine bold zig-zagged moulding; and these lead me to notice the history of this long-forgotten pile, so far as my researches enable me.

Young, in his History of Whitby, supposes with much probability that Middlesburgh was the site of the church which Saint Cuthbert consecrated for Aelfleda (the successor of Saint Hilda) in the 7th century. But however this may be, it is certain that a church existed here in the Norman era; for in the reign of Henry I., circa 1120, Robert de Brus and Agnes his wife, with Adam their son, by charter, give, grant, and confirm "the church of St. Hylda the abbess at Midlesburc, with all things pertaining thereto; as also 2 carucates and 2 oxgangs of land at Nehuham, as a perpetual alms, to the church and fraternity of St. Hylda at Wyteby, on such terms that there shall be always some monks in the aforesaid church of Midlesburc, serving God and St. Hylda of Wyteby, who may plentifully and sufficiently live on the revenues of the said church; and that the mother church of Wyteby shall have the overplus or remainder of these revenues."*

Henry I., in a charter granting Ayton church to Whitby, grants and confirms to the monks "the church of Mydilsburgh, with its appurtenances, that they may possess and enjoy it as their free and proper cell;" and in 1130 Archbishop Thurstan, after other confirmations to the abbey, confirms to it "the church of St. Hylda at Midlesburc, with its appurtenances, to be a cell for their monks, free and clear from every episcopal usage."

This new acquisition soon led the monks of Whitby into a broil with the canons of Gisburn, who were impropriators of Stainton, the mother church of Middlesburgh, touching the tithes, parochial dues, mortuaries, &c. of 12 carucates of land, which each party claimed.† The matter was referred to Robert de Brus, their common patron, and compromised by a partition. But the principal result of the dispute was the complete emancipation of the chapel of Middlesburgh from Stainton.

In 1146 Pope Eugenius confirmed *(inter alia)* "the church of St. Hilda at Middlesburg, and one carucate of land there;" and by the same description it was confirmed by Stephen to the monks of Whitby. It was also confirmed in 1152, by the name of Midilsburgh, by Henry Archbishop of York, as freely as before was done by his predecessor Thurstan; and again in 1168, by Henry II., under the same name.

In the 14th century, however, notwithstanding these frequent confirmations, the title of the monks was disputed;

* Translations of this and other charters are given at full length in Charlton's History of Whitby.

† See Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, i. p. 83, edit. 1758, for a complete history of this quarrel.

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for in 1363 John Archbishop of York, being informed that they claimed for their own proper use the "*parish churches* of Semar, of Haknesse, of Whitby, of Aton in Cleveland, of Ingelby, and of Midilsburgh, with the chapels dependent on the same," contrary to law, upon inquiry dismissed them from any further prosecution.

We have not any very clear account of the number of monks resident here; but in its prosperity it had probably twelve or more. According to Burton, they had, however, dwindled down to two or three before the dissolution. The cell had its own prior, who in 1393 was Thomas of Hawkesgarth, (he attending in that year at Whitby to vote at the election of a new prior),* and its own *compotus*, distinct from that of the abbey. Abbot Roger, who was elected in 1222 and died 1244, is said to have lived many years here before he was appointed, and during his abbacy one William is frequently mentioned as chaplain here. From one of the memorials of benefactions it appears that the church was properly dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and Saint Hilda, but from local causes it was usually referred to under the latter saint's name.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. in 1535 the priory of Middlesburgh is surveyed as a cell of Whitby Abbey, and the account† is (translated) as follows:

The Priory is worth in the site of the cell, with the demesne lands there in the hands of the prior himself, 30*s.*; in lands and tenements in the tenure of divers tenants there in Midleburgh, per annum, 100*s.*; lands and tenements in Leventhorpe, 18*s.* 6*d.*; a cottage in Colby,‡ 5*s.*; Newebam, 10*l.*; Ormesby, 4*s.*; Marton, 18*s.*; the chapel of Middleburgh, the tithes of corn and hay, lambs, and other small tithes, and the offerings of the same chapel, appropriated to the said cell, in the average of years, 48*s.* 2*d.* Total 21*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Among the reprises of the abbey are—

To the archdeacon of Clyveland paid for sinodals and procurations of the chapel of Midleburgh, per ann. 7*s.* 6*d.*; in alms of old distributed to the poor at Midleburgh for the soul of Robert Bruse, founder of that cell, and those of his heirs, every week in money, 12*d.* to which they are bound for ever by the foundation of the said cell, 52*s.*; the fee of Robert Hansell, bailiff of Midleburgh, per ann. 20*s.*

In A.D. 1546, 8 Eliz. the site was granted away to one Thomas Reeve; and so closes the history of the cell of Middlesbrough. The site is now in the hands of four speculators, who are selling it in lots for building.

It will have been observed that, in the records I have quoted, the designation of the sacred edifice which has occasioned these remarks is varied, as church or chapel, in a manner not easily explained. In the early charters it is a "church:" in the records of the dispute it is church and chapel indiscriminately. When the place was in later times without a church, it was called a chapelry, and paid one fourth of the expense of the choir of Acklam church, but seems to have been in a very anomalous position. How it became attached to Acklam does not appear. It is now a parish, and includes Linthorpe.

Yours, &c.
WILL. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

A YOUNG barrister, who was passing part of the present long vacation at my house, having put into my hands the interesting "Sketches of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon," lately given to the public by Mr. Surtees,* its perusal recalled several re-

* "As the Prior of Middleburgh voted on that occasion, we may infer that the officers and monks at the cells were considered as belonging to the Chapter of Whitby, and, *vice versa*, that if any members usually residing at Whitby happened to visit the cells they had a right to vote in their local chapters." Young's Whitby, vol. i. p. 395, note.

† Valor Eccles. vol. v. p. 83.

‡ This was a rent paid by the nunnery of Basedale. Ibid. p. 87.—Further particulars of the estates of the cell will be seen in the Monasticon of Burton.

* "A Sketch of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon; comprising, with additional matter, some corrections of Mr. Twiss's work on the Chancellor. By William Edward Surtees, D.C.L. Barrister at Law." 8vo. pp. 180. (Originally published in portions in the New Monthly Magazine.)

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collections of the former of those distinguished characters, which I noted for the amusement of my young friend. He thought, after reading them, that they might not be uninteresting to others as well as to himself, and I have therefore forwarded them for insertion in your Magazine, if they should be considered worthy of a place in it; reserving, however, a right to Mr. Surtees to insert the whole, or any part of them, in any future edition of his book, without the charge of literary peculation, in return for the agreeable hours which his work has afforded me.

In 1790 Dr. Scott was indebted for his seat in Parliament, mentioned by the author at page 83, to the interest of Jacob Earl of Radnor in the borough of Downton, of which he was then one, and afterwards sole patron. His lordship was a pupil of the new senator at University College, Oxford, and kept up a close intimacy with him through life. Lord Stowell was frequently a guest at Longford Castle, and wrote the long Latin inscription now on the mausoleum of the Radnor family in the neighbouring church of Britford.

I was first introduced to Lord Stowell, about thirty-three years ago, by my uncle Lord N. as a future advocate in Doctors' Commons. He said, "I shall be happy to give you the right-hand of fellowship;" and in fact he afterwards treated me with much civility and consideration, but the disparity of years and position of course prevented any very near approach to association. His usual manner in court was at that time, though grave, somewhat careless, resting on the lofty pillar of his established fame. He rarely interrupted advocates in their arguments; but when he had other engagements in view (often those merely of amusement), his action and countenance exhibited signs of irritable impatience. On one of these occasions he said, "I believe we cannot have more light thrown on this matter," for the purpose of parrying the argument of a junior, but he expressing a wish to be heard, the judge rejoined, "Certainly," and off the speaker started. On his conclusion Lord Stowell, annoyed at the delay (which, perhaps, he thought little to the purpose), eyeing his man with one of his grave sarcastic looks, spoke loud enough to be generally heard, "Is that all you had to say?" took up his papers, and trundled out of the hall. He was, however, keenly alive to the pleasure of legal discussion, and having sent for me one day after court (on a private matter respecting which he required information), he said, "We have had a great treat to-day, two contending arguments from two men of great intelligence and great acuteness." The advocates to whom he referred were Dr. Arnold and Dr. William Adams, to both of whom he always paid much and deserved attention: although the first relied on his powers of reasoning rather than on oratory; and the latter, though experienced, learned, and astute, could scarcely string a dozen words together without a painful effort.

I heard him deliver his famous decision on iron coffins, when his voice became tremulous with emotion on referring to the "domus ultima," which he had indeed a great reluctance to survey, and a still greater to inhabit. I once heard him say, when some one mentioned a coffin-maker's at the bottom of Snowhill, whose goods were rather ostentatiously set out to view, "the man deserves to be prosecuted for exhibiting the odious objects of his trade."

His diction on ordinary occasions showed little or no apparent labour; his expressions often homely, though not a word dropped in vain. But it was at the Admiralty Sessions at the Old Bailey, where he always presided even over the judges of the common law, as well as the advocates in the commission, and where he always gave judgment, that he was seen to most advantage. Seated on high above his brethren, not Minos and Rhadamanthus themselves could look more awful, or decree a doom with more stupendous gravity and effect. His tone deep, his manner solemn, his words apt, his arrangement perfect, his sentence decisive, he looked the very impersonation of justice; the "jus loquens" of imagination was in reality before us. He was not insensible to fame, although far above the vulgar desire of display, and much of the substance and even of the language of his judgments in Robinson's Admiralty Reports came

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from his own pen, or from private dictation. On these I think he rested his fame; for he was at first unwilling that his Ecclesiastical decisions should be published. Indeed he deprecated the publication of any reports on this branch of the profession, and said, "it will but show the barrenness of the land."

As he duly valued the high reputation of the Court of Admiralty, he was indignant when any conduct in a practitioner, which he thought unworthy, was obtruded on his notice. In a case of this sort, after he had given judgment the proctor approached the bench to take the voluminous documents of the process which his lordship had been examining. "What do you want?" "Only the papers, my lord." "Take them, and let us have no more of your Jarsey tricks here."* Some remains of provincial or old-fashioned pronunciation lingered in his speech, and we were constantly told of the errors or the rights of "marchants," as the case might be.

In the House of Commons he was extremely circumspect in his propositions; his voice, too, subdued, and almost reverential, and his manner (when I saw him there) had a deprecatory air, expressive perhaps of that responsibility which he may have felt for his own fame, before an audience at once so critical and so unscrupulous in its opinions.

Although his face was fine, his *abord* was scarcely gracious, and his figure was short and ungraceful; his walk latterly assimilated to the waddle of a duck. He was, however, not inattentive to the appearance of others, and once observed, in his quaint manner, of Dr. Laurence, who often thwarted him, "Laurence will not live *long*, he steps *short*."

To one thing from first to last he was ever alive—to the accumulation of wealth, and for this purpose he condescended to trifles. On one occasion (it was after Lord Stowell had for some time presided as a judge,) Lord Eldon came to a proctor, in order to make his affidavit before a surrogate, for some legal purpose. The proctor asked his lordship before whom he would go, and was surprised at his answer, "Before my brother, to be sure" (the heads and leading members of the profession rarely if ever acting in that capacity). Of course, however, he obeyed: his lordship was duly sworn before Lord Stowell, and departed. Some days afterwards the latter sent for the proctor and said, "Mr. ——, I believe we do not do business in this profession for nothing." "Certainly not, my lord, but I am at a loss to know to what you allude." "The fee due to me from my brother." "I beg your pardon, my lord, but I could not venture to offer such a trifle to your lordship for a fee," and he placed on the table the half-crown required from a nobleman. He was not, however, allowed to retire without a rebuke for the very mistaken view of the case, which, in the opinion of this scrupulously careful member of the Upper House, he had presumed to entertain. Of his great gains as an advocate he would sometimes speak with evident delight and animation. "I always (said he,) took up my fees of the day to bed with me for security, as they were often very heavy; I do not know, doctor, (turning to the gentleman who then occupied his former chambers, and whose fees were far less numerous,) whether you are *embarrassed* to the same extent, and follow the same practice."

In the purchase of his estate of Stowell his cupidity met a sad disappointment. It was in part little more than a rabbit-warren, and his returns were proportionably small! "Are these rabbits from your estate, my lord?" (said Dr. D. in compliment to his lately acquired dignity as a landholder), as the servant offered them at his lordship's table. "No," said he, with a shrug of mental reproach, "but there *are* rabbits."

He was by no means meddling in the profession, but would occasionally act in a manner which the French call "fin." "Lord Stowell (said an advocate who knew him thoroughly) has made such a statement, and such remarks, *in confidence*, as he says, to me; but really in order that they should be spread abroad; but I shall *do* what he intends that I should *not* do: I shall take him at his word, and preserve his confidence strictly."

* The location of the transaction was in or off Jersey.

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He enjoyed the pleasures of the table, and was, to say the truth, an habitual and irreclaimable gourmand: he would sometimes dine with his brother, and drink a bottle of wine with him, and afterwards go out to a fashionable dinner. At one time his eyes, from indulgence in eating, became inflamed, and he appeared at the high table in the Middle Temple Hall with a great blister over each eye. This circumstance being observed by a bencher, who added, "it does not seem to hurt your appetite, Lord Stowell." "No," said he, eating away, "the doctors recommend me to keep up the system;" a very unnecessary injunction to such a patient, and probably a pure invention of his own.

He occasionally entertained the members of his bar with great magnificence. The Jupiter of his Olympus, "nec quidquam simile aut secundum," he stood the centre of the circle, or moved around it in conscious but easy superiority. Once when dinner was announced, and the seniors had walked out, some delay occurred in marshalling forth the junior guests; he quietly moved on first, saying "Gentlemen, I shall leave you to settle your own precedence." Seated at the head of his table no one could be more bland and quietly polite; as the glass went round, his polished wit and sarcasm acquired increased point and lustre, and it seemed difficult to observe the rule of Chesterfield, that their reception should be kept within the limit of a smile. Unluckily on these occasions my juniority placed me below the immediate influence of his radiance, and it descended to my end of the table somewhat dimmed perhaps of its original lustre. Although not forgetful of his high character and situation in life, he was too much the great man of nature to stand on stilts before a young aspirant. His conversation was perfectly familiar: speaking with commendation of a handsome female relative of mine in whom he took much interest, and who shortly afterwards became the wife of a young nobleman, he said, "I wonder she is not married; she is a piece of goods that is worth any one's while to look after."

Being once ushered into the benchers' pew at the Temple Church by one of that high dignity, Lord Stowell was already there, and my friend asked his permission for my admittance. "Come in," said he; "I did not expect to see you here, but you are welcome." I sat next him during the service: his demeanour was solemn enough, but he seemed to listen like a critic. At the end of one of the evening prayers he whispered, "I always think this is very beautiful."

He delighted in the society of women of rank, fashion, and beauty, and was equally acceptable to them; but they could rarely involve him in the toils of their conversational liveliness: he was as quick at repartee as the most practised wit of the day. "I have been wondering (said the Duchess of Gordon to him when seated on a sofa by her side,) what could be done, if you, who correct the matrimonial faults of other people in your court, should require the same correction yourself." "The very thing, madam, which has occurred to me, ever since I have occupied this seat by your grace."

Although perhaps he was never a very hard student, when compared to some others, his strong powers of sense, memory, and judgment, united with the experience of a long life, gave a singular weight, value, and variety to his remarks and opinions. In the latter part of his career his eyes became defective, of which, as he complained to Sir John Dodson, for whom he deservedly had a great regard and esteem, Sir John offered to call upon his lordship and read to him. He readily assented, and I have heard the Queen's Advocate dilate on the extraordinary illustrations he would give to the subjects they were reading: his memory carrying him back to the times of Tom Hearne, at Oxford, of Johnson, Dr. Adams, and the worthies who illustrated that university in his early days. But his intellects decayed before his bodily powers were exhausted; the "tears of dotage" streamed from that eye which once beamed with such masterly intelligence, and the mind could scarcely be aroused to the commonest incidents of life, which once decided the law of nations for the whole civilized world.

Yours, &c. WILTONENSIS.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 17.

IN a former Magazine, N.S. vol. XXI. p. 114, you inserted a question regarding the hearing of Outward Confession, founded on a passage in a letter printed in Mr. Wright's collection relating to the dissolution of monasteries. I received several replies to the inquiry through your pages, vol. XXI. 375, XXII. 338, 450, and privately, but none of them appeared to meet the question. To avoid the necessity of referring to the former Magazine I will repeat the passage, which is not long. It is contained in a letter from Bedyll to Cromwell; the visitor says, "We think it best that the place wher thes freres have been wont to here *outward confession of all commers* at certen times of the yere be *walled up*, and that use to be fordoen for ever." The object of my inquiry was to ascertain the nature of the places where such confessions were heard rather than to the mode of hearing, to which your correspondents' answers chiefly referred.

The recommendation of Bedyll refers, not to the hearing of confessions, but to an irregularity which it appeared had existed in the friars' churches in the manner of hearing, and the passage cited shews that there were places in which such irregular confessions were received from all comers, and which places were capable of being walled up. From this later expression it may be concluded that the places were apertures or openings in some portion of the monastic buildings. The letters printed by the Camden Society relate solely to the dissolution of monasteries, and the alleged abuse is said to exist in a friary. Your valued correspondent J. R. vol. XXI. p. 375, fully explains what outward confession means; but he leaves untouched the question of place, to which my inquiry referred, and he rather speaks of confessions regularly heard. The extract appears to me to refer to some irregular mode, now forgotten, and which existed in friary churches; but in consequence of the destruction of these establishments I had little hope of finding any clue in their remains; though it struck me that the same practice might have prevailed in parish churches, where would be found similar openings to those which Bedyll refers to, who it will be seen only speaks of closing up such places in monastic edifices. If an irregular practice of this kind existed in parochial churches, and there were places requiring to be walled up, it would be in the province of the ordinary to direct it to be done. It was not within the line of Bedyll's duty to notice such places, though the notoriety given to the practice by the visitation of the monasteries would necessarily produce a similar order from the ordinary to close them where found in parish churches. It is clear the practice of confession was not the abuse complained of, for confession to the priest was not done away with at the Dissolution, and in fact still exists in the Established Church (though, perhaps, only in name), as may be seen by one of the exhortations in the communion service.

Few or none of the friars' churches remain perfect, so that I consider a search in a place where the answer might be expected to be found would be idle, the more so, as when such a church is in use the nave only remains perfect. But in pursuing the search into parish churches a remarkable feature appears in many which seems fully to answer the inquiry. The feature to which I allude is the very singular opening in the wall of the chancel which has been lately known by the name of "lychnoscope," a name given by the Cambridge Camden Society, but which is now considered to be inappropriate. This opening is found on the south side of the chancel, near the junction with the nave; it is generally in the form of a lancet window, with a transom, and in a great number, if not the majority, of instances in which it occurs, it has been strongly walled up with stone or brick, often the latter, the materials being of the sort which were used in the sixteenth century. The portion above the transom was glazed, and that below it was closed by a shutter. Another window or opening is often found in the north wall of the chancel, which, in the instances I have seen, is always blocked up, although the southern one is still to be found unclosed in many instances.

The drawing which I forward shews an outside and inside view of a window on the south side of the retired church of Hartley in Kent, being the most perfect specimen I have met with.

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OUTSIDE.

INSIDE.

This example is a cuspated lancet window 7 feet 8 inches high, divided at 2 feet 10 inches of its height by a transom; the portion above the transom is glazed; that which is below is unglazed, but defended by a stout iron grating, closed on the interior by a shutter with two iron hinges, evidently coeval with the window; the shutter is plastered over in the interior, so that it cannot at present be opened. The interior of the window is not arched, but the opening is covered by a lintel, which however may not be original.

On the opposite or northern side of the church is a square window, 2 feet 10 inches in height by 1 foot 8 inches in width, securely walled up; this opening is splayed internally to 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, and, though square externally, has a low segment arch in the interior. This opening is not much unlike the "low side window" in Cowley church, figured in Mr. Parker's Guide to the Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford, p. 393.

I have since seen another specimen equally perfect, but of a date a few years later, in Messrs. R. and J. A. Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture, sec. 1, plate 8, which only differs from this in having the shutter outside. This example is in Roydon church, Suffolk. It is questionable whether it ever had a grating; the open part appears from the plan to have only a staunchion.

Concerning the use of these windows, for it is quite certain a contrivance of this kind must have been constructed for some object, there are a variety of opinions. Several of them are summed

up in a note by the editors of Durandus* as follows: 1. Dr. Rock's, that it was a contrivance by which lepers might see the elevation of the host; 2. That of the Cambridge Camden Society, that it was for watching the paschal light; 3. It has been imagined by some that it was for confession. It was also suggested that the aperture might have been for ringing the sancte bell. In a recent number of the Ecclesiologist, it was suggested that its use might have been for the purpose of distributing alms; but the editors of that publication state they do not give any weight to the supposition. The numerical strength of opinion is certainly in favour of confession; and, when I read the before-quoted passage in Mr. Wright's book, it appeared to me that I had found a clue to the elucidation of these puzzling windows. To recur, then, to the opinions cited by the authors of Durandus, and with every respect for the opinion of so eminent an ecclesiologist as Dr. Rock, I cannot adopt his explanation, as in those specimens which I have seen it would have been impossible to see the elevation, if it took place on the platform of the altar, for the opening admitted a very circumscribed view of the chancel. This objection will apply with equal force to the Cambridge Camden Society's suggestion of this window being for watching the paschal light. The present window could have been of no use for ringing the sancte bell, as it is too closely grated to allow a bell-rope to be passed through.

Supposing, then, the view which I have adopted, and which falls in with the opinions of many others, let us look at the construction of the opening, and the facility it presents for the purpose of hearing confessions. The sill of the grated opening in the interior is 2 ft. 8 in. from the floor of the chancel, and on the exterior 2 ft. from the churchyard, and I do not apprehend any material alteration in the level has taken place so as to vary these dimensions from what they were originally. Supposing a person, then, in the churchyard was to present himself at the window, he might be easily seen through the glazed part of the opening by any one standing inside the chancel; and, upon the grate being opened, a person seated in the chancel might with facility hear the confession of another kneeling outside and speaking through the grating, and which, when not in use, would be closed by means of the shutter. It is difficult to account for this opening by any other supposition. It could not have been for receiving any substance into the chancel, because a more convenient mode of effecting this object would have been by taking it in at the priest's door. It could not have been for giving anything, as alms for instance, out of the chancel, as the interstices in the grating are not large enough to admit a substance of any size, the apertures being only 5 in. square.

I will only trespass on the patience of your readers with a few notices of some other of these openings, having, perhaps, occupied more of your pages than some may deem sufficient.

In Offham church, in the same county, there are two apertures in the south wall of the chancel; the lower is a two-light window of the decorated order, square-headed: this window allows a view into the nave and chancel, but the altar cannot be seen; the position is about the same as that at Hartley: the upper opening, which is walled up, might puzzle the inquirer; it was intended to give light to the rood-loft.

There is one aperture at Meopham church, also in Kent, which is so closely and firmly walled up that it appears as if really done in pursuance of a command to close it effectually.

At East Tilbury, Essex, the lychnoscope seems a prolongation of a window, a feature by no means uncommon; and at Frinsbury, Kent, there are two square-headed windows of Tudor architecture, both of which look like lychnoscopes, but I should apprehend from the lateness of the style they had succeeded the original openings at some repair.

I shall in conclusion advert to a symbolical meaning given to this description of window in the Ecclesiologist for May, 1846, p. 187, but which does

* "The Symbolism of Churches and Church Ornament, a translation of the first book of the Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, written by William Durandus, Bishop of Mende, edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale and the Rev. B. Webb." Lond. 1843.

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not touch the question of the use of the object. The suggestion is, that, as the structure of a church symbolizes the body of our Lord on the cross, this window may represent the wound in the side, and therefore the term *vulne* window is proposed to be substituted for lychnoscope. I think it is rather unfortunate for this hypothesis that the window is situated in what should be the neck and not the side, which would more plainly appear in a transeptal church, in which the vulne window to be correct should be near the angle formed by the nave and south transept, the position of the left side, and not in the chancel, where it would represent a wound in the neck.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. Urban,

AMONG the figured tiles in Great Malvern church engraved in your Magazine for May 1844, Plate I. fig. VII. (and at large in Nichols's Specimens of Encaustic Tiles, fig. 75, where it is mentioned as having been found also at Shrewsbury,) is one which I will request you to introduce again to the notice of your readers. *(See next col.)*

It bears the following inscription:— *Mentem sanctam spontaneum honorem deo et patrie liberationem.*

Mr. Way, when describing the Malvern tile, mentioned that the same inscription was placed upon the great

bell erected in Kenilworth church at the beginning of the fifteenth century; and also that it had been found as a charm "*for fyre*" in a monkish manual of the same period, now in the British Museum.*

I have recalled the attention of your readers to this subject, in consequence of having accidentally discovered that the same superstition which prevailed in England in the 15th century is continued in Germany in the 19th. Among a lot of views on the continent which I recently purchased at a print sale I have chanced to become possessed of a slip of paper which was removed "From the Door of a Cottage on the Rhine." Its ends on either side are notched into two points, and rudely daubed with red lines, intended to represent flames. The three crosses are also inserted with *red* paint. The charm is thus inscribed:—

Mentem Sanctam ✠ Spontaneam ✠
honorem Deo ✠ et Patriæ liberationem
ignis a læsura protege nos Agatha pia
j 8 j 7.

St. Agatha, virgin and martyr, is related to have suffered at Catana in Sicily, under Quintianus consul of that island in the time of the emperor Decius, about the year of our Lord 253. After enduring a long series of torments, which are detailed in her legend, she died in prison, and the following circumstances are stated to have followed her interment.† A youth never seen before appeared, clothed in silk, with more than a hundred others vested in albs; coming to the body, he placed a marble tablet at its head, and having closed the tomb, he disappeared with all his companions. On the tablet it was thus written:—

Mentem sanctam spontaneum: honorem deo: et patrie liberationem.

On this miracle being made known, not only christians but even heathens

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* MS. Addit. 12,195, fol. 136 b. It is also written twice in fol. 121 b.

† I quote from "Catalogus sanctorum et gestorum eorum ex diversis voluminibus collectus: editus a reverendissimo in Christo patre d'no Petro de natalibus de venetiis dei gratia episcopo Equilino. Lugduni, 1519." fol.

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and Jews began to venerate the tomb of the virgin. After the lapse of a year, towards the day of her birth, the neighbouring mountain of Etna burst forth into fire, which as a torrent descending from the mountain and burning everything, was approaching rapidly to the city. Then the multitude of the pagans seized the veil with which the virgin's tomb was covered, and opposed it against the fire. And immediately, on her birth-day, the fire ceased, and proceeded no further.

On this legend, it seems, the supposed influence of St. Agatha against fire was founded. The like virtues are still ascribed to Saint Januarius by the inhabitants of the country round Vesuvius, as is well known from the narratives of many modern travellers. His legend is palpably borrowed from the fiery trial to which the three officers of the province of Babylon were subjected by king Nebuchadnezzar. It relates that during the persecution of Diocletian, Timotheus was sent to the city of Nola to exterminate the christians. Having imprisoned Januarius bishop of Beneventum, and finding that he could not either by promises or threats induce him to sacrifice to the heathen gods, he commanded a furnace to be kept burning for three days, and Januarius to be cast therein. When that was done, the bishop was seen walking in the midst of the fire, praying and singing with angels. On this being reported to Timotheus by his soldiers, he commanded the furnace to be opened, and thereupon the flames breaking forth slew many of the pagans that were standing by; but Januarius leapt forth from the fire so entirely uninjured, that neither his hair nor his apparel appeared in any wise burnt. Such is the legend of St. Januarius, as told by the same author as the former.

Thus it will be seen that both Vesuvius and Etna were alike provided with their tutelary saint, with powers derived in a correspondent manner from their alleged sufferings.

In what way the *words* of this charm first originated, or what may have been the hidden meaning of their author, is a deeper mystery, and one upon which I can throw no light. In the words "patriæ liberationem" some political sentiment appears to lurk. I once thought that they were conceived by one of the English patriots of the middle ages, with whom many of the clergy are known to have sympathised. But now that the same charm is shown to have been equally prevalent on the continent, and is carried back to Saint Agatha's tomb in Sicily, it seems rather to associate itself with some of the secret bands of Italy or Germany.

A friend very learned in "Folk-lore" has favoured me with the following quotation, which proves that the merits of Saint Agatha were known and appreciated formerly in England:

> "Saint Agatha defends thy house from fire and feareful flames."
>
> *Barnabe Googe's Popish Kingdom.*

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Mr. Urban, *Wallington, Aug.* 22.

THE following extract from a letter from Sir John North, K.B. to his nephew Dudley North, dated March 22, 1637, evidently relates to the works in connection with the restoration of Old St. Paul's, by Inigo Jones, which were commenced in 1633. The original is in a collection of letters, principally of the same family of North, in the possession of the Rev. J. Spring Casborne, Pakenham, Suffolk.

"The business of St. Gregories church was moved by my lord and me, to many of the great lords, who concluded the king's resolution for the removing of the church was fixed, and would not be altered upon any reason the parish or we could alledge to the contrary. My lord treasurer cannot save the hall and chapel of London House; but down they must go to make a clear passage about Paul's church."

Sir John North, K.B. the writer of this letter, was brother to Dudley Lord North, who died in 1666, whose son Dudley, afterwards Lord North, to whom the letter was addressed, was father, among other children, of Charles Lord North, and Sir Francis North, Knt., Lord Guildford, and of Mary, who married Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, Suffolk, Bart. ancestor of the present possessor of that place, the Rev. J. Spring Casborne. The Lord Treasurer mentioned in it was William Juxon, Bishop of London.

Yours, &c. W. C. Trevelyan.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sermons preached in Lent, 1845, *&c.* *By* W. N. Mill, *D.D.*

THE very high name of the author, and the experience we have had of his valuable writings, render it unnecessary to use those terms of praise in speaking of this volume, which we should have felt it incumbent to do, if we were introducing it as the work of a writer little known to the world. Doctor Mill has apparently every qualification for his task of expounding and illustrating Scripture. He is evidently a good scholar, an excellent and learned theologian, an accurate and acute reasoner, and master of a style, clear, correct and forcible. The volume consists of twenty-four discourses: most of them preached in the pulpit of St. Mary's church, at Cambridge. It would be difficult to point out any portion of the volume superior to another; for the whole is worthy of the best attention with which it can be perused; the subjects treated of are leading and important ones; but we may recommend the first discourse, "The Claims of Cæsar and of God," as placing the subject in a correct and constitutional view—the only one. No. xii. on the Restoration, must receive also the same praise. We have made two extracts, one from the twenty-first sermon, "Christ preached in the Temple," and the other from xv. "The Relapsed Dæmoniac;" but we should here willingly have added to them, especially from Sermon xvii. "The Accepted Malefactor," and xxiii. "The Rejection of Esau," both which are most ably treated. The first extract relates to a subject on which much dispute has existed, and many erroneous views been entertained. The author is discoursing on the legal purification of the Virgin Mary.

"And this may lead to deeper reflections than those which obviously occur, on the humility of the blessed Virgin, and her punctual observance of those ordinances, which, since that one holy child-bearing which removed Eve's stain and sanctified humanity, have given place in the Church to others of a more Eucharistic and less onerous nature. Most signally do these legal ordinances attest the truth of that original or birth sin which since the first transgression stains every child of Adam that is by natural procreation born into the world. Of that transgression we find that the very first effect, even in Paradise, was to attach shame as well as sorrow to one part of our constitution, which had been before wholly free from both. The ineradicable instincts of humanity on this subject form ever a witness too strong for the Pelagian to overcome, who from the certain original goodness of every part of our nature, would falsely infer that no stain is now inherent in this; too strong for the dreams of materialist philosophers of the age just gone by, who, referring such sentiments to arbitrary association or prejudice, have imagined that reason only was required to explode and overpower them; too strong, I will add, for all those, wherever they are to be found, who, not observing the straight line which Christian truth here holds between Manichæan impieties against the Creator on the one hand, and the Pelagian presumption on the other, fancy they perceive contradictions where there are none in the Catholic Christian view of this subject; who cannot reconcile the higher sanctity conferred on marriage by the Gospel, even beyond the blessing of its original institution, with the especial praise attached by the same Gospel to those virgin souls who for the kingdom of heaven's sake have remained single. But the greater the evil of our nature, which these circumstances denote, and which nothing but the birth from a pure virgin of the Eternal Son could meet or remedy, the more signal and admirable is that which we now commemorate—the condescension that attached to this one immaculate birth the same ritual circumstances as to a sinful one. And let us not overlook the point just adverted to, that this is the *one* immaculate birth, the only spotless conception and nativity in the world. Let us not listen to those who, intruding into the things which they have not seen, have dared to extend to the blessed Virgin herself this freedom from original sin; though the paganized tastes of a degenerate christendom did indeed once succeed in establishing this as the popular and at length the dominant belief, against the distinct, indignant reclamation of the last of the fathers (*St. Bernard*),

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and of the ablest and best of the schoolmen also. Far from us, I say, be the disposition to comply with such spurious authority as this, or to embrace under the truly respectable name of unfolded Christian doctrine, what is too visibly no development of truths before received, but an arbitrary and extraneous addition to them. A dogma which has no argument from the intrinsic reason of the case, but what might equally be extended to prove the same exemption from original sin in *both the parents* of the Virgin, and so for the ancestors without limit; which has no authority to produce from Scripture, except what these forced deductions are invoked to amplify; which is contradicted by the most explicit general testimonies of holy writ, as interpreted to us by all catholic antiquity; which, even in times when the paramount disposition was in its favour, no council of the church universal, which has been received by any portion of it as œcumenical, has ventured to define and ratify. This may well be pronounced a corruption and fable. Above all, would we caution against the reception of fancies like these, those young and ardent spirits who, repelled by the jejune vagueness and unreality of what is often taught as spiritual religion, by the miserable contradictions and divisions existing among us, and the unrebuked denial by some of the most sacred and precious Catholic truths, are too easily led to seek refuge in quarters where, with these eternal verities (which are there never denied), these fables and corruptions are indiscriminately mingled. To such I would say,—revere, as you well may, the heaven-bestowed purity of her in whom the incarnate Godhead fixed his abode: join freely with those in every age, the most imbued with divine truth, in esteeming her as the blessed among women, 'the ever Virgin, the mother of God' (*αει παρθενος και θεοτοκος*). Conceive, as you may legitimately and properly of her, such sanctification from the womb as the Scripture predicates of John the Baptist and other saints of old: but beware lest in invading, I do not say the divine, but the human prerogatives also, of 'that holy thing which was born of her,' you impair a truth as sacred as any in religion, the corruption of all that is naturally engendered of sinful Adam. From that original stain none but the Virgin-born was free. He who, as the Church has told us, was thus made without spot of sin, to make us clean from all sin. This, then, is the lesson derived from the first purpose of the Virgin mother's visit to the Temple, the hereditary defilement of our race, which this one immaculate nativity could alone expiate," &c.

On this subject the learned author refers to a publication of his, the Christian Advocate for 1843, "The accounts of our Lord's Brethren in the New Testament vindicated against Mythical Interpreters," p. 301—310.

From the sermon on "The Relapsed Dæmoniac" we make an extract on a subject which has been the fruitful source of much dispute and contrariety of opinion, but which it is most important to have placed before us in its true light.

"We must not consider the unclean spirits of the text as mere personifications of certain moral disorders, but as exercising a distinct, substantive agency in their production, and possessing accordingly a personal subsistence and intelligence of their own. This, I say, is too evidently declared in the discourse of Christ, as in all the records of his and the older dispensations, to be a subject of the least doubt to the true believer; for scarcely can we, even in courtesy, allow that name to persons who, though professing belief in revelation, avow at the same time a principle so directly contrary as that of bending the testimony of their supposed super-human guide to their own previous unassisted conception of what that testimony ought to be. Except for these—the unreasonableness and inconsistency of whose proceeding is as evident as its pretence to rationality—it must be clear to all, to unbelievers and believers alike, that our sacred records assert against Sadducees of every description, *the existence and the influence of evil spirits*. Yet is that Sadduceeism no less strong, or rather stronger, than ever in the world. Nor is there any topic on which we find men of scornful imagination, if not of impatient reason, arrayed against the divine word, than when we assert from it the existence of such beings, their concern in the production of natural and moral evil; and moreover the importance and utility of this consideration, so often urged in holy writ in order to our putting on the whole armour of God, and attaining the necessary vigour and stature of the Christian life. It is assumed tacitly that if the advancement of knowledge has enabled us to explore the physical concomitants of madness or dumbness in a human subject, we may then treat the whole belief which connected evil spirits in any way with such maladies as so much superseded or exploded superstition. But, perhaps, if all that science has done in such matters were well examined, there would appear more of the conceit of wisdom than of its

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reality in such a conclusion: since after all our best and truest physiological discoveries there remains a gulf between mind and matter, however organised, which the intellect of man has never passed; and all antecedent presumptions of the probability of other intellectual beings in the universe, and the mysterious laws of spiritual communication, remain exactly as they were, unaltered and untouched by our physical inquiries. Perhaps then a deeper philosophy might tell that, in connecting the strange prevalence of sin, corrupting and destroying man's nature, with the malignant influences of higher spiritual intelligences that had fallen before, there was nothing antecedently incredible, and that, even in the monstrous forms that the imaginations of Gentile religion assumed, where beings of this nature were invoked and propitiated, we discern but what is the natural portion of humanity, where the means are unreached or lost for controlling its sin, and reascending to the Author of its being. It might then appear as agreeable to the sound philosophy of the case, as certainly it is to all experience, that not *science*, but faith working by love, is alone the destroyer of superstition. For it is not, as the Epicurean poet boasted, when the physical causes of things are known, that men have learned to look with vague alarm and dread on the unknown power above and around them; but then alone when we have satisfactory communion with Him who is above all—the Almighty who can control all, and keep his own, both in body and soul, from the power of darkness and evil," &c.

The Jesuits. By MM. Michelet *and* Quinet. *Translated by* C. Cocks, *B.L. 3d edit.* 16*mo. pp. viii.* 134.

THE French publishers of this volume state that "no book was ever more successful," that seven editions have been sold in eight months, and that it has been translated into almost every foreign language. It forms part of the lectures delivered by two French professors, on the Spirit and Influence of the Religious Orders. The Templars had been treated of, and the constitution, origin, and conduct of the Jesuits, were the subjects proceeded with, in the spring of 1843, when they were interrupted by a noisy opposition, which tried to silence them, but was finally put down. The excitement, however, did not end there, for "in the course of the last two years more than two hundred volumes have been published for and against this work." (p. v.)

A work which has excited such an opposition, without any positive delinquency, is on that account a curiosity; but the lectures are otherwise valuable, as forming an introduction to M. de Saint Priest's "Fall of the Jesuits," and are conveniently printed in a similar form. (See Gent. Mag. March, 1846.) The text of the lectures, with some additional notes, is given; but they are rather heads than dissertations, and furnish materials for the student to reflect and enlarge upon. As the two professors' lectures were not given in concert, some repetition is observable, and indeed unavoidable, nor is it uninteresting to compare the thoughts of powerful minds on the same topic.

M. Michelet, to shew the progress of Ultramontanism, asks, "Where are the clergy of France? Where are all those parties which constituted its life under the Restoration? Extinct, dead, annihilated. What has become of that small party of Jansenists; small but vigorous? I look in vain; I find only the tomb of Lanjuinais." (p. 2.) Again, he asks, "Who now would dare in France to call himself a Gallican, or protest in the name of the Church of France?" Of the priests, whom he regards as overborne by the Jesuits, he says, "they must bark, bite, and damn Bossuet from the pulpit." (p. v. Introd.) Strange as this reads, it is not unfounded; for we have sometimes been surprised to see how little account is now made of Bossuet by a certain class of writers, how even his arguments against the Reformation are treated as inconclusive, and his style exposed as ungrammatical.

It is difficult to analyse a book that consists almost of single sentences. M. Michelet justly observes, that when the Jesuits maintained *free will*, the use they meant to be made of such liberty was to give it up, to obey, and to "be in the hand of superiors like a stick in the hand." (p. 23.) To such cajolery, for our part, we should prefer the veriest Augustinianism, whether Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Jansenist; for despotism is never so formidable as when it assumes the tone of liberty.

He mentions a frightful story of a

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lady in Piedmont, who died in 1650, attended by Jesuit confessors, and who asked her husband, in aid of her soul, "Swear you will use every means, fire and sword, to convert the Vaudois." As these failed, the Jesuits devised the kidnapping of children, reckoning that the mothers would follow. "The edict of Turin, 1655, corroborates this horrible fact, even by the merciful clause, 'it is forbidden to kidnap boys before twelve, and girls before ten years of age.'" (p. 23.)

M. Quinet's lectures (which begin at p. 55) are much the longer, less apophthegmatic, and go deeper into the subject. The suppression of the order is amply justified by his quotations. Thus, in the bull of July 21, 1773, Clement XIV. says, "it is, perhaps, not even possible, that, as long as it subsists, the church should receive a true and lasting peace." (p. 77.) And Bernis, ambassador from France, writes on May 16, 1774, to the minister of foreign affairs:—

"The pope . . . has believed that a religious order, proscribed from the most Catholic states, strongly suspected of having both formerly and recently entered into criminal plots, having nothing in their favour but the outward appearance of regularity, decried in their maxims, addicted, in order to render themselves more powerful and formidable, to commerce, stock-jobbing, and politics, could produce only fruits of dissension and discord, that a reform would only palliate the evil, and that it was necessary to prefer to everything else the peace of the universal church and the Holy See.

"In a word, Clement XIV. has believed the society of the Jesuits incompatible with the peace of the church and of Catholic states. It was the spirit of the government of that company that was dangerous; it is therefore important that this spirit should not be renewed." (p. 78.)

Another such testimony is given at p. 129. "They wanted (this is the accusation flung in their faces by the bishop of Paris, in the full council of Trent,) *faire de l'épouse de Jésus Christ une prostituée aux volontés d'un homme.*"

M. Quinet says, in the same page,

"They attempted to surprise the conscience of the world, and the world has answered them. When, in 1606, they were driven out of that essentially Catholic city of Venice, that people, the most gentle in the world, accompanied them in crowds to the sea-shore, and the farewell cry which resounded after them upon the waves was, 'Go! and woe be to you!' *Ande in malora.* That cry was echoed through the two following centuries; in Bohemia in 1618, at Naples and in the Low Countries in 1622, in India in 1623, in Russia in 1676, in Portugal in 1679, in France in 1764, in Spain in 1767, at Rome and throughout all Christendom in 1773." (p. 129—30.)

Notwithstanding the difference of genius, M. Quinet compares Machiavel's *Prince* to Mariana's books *De Rege*, written under the eyes of Philip II. for the education of his son. "Machiavel makes use of all the vices, provided they be strong; he wants to turn them all to the political independence of the state; and Mariana consents to all the virtues, provided they end in abasing the state before the order of the clergy." (p. 114.)

Again,—

"Would you believe that he goes so far as to require, in the name of these same virtues, an impunity for whatever crimes are committed by ecclesiastics? And this is not a counsel, but a command. 'Let no one of the clergy be condemned, even when he may have deserved it.'" (Ibid. De Rege, b. i. c. 10.)

Further on he quotes Mariana, as extolling the recent assassination of Henry III., *facinus memorabile, nobile, insigne.* (De Rege, b. i. c. 6.) But the Jesuit scrupulously decides against the use of poison in such a case, because in drinking it the prince would unwittingly commit a demi-suicide; and allows of it only when the vestment or the saddle can be impregnated with it. (p. 115.) We would rather have had such a scruple omitted, if it does no more for the conscience. The limitation takes away the excuse of a principle, however mistaken, because the author has not lost the power of reflection. After this, M. Quinet observes, "What a warning to the pupil! A sudden horror and terror, never to be appeased! Be not surprised if the young Philip III. lives as if his blood was frozen in his veins, if he retires as much as possible from royalty, if he moves in the solitude of the Escurial only to imitate the pilgrimage of Loyola." (p. 116.) Thus Henry IV. avowed to Sully, that he re-admitted them into France, as other-

wise he would "cast them into utter despair, and thereby into designs of taking away his life, which would render it miserable and melancholy, ever remaining thus in dread of being poisoned or assassinated." (Ibid. Mem. de Sully, vol. v. 113.) We lately saw written on the walls, "Why were the Jesuits expelled from France?" but "Why were they restored to France?" would have been a more pungent question.

M. Quinet remarks that this avowed doctrine of regicide only lasted for a time. "In 1614, the era having changed, the dagger-law is replaced by a more profound establishment, which, without killing the man, annihilates only the king; the confessor succeeds the regicide. . . . Not being able to crush royalty under the foot of theocracy, they do better,—they slip their head into the crown through the confessional, and the work is accomplished." (pp. 116, 117.) At all events the fate of Ravaillac may have palsied the regicide arm, after the first enthusiasm of the order had subsided.

Alluding (p. 59) to the sanguine hope, derived from internal agitations, that the dissident churches will one day pass over to Catholicism, "as they understand the word," he says "Nothing in reality is more puerile than such an idea." And he warns the Ultramontanists, that "if ever the conversion takes place . . . they will be much more embarrassed with their converts than they now are with the schismatics." Some intimations of encroachments on Protestant liberties, though not circumstantially detailed (p. 56), are so important as to deserve being related more distinctly.

Of Mr. Cocks's several translations this appears to bear most marks of haste, but they are not important enough to particularize. We do not assent to all the sentiments which the learned professors have expressed. But these lectures, though given only in the form of heads or sketches, are replete with important thought. Those who wish to learn more of the present state of the Jesuits in France may consult a little pamphlet, entitled "Physiologie du Jesuite," Paris, 1844, where we learn that in May 1828 printed papers were distributed, suggesting certain devotional exercises on account of the society, two of which we quote, to show what interests are considered identical by the framers:—"Saint Louis, priez *pour la France*; Saint Ignace, priez *pour la conservation des Jésuites.*" The author adds, "Le mois suivant, les Jésuites étaient chassés." (p. 80.)

History of the Church of Christ from the Diet of Augsburg 1530, *to the eighteenth century. Originally designed as a continuation of Milner's Church History. By* Henry Stebbing, *D.D.* 8*vo.* 3 *vols.*

DR. STEBBING is the author of the History of the Christian Church, and of the Reformation, in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, and also the editor of the last edition of Bishop Tomline's Elements of Theology. That the same writer should supervise Bishop Tomline's Elements, and continue Milner's Church History, is rather extraordinary; and, if either of those authors were now living, his surprise would have been unbounded, for they would candidly have disclaimed any thing like similarity of opinion. Our business however is, not to inquire how Dr. Stebbing could undertake such different tasks, but whether the present one is satisfactorily executed,—to which our answer is certainly affirmative.

In undertaking a work of this kind, the author was probably actuated by the knowledge, that a large class of readers wished for a continuation of Milner's work. But that a writer should be found, who resembled him (or rather the two brothers) in all respects, was very unlikely. Dr. Stebbing, it should seem, gave up the idea of being an imitator throughout, as may be inferred from the words *originally designed:* and, in doing so, we think he has acted wisely, for as an imitator he would have been trammelled, whereas he is really able to walk alone. And though his work, without the passport of Milner's name, might not so soon have attracted the reader's eyes, it would not, from its own merits, have proved less effective in the main.

A work which includes those three important epochs in ecclesiastical history, the diet of Augsburg, the Council of Trent, and the Synod of Dort,

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offers points enough for criticism to establish its character, as, for instance, on the last of these subjects, it is assuredly not an echo of Milnerian opinions. We have chiefly tested it on these points, and we find that, at these three distinct periods, the historian has well sustained his part. Without affecting minuteness, he is as copious as the scale on which the work is constructed allows; and presents his readers with an animated and agreeable narrative, combined with references enough to guide the profounder student. So happily are the selected particulars grouped, that the reader's memory must be great, if he does not often find himself informed or enlightened. He will sometimes notice the omission of minor points; but this is obviously intentional, as all the circumstances introduced are convergent to the centre, and the author avoids diverging ones. A decided tone of piety, so often wanting, or merged into dry formality, when the shell is mistaken for the kernel, pervades the whole.

We had formed our opinion of the book before noticing that the author's views, as expressed in the preface, coincide with it.

"The work which is now completed under the title of 'The History of the Church of Christ, from the Diet of Augsburg,' was commenced with the intention of simply furnishing a continuation of Milner's History of the Church of Christ. Anxious to afford as explicit a statement of facts and principles as his space would allow, the author soon found himself compelled to follow his own course, and forget that he was a continuator . . . . . Though, therefore, describing events in due course from the close of Milner's work, the present publication may be considered as a distinct work, and as claiming to be judged according to its own character."

With respect to later times, he says,

"Events have occurred since its commencement from the influence of which not even the most indifferent mind can be entirely free. The author neither pretends nor desires to be unaffected by what is passing around him; but he has plainly stated in the last chapter what considerations have had the greatest weight with him."

In that chapter which touches upon the present times, Dr. Stebbing candidly offers advice to all parties, and tells them what he thinks defective in each. We have transcribed the following quotation from Laud's letter to Sir Kenelm Digby, as particularly pertinent at this time.

"You write that after you had fallen into these troublesome thoughts, you were nigh two years in the diligent discussion of this matter; and that you omitted no industry, either of conversing with learned men, or of reading the best authors, to beget in you a right intelligence of this subject. I believe all this, and you did wisely do it; but I have some questions, out of the freedom of a friend, to ask about it. Were not all the learned men you conversed with for this particular of the Roman party? Were not the best authors you mention of the same side? If both men and authors were the same way, can they beget any righter intelligence in you than is in themselves? If they were men and authors on both sides with whom you conversed, why was I, whom you are pleased to style one of your best friends, omitted?" (iii. 298.)

Dr. Stebbing justly observes, that "this was surely the language of a thoughtful and experienced spirit." And it holds out a lesson to all professed inquirers who are satisfied with having a sort of affirmative made out on one side, without weighing the arguments on the other.

We quote one historical passage (as we cannot extend our extracts to any length) from the author's summary of the Synod of Dort.

"In the first place, we must remember that it consisted of a large body of clergy, only a few of which can be suspected of having any other wish than that of preserving their church from the evils of schism. . . . With few exceptions, one common opinion prevailed on the most important subjects debated in the assembly; and the articles finally drawn up, together with the authorised formularies before in existence, were acknowledged by the whole body as standards of orthodoxy. In the next place, a careful examination of all that was said by the remonstrants leaves the mind very doubtful as to the opinion which ought to be formed of their conduct. . . . Had they openly pleaded their cause as far as they were allowed, the principles which they advocated must have been weak indeed had they not won the favour of some portion of the synod. Their insisting upon a sort of technical right to this or that privilege, was not consistent with the feelings usually inspired by deep and fervent convictions.

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. . . Taking the whole of the proceedings into consideration, there seems but little reason for doubting that the decisions of the synod were the direct and honest conclusions to which the majority of the *Netherland* clergy would have arrived, under whatever circumstances they had been called upon to state their sentiments." (p. 449-50.) *

From this passage it will be seen that Dr. Stebbing avoids the character of a partisan, either Calvinist or Arminian; and, though this may gratify individual readers less, it will make the work more valuable as a library book. Whenever it comes to be republished, some verbal revisions, which we need not specify, will be found advantageous. The extracts from Maimbourg's History of Lutheranism, which are given in Seckendorf's Latin renderings, should be replaced by the original French. To the account of the banishment of the Vaudois (iii. 488) a paragraph or a note on the *Rentrée Glorieuse* should be added. The latter part of the speech, which is given as De Cusa's, at the Council of Trent (vol. ii. p. 358), is attributed by Sarpi to the Dominican Soto (p. 125); the sentiments, however, are not dissimilar, which may have caused the mistake in condensing or transcribing. We must not forget to inform our readers who have not seen it, that the type, though clear, is close, and the margin small, so that these three volumes contain as much matter as four of the usual kind.

Palestrina; a Metrical Romance. By R. M. Heron, *Esq.*

WE do not agree with the author in thinking that there is "an undefined prejudice subsisting against verse," nor that "the taste of the day offers an obstacle to success;" but that so much has Parnassus been crowded of late years, and so many poets have arisen, and so much *tolerably good* poetry been written, that the public ear has grown fastidious, and refuses to listen except to art of the highest kind: but where great excellence is shown, there the reward of praise is cheerfully bestowed. If a person could write as Wordsworth and Tennyson write, they would be sure of readers; but the education of the age has enabled multitudes, both male and female, to write with tolerable ease and facility; and such poetry, which costs little labour, will meet with but a poor return. If you have powerful rivals to contend with, you must exert yourself powerfully, or fall behind, and be in the shade. If it is true that the great body of fugitive poetry is in the present day neglected, it is not owing to any want of taste or defective feeling in the age itself, but rather a proof that the great principle advanced by the Roman poet near two thousand years ago is still true,—*that middling poetry never can be borne*; and for this simple reason, that if a man can only write middling poetry, he had better express himself in prose. Bad prose may teach something, but bad poetry is worthless; it neither instructs nor amuses. Now in the present poem of Palestrina, we do not wish to deny that the author has poetical conceptions, and poetical expression; but we think he has failed in the structure of his story; and also that the measure and manner too often reminds us of Byron,—a very dangerous guide. We think his purpose, which he mentions in the preface, would have been better answered had he selected his favourite scenes in Italy, and his characters from the historical anecdotes connected with them, and written short separate poems on each,—we will say, like Akenside's Inscriptions, and Hymn to the Naiads, and like many beautiful productions of the old and modern Latin poets. For to construct a story that shall carry on constantly the interest with it in progressive movement, keeping attention alive, and awakening feelings of sympathy and hope, is in itself a great work of art: and then to adorn that with all the graces of invention and beauty of language and imagery is still greater, and requires a master hand; but Mr. Rogers's Poem of Italy will serve as a very good instance of what we mean, where historical story, anecdote, description, and reflection are all combined in various ways, and form a very pleasing whole.

The author we think most successful in description, which is often

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* The italic in the word *Netherland* is our own, to express more clearly the force of the particular word.

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naturally and faithfully drawn; and description of nature has an inherent power of pleasing. As

The drowsy sheep and bearded goat
Await the shepherd's early note.
The ox rests on the silent hill,
While mutely plies the gushing rill
Within the grotto where is seen
The ever foaming *Traventine*,
Whose folds fantastically grow
Spontaneous in the streamlet's flow.
In twilight indistinct and pale
The slopes mount upward from the vale,
Until their summits, blue and steep,
Are wrapp'd in veils of mist, that creep
To highest peaks, as if to shun
The ardour of the noonday sun.
Genaro's top has caught the glow
That tints each rock and leaf and bough;
And *Palestrina's* wooded height
More softly woes the streaming light,
While scenes which night's dark curtain
seal'd
Beneath that radiance morn revealed,
And glitt'ring forms extended wide
Reposing in the circling tide,
As if from beams redundant grown,
Gems were on earth profusely strown.
The startled warblers of the grove
Poured mellow strains of peace and love,
Gentle and soft at first they flowed,
But each on each with accents glowed,
Till one tumultuous voice of mirth
Awoke to hail the morning's birth, &c.

Again—

Sweet Baire, in thy circling arm
The bark may take its fearless rest;
For even thy waters have a charm.
The ruin and the vineyard drest
In smiles of soft decay and bloom,
As saddest fancies coldly press,
Shall bid us ask why on the tomb
Do flourish life and loveliness.
Temples of old have left their trace
Half hidden by the wild embrace
Of ivy or of myrtle glowing,
Not on their columns grace bestowing,
But haunting the foundation stone,
And smiling there, unseen, unknown.

If we have not said all the author could wish, at least we have spoke our real sentiments, certainly without any bias unfavourable to him. We love poetry, we respect and honour poets. Poetry has been the moral and intellectual sunshine of our life; and we shall rejoice in again meeting the author of Palestrina, when his powers are more matured, and he has a happier subject to deal with. If he should delight in another tale of fiction, we advise that it should be fully written first in prose, and every incident arranged, by which the interest can be ascertained. We believe that to be the surest way to success; just as the sculptor makes his model in clay before he gives it life in marble, and the painter strikes out his designs in chalk before he fixes them in colours. If then the story is happily chosen and well arranged, and expressed in language simple and correct, little can be wanting to its success.

Oratio ex Harveii Instituto, etc. Habita die Junii XXV. 1845. *A* Carolo Daubeny, *M.D. &c. Chemiæ et Botanices apud Oxonienses Professore. Quarto and* 8vo. *editions.*

DR. DAUBENY, a Winchester man, many years since, as a Demi and Bachelor of Arts in Magdalene college, Oxford, obtained the Latin University prize, for an Essay on the Moral Philosophy of Aristotle.

The present Oration by no means degenerates from the essay. Although the style does not possess the very high Ciceronian polish of Halford and Mere Latham, still the solidity of the matter and the masculine classicality of the expression, make ample compensation for any occasional absence of the lighter graces of composition. Some of the periods are, in our judgment, and to our ear, deficient in perspicuity and harmony. We have, moreover, observed in one or two passages the very common but vicious use of the particles *tam* and *quam*, for *cum* and *tum;* and we think the concluding quotation, from Mr. Keble's Poetry Lectures, too abstruse for proof or illustration. Notwithstanding these minor blemishes, we consider the Oration worthy the pen of the scholar, the man of taste, and the philosopher. We have always admired Dr. Daubeny's perspicuous and graceful, yet dignified, *English* style of writing. The following extract, from pp. 26, 27, 8vo. ed. is a fair specimen of the author's Latinity.

"Quoniam enim paucis abhinc annis Senatui Populoque nostro visum sit, ut in hac ipsa Urbe novum quoddam exsurgeret Templum Musis et Apollini dicatum, iisdem Privilegiis dotari novam hanc Academiam, quibus gaudeant antiquiores

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istæ, quæ apud Oxoniam atque Cantabrigiam florent, non patienti solum sed etiam lubenti hilarique animo acciperem, modo ex institutis ejus provisum sit, ut qui exinde profecti in ordines nostros cooptentur, iis disciplinis sint exculti, quibus sublatis, Ars nostra nihil fere aliud fit nisi doctrina circumforanea, a triviis, ut aiunt, collata—imo vero qui Medicinam exercent, quamquam apud nos glorioso *Physicorum* nomine gestiant, a communi tamen circulatorum et præstigiatorum grege prope abesse videntur.

" Sic Antiquitati suus honos tribuatur, sic novis rebus morem geramus, sic postera ætate, si oras quando Britannicas invisat peregrinus hospes, haud aliæ a pectore ejus eliciantur voces, quam quas, ut perhibent, nuper emisit Borussorum Rex, qui perlustratis antiquioris ævi Monumentis, recentiorisque Miraculis, quæ in hac Urbe atque Vicinia undique glomerata inter se atque commista appareant, ad suos exclamasse fertur: ' Beata Tellus! ubi quicquid novi vetustum est, quicquid vetusti novum.' ' *Glückliches Land, wo das Neue alt, und das Alte neu ist.*' "*

Observations in Natural History. By the Rev. Leonard Jenyns.

IT was remarked by that observant naturalist, Gilbert White, that if "he should have induced any of his readers to pay a more ready attention to the wonders of the creation, too frequently overlooked as common occurrences, his purpose would be fully answered." That Mr. White gave the strongest impulse to the study of natural history cannot be doubted, and amongst the most enlightened of his disciples we may class Mr. Jenyns. Clergymen are especially fitted to observe the works of creation—to keep their little calendars of nature, and to pen down their daily observations. It is a pleasing task, and one from which much good will always be derived, not only to the individual himself, but to his surrounding neighbours, and to his readers generally. Who can doubt that the innocent pursuits of Gilbert White, his harmless life, his practical lessons of piety and benevolence, and his regard for the recreations of his villagers, all tended to promote kindly feelings, and to excite others to the practice of the like virtues?

Mr. Jenyns treads closely in the footsteps of Gilbert White, and he has consequently given us a very agreeable work, replete with observation and full of useful information. We were much struck with his recommendatory remarks on the study of natural history, from which we will give a short extract.

" What must be the state of that heart which reaps no moral lesson from the great truths which nature everywhere proclaims, which can observe the instincts and habits of animals, without thinking of the great unseen Agent whose will they obey, or without seeking to inquire what that will is as regards himself, and which he is left (partly by the aid of his reason) to carry out or neglect, to his own eternal happiness or misery?"

The fact is that we are too apt to overlook things which are found around us because they are of every day occurrence, forgetful of the hand which made them, or the purposes for which they were created. Everything, however, is beautifully and wisely ordered, from the most minute insect to the giants of the forest and the deep, and happy is that person who profits by the lessons nature will teach him. Nothing, indeed, is too trifling for observation; and the more we search, the more we shall find. Even the most common occurrences sometimes escape the notice of inobservant persons. For instance, Mr. Jenyns says that—

" A farmer, who had lived all his life among stock, was not aware, till I drew his attention to the fact, that horses and oxen rise from the ground differently. There is a slight difference in their mode of lying down, the horse not generally remaining so long upon his knees as the ox, before bringing the rest of his frame to the ground. But in getting up, the horse invariably rises first upon his fore-legs, before rising upon his hind. The ox, on the contrary, rises first upon his hind, and often remains upon his knees some few seconds until his hind legs are straightened. The elephant and rhinoceros both rise first upon their fore-legs, like the horse; so does the pig: the sheep, goat and deer, in this respect are like the ox."

We have frequently noticed these distinctions in the motions of the ani-

* Ita pulchrè dixit Rex Borussiæ, insignissimo Bunsen: " Blessed is the country where the old is ever new, and where the new is ever entwined with the old."

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mals in question, and also of some others. The rook walks in feeding with much deliberation. The jackdaw and starling always hop with both legs. The jay and large green woodpecker have peculiar and curvey flights, and we might enumerate other distinctive movements in birds and quadrupeds. The circumstance of cows standing head to tail of each other in hot weather for the purpose of having flies whisked off their heads is well known.

We cannot agree with Mr. Jenyns that the lark sings earlier in the morning than any other bird. We have heard the blackbird sing long before it was light, and then left off for the purpose of feeding. The clamorous and restless manner of these birds prior to roosting is occasioned by a cat or some vermin which prowl about at night approaching their haunts. (See page 101.)

Mr. Jenyns mentions (page 148) that a field in front of his house was so attacked by the grubs of the cockchaffer that a large quantity of grass was completely destroyed, immense patches appearing as if scorched, and yet, he adds, the rooks never found the grubs out. Now it has been our fate to reside for many years near large rookeries, and we can assure Mr. Jenyns that these birds have a wonderful facility in discovering the haunts of the grubs of cockchaffers under turf. We have seen them on a lawn close to a house—on bowling-greens—on sheep pastures—puncturing the turf, and at every puncture bringing up a grub of the cockchaffer. The great injury done to turf is by the black grub of the long-legged gnat (tibula oleracea). Large districts have had the pasture destroyed by them, and we recollect seeing the turf in Greenwich Park as brown as if no rain had fallen on it for many months. The turf then peeled as if cut with a turfing iron, and the grubs, with their *races or burrows*, could be seen beneath it. We suspect that Mr. Jenyns must have mistaken one of these grubs for the other, because there can be no doubt of the avidity with which the rook feeds on those of the cockchaffer. We believe it to be one of the useful purposes for which it was ordained.

Mr. Jenyns gives us an interesting letter from Dr. Thackeray, the provost of King's College, Cambridge, on the maternal affection of a sea-gull; and there is another from a lady on the adventures of a robin's nest, giving a pleasing instance of maternal affection.

We could willingly follow Mr. Jenyns through many more of his facts and observations, but we must conclude our notice by assuring him that we have read his work with infinite pleasure, and we trust that the example he has set will be followed by other country clergymen, assuring them that the time they may spend in the pursuit of natural history will be neither unpleasant or unprofitable.

The Chronicle of Calais, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. to the year 1540. *Edited, from MSS. in the British Museum, by* John Gough Nichols, *F.S.A. (Printed for the Camden Society.)*

"THE Chronicle of Calais," which is here printed from a transcript made by old John Stowe, consists of a series of brief memorials of events of importance which happened at that interesting old town between the years 1485 and 1540. The name of "Richard Turpyn" is written upon the MS. by the hand of Stowe, and Bale has registered Turpyn amongst the *Scriptores Angliæ* on account of his presumed authorship of this work. Fuller, Anthony Wood, Tanner, and Nichols in his History of Leicestershire, have gathered up a few particulars respecting him, which merely amount to this, that he was descended from a Northumberland family which removed into Leicestershire upon acquiring property at Knaptoft by marriage. There Richard Turpyn was born, the fifth son of his father William Turpyn, who died in 1523. Wood claims Richard Turpyn as a scholar of Oxford, but he took no degree. In 1539 his name appears in a list of the garrison of Calais,* and he died there

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* Mr. Nichols informs us that the list of the garrison printed in the volume with the date 1533,—in consequence of its being marked, though in a more recent hand, "Calais, 25 Hen. 8."—more probably belongs to the year 1539, for the following reason. It names Sir Richard

in 1541 or 1545. He was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, which was pulled down a century afterwards to make way for a "citadel formed by Cardinal Richelieu."

Whitsand was anciently the most usual port at which travellers from England to the continent landed, and from whence persons proceeding to England embarked.* Upon the surrender of Calais, in 1347, Edward III. determined to remedy the inconvenience of being dependent upon a foreign power for a place of access to the continent. He expelled all the former residents in Calais upon whose fidelity he had not some reason to depend, and invited, by proclamation, his English subjects, "as well merchants as others," to settle in his new conquest, offering them "houses and places" for their habitation, at such reasonable rent as they should be content to pay, with other immunities and privileges highly valuable and tempting. (Fœdera, iii. 130, N.E.) We learn from Froissart that the invitation was eagerly taken advantage of. It was soon followed by another proclamation, which enjoined that men, horses, and all other things to be transported from England to France, should cross from Dover to Calais, and not to Whitsand, Boulogne, or any other place, under heavy forfeitures. (Fœdera, iii. 142, N.E.)

The concentration at Calais of the communication between England and France rendered the arrivals there, the landings and departures, almost the only events in its history, and it is of such events, with some few passing notices of the persons who thus come to be enumerated, that this chronicle is principally made up. It is surprising how many great persons and important historical facts are thus brought transiently before us. Mr. Nichols has taken advantage of the brief notices, or sometimes mere glances, of the chronicler, to present, in an appendix, a useful collection of illustrative documents. He has also prefixed a very interesting paper upon the state of "Calais in the hands of the English."

Amongst the public events which this volume contributes to illustrate, the meeting of the Cloth of Gold, the marriage of Princess Mary to Louis XII., and the journey of Anne of Cleves to England, are of course conspicuous; but the most interesting is a romantic incident in relation to Margaret Duchess of Savoy and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, which is now for the first time unravelled.

It seems that in October, 1513, at the meeting in Tournay between Henry VIII. and the Duchess Margaret, that eminent lady distinguished Charles Brandon, who was then Lord Lisle, with very obvious favour. The aspiring courtier was not slow to take advantage of the flattering encouragement, but was rendered an awkward suitor by his imperfect acquaintance with French. The pretty endearments of that language of love came more slowly from his lips than the occasion demanded, and when explanations were necessary, the ardent suitor was altogether at fault. In this perplexity his royal master was his deputy. The letters now published contain the history of this double wooing, both that portion of it in which Henry was the spokesman, and that more convincing moiety in which Brandon, by artifices of play-

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Grenville (or Graynffeld, as he wrote his name: p. 182,) as high marshal of the town, and Sir Edward Ringsley as comptroller. The latter was high marshal in 1532, as appears from the will of Lord Berners; and Sir Edmund Howard was comptroller, who died March 19, 1537-8. Sir Edward Ringsley having succeeded him, on the 10th Aug. following (as may be supposed,) Lady Ringsley wrote to Lady Lisle thus, "Also, madam, the truth is, there shall be a right worshipful gentleman, and very good, that shall execute my bedfellow's room that was [*i. e.* of high marshal], which I trust shall be a great comfort unto your ladyship." (Miss Wood's Collection of Letters, iii. 129.) In this the writer intended a compliment to her correspondent, for the "right worshipful gentleman" to whom she alluded was Sir Richard Grenville, Lady Lisle's own nephew, and he, as already mentioned, appears as high marshal in the list. Lord Lisle, who heads it as lord deputy, was recalled in April 1539; thus the date of the document is brought within a small compass, and there can be little doubt that it was drawn up for the commissioners who went to Calais shortly before Lord Lisle's recall.

* See the interesting essay on this place by a correspondent in our last Number.—*Edit.*

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ful fondness, sought to work his own way with this widow of a second husband. It is a pleasant peep into courtly manners, a realization of a Shaksperean scene, and only needs to be pointed out to secure the attention which on many accounts it deserves. The attachment came to nothing. The English court presented metal more attractive; but this flirtation, and Henry's conduct in relation to it, probably paved the way to Charles Brandon's subsequent union with the Princess Mary. The English king "could not object," as Mr. Nichols has remarked, "that the same man was an unfit husband for a king's daughter, whom he had himself endeavoured to promote to an alliance with the daughter of an emperor." (p. 70.)

The "Ordenances for Watch and Ward" (p. 144), and other papers respecting the municipal government of the town of Calais, contain many things worthy of note. It was anciently governed under some old charters of the counts of Artois, which were forfeited under count Robert, renewed by his daughter Maud, and confirmed by Edward III. They may be seen printed in the Fœdera, iii. 142, N. E., and are singular specimens of ancient grants of municipal franchises. The citizens had the power of executing justice upon offenders of almost every class. Decapitation, hanging, and cutting off the ears, were punishments which they could lawfully inflict. It is to the possession of these penal privileges that we must trace the existence and celebrity of that well-known functionary, "the hangman of Calais." The expertness of that officer occasioned him to be employed in the case of Anne Boleyn. The present chronicler records that she was "beheaded by the hands of the hangman of Calais, with the sword of Calais." (p. 47.)

One of their punishments deserves note for its singularity. If any of the Search-watch, that is, the Dogberry-watch, should find any of the Stand-watch, that is, the Seacoal-watch, *three times* sleeping in one night, *and so take him by the nose*, he was, on the next market-day, "to be hanged in a basket over the wall ten or twelve feet from the water; and he shall have with him, in his basket, one loaf of bread and a pot of drink, also a knife to cut the rope when he will." The dyke or ditch keepers were to be present with their boat, "to take him up when he falleth;" and when taken up he was to be kept in prison until the next market-day, and then to be banished the town for a year and a day.

Mr. Nichols has edited the work with his usual care and research, and, by means of apt and proper illustration, has made an interesting and valuable volume out of matter which in ordinary hands would have been of comparatively little moment.

The Handbook of Leicester. By James Thompson. *Second Edition.* 12*mo. pp.* 100.

THERE is already considerable improvement in our local guide-books, and we shall look for more, when the British Archæological Institute and the British Archæological Association,—of the latter of which Mr. Thompson professes himself a member,—shall have directed attention to those relics of past ages which are really remarkable;* for the part of a Guide is to point out existing features rather than such as have disappeared from observation, which may be left to the more extended History. The present work is in most respects equal to the best of its class; indeed imperfection would be inexcusable in any of the successors of that most inquiring and indefatigable topographer,—the historian of Leicestershire. We shall confine our observations to a few isolated points.

P. 2. The name of the Roman town, *Ratæ*, is derived from "the Rath, probably the appellation of the abode of the British, and signifying in that language a cleared space." This derivation, which we do not find among the elder antiquaries quoted by Nichols, appears very probable, but its meaning is not we think correctly explained. We should imagine that the British Rath was like the Irish, not merely a cleared space, but a fortified inclosure. The plural *ratæ* would appear to imply a group or town of native *raths*.

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* We have been much pleased with a very simple manual of this description, just published, being a Hand-book to the Antiquities of Gloucester, by Mr. Niblett. It is executed in the form of a descriptive Map, with illustrative Woodcuts.

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In p. 27 the neighbouring entrenchments called the Rawdykes are described; and the name is compared with that of the Raedykes (pronounced Rawdykes), a Roman encampment in Aberdeenshire. It was Dr. Stukeley's idea that the Raw-dykes, though straight lines of embankment, were the remains of a Roman *cursus*, and for their derivation he and Mr. Pownall went to *Rheda*, a chariot: but we are rather inclined to agree with old Camden, that in this name *Ratæ* "twinkles a little;" in fact, that the Rawdykes were part of the ditches of *Ratæ*. (See Nichols's Leicestersh. i. 4.)

By the way, in the course of this discussion, Dr. Stukeley's name is twice mis-spelt; and Dr. Bennett, the Bishop of Cork, (p. 24) is better known as the Bishop of Cloyne, his subsequent preferment. We are happy to find in p. 28 that that great curiosity, the Roman milestone at Leicester, which was long exposed to the injuries of the weather and of a public thoroughfare, "is now placed in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society." Its inscription plainly names the emperor Hadrian: why then should the author express himself doubtfully, "*If* the work of Hadrian?" &c.

P. 8. We do not approve of the Earl of Warwick being called, after the novelist's fashion, the "last of the barons," for it is a designation utterly untrue, either as respects himself or those of whom he is thus taken as the representative. It would be thought absurd enough for an historian to term the Duke of Wellington "the chief of the Colonels;" and yet Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton's absurdity is greater, for the Duke was a Colonel once, but Warwick was never a Baron. "The Barons," in their palmiest days, had an Earl,—an Earl of Leicester, for their leader.

P. 9. Richard III. "slept that night at the Blue Boar, then the chief inn, and next morning departed for the field on which he was slain."

Here are, we believe, three assertions, all apocryphal: 1. that the king slept at the house intended; 2. that it was then called the Blue Boar; and 3. that it was then the chief inn of the town (see the letter of a correspondent in our vol. XXIV. p. 28). In p. 64 the same legend is repeated, with the addition of the bedstead story, and the murder connected with it: the former our correspondent showed to be Elizabethan; and on the latter point the truth appears in the book before us, though very modestly, in a note:

"The writer has carefully examined the hall-papers of Leicester of the year 1613, but does not find a word therein upon the subject of the murder of Mrs. Clark." (p. 66.)

We are aware how ungrateful a task it may be for a local historian to offend the prejudices of his neighbours; but for our own part we do not attach value to any historical legends whose foundations will not bear examination.

P. 10. "Although the Reformed Religion was now fully established, we grieve to say that a young man named Thomas Moore was burnt to death in Leicester, in the month of June 1566, for denying that the bread and wine used in the sacrament were the real body and blood of Christ!"

This is a great mistake. The burning of Thomas More for bearing testimony against the real presence, took place in 1556, under the authority of Cardinal Pole. (Nichols, p. 560.)

P. 11. The visits of King James I. to Leicester are placed in the years 1612 and 1613. The latter date is an error for 1614; and he paid the town a third visit in 1616. Of all these full particulars are given in the Progresses, &c. of King James I.

In p. 46, in a quotation from Throsby, Richard II. is stated to have visited the town with the Duke of Melund. This is an awkward misprint for the Duke of Ireland, that monarch's well-known favourite.

After the dissolution of Leicester Abbey its buildings were entirely destroyed—except the wall of the inclosure, which is a remarkable specimen of old brick-work—and a private mansion was erected on its site.

"In the summer of 1845 some excavations were made under the direction of a party of gentlemen, with the consent of the occupier of the grounds, to discover the site of the ancient abbey; for not a relic of it now remains above ground. After repeated attempts to find it, they succeeded at last in doing so; the labourers employed, having dug to the depth of five or six feet in one of the orchards that lies on the south side of the grounds, came

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upon a floor composed of square tiles, and several yards in length, which is supposed to have been that of the abbey church. The tiles were of two patterns—one bearing the cinquefoil, the cognizance of the Beaumonts; the other, the bust of a man, wearing a coronet. The excavation was not continued, for various reasons, which need not be here stated."

To call "the cinquefoil the cognizance of the Beaumonts," may lead to misapprehension, from confusion with the Beaumont family. It was really the badge of the honour of Leicester—for centuries subsequent to the time of the early earl whose name of Bellamont has apparently led to this statement. It is still used for the arms of the town.

The great hall of the castle (p. 49,) deserves a fuller architectural description. Are there not columbs and capitals to describe, as well as thick walls and a high-pitched roof? As for the note from King, that "the high insulated hill is characteristic of every *Danish* camp," it had better, like most of King's assertions, been let alone.

P. 60. "Juno" is a mistake for June: the piece of painted glass being evidently one of a set of the months, of which another, September, is mentioned in p. 59, and both are engraved in Nichols, pl. xxxi. In p. 61 *filia* is a mistake for Justitia, the arms and motto *(Justitia virtutum regina,)* being those of the Company of Goldsmiths.

P. 83. At Bradgate Park

"the chapel is principally noticeable because the remains of Henry Lord Grey of Grooby are interred therein, along with others of the same family. Lord Grey's monument is quite in the style of the period when it was placed in the chapel."

Surely this is a very unsatisfactory description, referring to "the style" of a "period" which is not specified. It would have been more correct to have said that the chapel is an empty space, except that it contains a monument to Henry Lord Grey, who died 1614, with recumbent effigies of that nobleman and his lady.

In p. 83 another error of Throsby is followed. A legend is told of "the Countess of Suffolk," "wife of the Earl of Suffolk," setting Bradgate Hall on fire; but the person meant is the Countess of Stamford. The fire occurred in the reign of William III. (Nichols, iii. 679.)

In p. 84 a good deal of romantic nonsense about Lady Jane Grey is concluded with this statement: "She was for ten days Queen of England, and her head rolled on the scaffold as an offering at the shrine of a cruel woman's ambition!" Now we know no one could be shocked by finding Mary called "a cruel woman," for that is her ordinary treatment: but to talk of her *ambition!* in superseding Queen Jane would attach an author not "a member of the Archæological Association," with the charge of ignorance rather than bad taste.

We had formed, we must own, a higher opinion of Mr. Thompson's historical qualifications from some of the fruits of his original researches that have appeared in the Leicester Chronicle. In his next edition we hope to find less of the empty sparkle of the ephemeral journalist, and more of the exactness of a permanent historian.

A Brief Comparison of the Thirty-nine Articles with Scripture. By P. C. Claughton, *A.M.*—A very judicious and useful little work, with a short but clear introduction, relating to the use and intent of the articles, a small portion of which we will transcribe. "Much will depend on the occasion of their compilation, and doctrines will be asserted or omitted according to the exigency of the period at which that occasion rose; so that it will be nothing strange to find that when two doctrines may be of equal importance, and in fact are set over against each other in the Gospel scheme, one will be inserted and the other omitted in the articles; yet in the one case it does not prove that they carry the requisites of assent to their teaching further than is consistent with Christian liberty; nor, on the other, are they to be blamed for an omission of a doctrine confessedly of equal importance, because, being unopposed, it may not require such prominent notice as its opposite or counter doctrine," &c. (p. vi.)

The Principles of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. W. S. E. Bennett, *M.A.*—There is much interesting information, much judicious reasoning, and sound

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temperate view of disputed points, in this volume, which we can recommend as a most useful manual or text book on the subject of the Book of Prayer, and the views, forms, usages, and ceremonies of the Established Church. The reader will find many able disquisitions on contested points, and some remarks which, unless he possesses more theological and antiquarian learning than is common, will be new to him. In the preface, p. xxi. &c. he will find some curious remarks on the errors existing even in the *university* prayer-book. P. 47, on the British Church previous to the arrival of St. Augustine; p. 57, on the variations between the two books of King Edward VI. P. 103, it is mentioned that in the cathedral of Christ Church the prayers to this day, morning and evening, are said in *Latin*, the only place probably where Latin prayers are continued to be used. P. 126, on the use, advantages, &c. of the *Daily Service*; p. 227, and on the purposes of *Fasting*; p. 306, on Apostolical Succession; p. 337, on the Ornaments of Divine Service, a subject deriving unusual interest from the late injudicious attempts to revive many things that had fallen into desuetude, though not contrary to the rubric or practise of the ancient church. Of course many other points of importance might also be mentioned, but we must refer to the work itself, which has filled up a want that was severely felt. We had many books of great learning certainly on these subjects, but hardly any very accessible to the common bulk of readers, which this is, and which they can consult with advantage, on points that are disputed in conversations on the subject.

The Squire's Daughter; a Tragedy. By Andrew Park.—We should have advised the author not to have published this effort of his muse, but to have kept it by him as an early sketch, and, when his powers became more mature, and his judgment more correct, to have looked back on it as if it were a starting point, which he had left far behind him in his progress to fame. A painter must sketch and reject a hundred pictures before he selects one for exhibition; a poet's study must also be full of manuscripts thrown aside; but in these his genius has been exercised and his taste improved. In his next production Mr. Park will undoubtedly not approve the expression,

Brightness of eye and *peachiness* of cheek;

or

His chilling touch feasts on the hectic rose
That blossomed on the *arbour* of my cheek;

or

I'll lodge thy *hot combustion* in his breast;

or,

These Frenchmen care no more for Englishmen
Than *lions do for lizards*, &c.

We point out these faults in a friendly spirit, for we know that the poetic crown of laurel is not to be gained from Apollo's hand but by a long and patient submission to the inevitable laws he has ordained for its possession.

Bampton Lectures (Inquiry into the Means of Grace, &c.). By R. W. Jelf, D.D. —We overlooked these lectures at the time they appeared by accident merely, and have double cause to lament the omission; firstly, because not only do they treat a subject of the highest importance with fairness, soundness of doctrine, and useful exposition, but that at this distance of time we are precluded doing more than recommending them to attention. We must observe, however, that they are written with great clearness; that the subjects are so treated as to be of general and practical utility;—as p. 35, on Baptismal Regeneration; p. 75, &c. on the Apostolic Succession. See also pp. 104, 362, 378, where the note is well worthy of careful perusal. On the Language of the Prayers of the Church of Rome, 148; on Transubstantiation, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, p. 216, &c. These are, among other subjects, discussed in a very able, learned, and argumentative manner; and at p. 384 we observe Dr. Arnold's opinion regarding Apostolical Succession, as involving the doctrine of a *proper sacrificing priesthood*, judiciously examined and refuted.

Ancient History, containing the history of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Medes, Lydians, Persians, Macedonians, Seleucidæ, Parthians, and Carthaginians. Royal 8vo.—This volume has been undertaken by the Religious Tract Society, in order to supply the numerous readers, whom the diffused education of the day has created, with a series of histories written on Scriptural principles. The basis of this preliminary volume is Rollin, but that portion which is derived from him has been re-written, as "he was not sufficiently cautious on some points, and much additional information has been accumulated since his time, of which great use is made." This, we may observe, is particularly the case with Egypt, and that of the Chaldeans is now reduced to a better order than formerly. The author might have employed a more rigid criticism sometimes, for the Herodotean account of Paris and Helen is obviously as fabulous as the Homeric; and the story of Batis, in the

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reign of Alexander the Great, deserves rather a place in the notes than in the text, since it has been rejected or questioned by Mitford, Gillies, Gast, Williams, and Thirlwall. The common idea of Alexander's death is, however, judiciously rejected. The reign of Antiochus Sidetes, in the Seleucidæ, strikes us as the least accurately-written; unfortunately for his fame, he is only known to us through his enemies, but a more favourable narrative is fairly deducible from their testimony. To comment on the reflections which are interspersed is a more delicate matter; we generally agree with them, but we think that, to affect young minds, brevity is desirable, and that they should ooze out, rather than stream. But we are glad to see history written in this style and spirit, combined with investigation, and trust that the cheapness of the work will give it a preference above others of a less commendable tendency.

Vol. II. *The History of Greece.* pp. 384.—This volume is written on the same plan as the former. It includes the latest ideas on Grecian history, as for instance those of Heeren, Mitford, and Bishop Thirlwall, as far as they are compatible. The Heroic Age, which presents so many difficulties, is well treated. The history does not go lower than the death of Philip of Macedon, from which time it is taken up in the portion entitled "Macedonians" in the former one, in which the later affairs of Greece are included. The second part of the volume contains a summary of Grecian antiquities, political, religious, and social, together with a topographical description of the country. Since its first issue, some errors of transcription or of printing were discovered in the text, and a page of errata has accordingly been printed, to be inserted in the unsold copies, and to be given to previous purchasers on application. The minor histories, which have been in use among youths, will gradually, we think, be superseded by this work; and it will prove a substitute for some of the larger ones, on account of its compendious form and moderate price.

Illustrations of the Bible from the Monuments of Egypt. *By* W. C. Taylor, LL.D. *fcp.* 8*vo.* pp. xvi. 200.—This volume follows the others so appropriately, that the reader would be a loser by its omission. The editor of the Athenæum procured, at a great expense, drawings from the principal of the paintings in the costly works on Egyptian Antiquities by Rosellini, Champollion, and Caillaud, and engaged the author of this volume to write descriptions of them. Dr. Taylor is already known in this department by his "Student's Manual of Ancient History," nor could the task have been confided to better hands for a work of this extent. The papers in the *Athenæum* have been not only reprinted in England, but on the continent, and have excited considerable interest, as they were calculated to do. Dr. Taylor has wisely abstained from theorising on Egyptian history, and has even passed over the doubtful conjectures of others, preferring to stand on surer ground. The engravings are ninety-three in number, and an index of texts illustrated in the work is subjoined. The contents include almost every topic in civilized life, and perhaps it is rather humiliating to find how we have been anticipated in matters of social comfort and elegance by the Egyptians. The reader will be surprised to meet with the giraffe and the greyhound, the thievishness of the monkey, the game of chess (or draughts), and the Italian one of *mora*, among these illustrations. As a pictorial commentary on the Orientalism of the Old Testament, it possesses still further claims to recommendation on our part.

A Hand-Book of the History of Painting. By Dr. F. Kugler *(German and Flemish Schools); with Notes. By Sir* F. Head.—This volume forms part the second of a work of great value, the Italian Schools being the first; and we must say that few works gave us more valuable information, or afforded us more delight, on the art on which they treat, than the volume which preceded this. We remember that the views which it took of art were profound, and the acquaintance shown with the works of the great painters, with the spirit and feeling with which they wrought, and the effect of their genius and knowledge on their scholars, were most masterly. It appears to us that the present volume is by no means inferior; the characters of the different painters are drawn with accuracy, and show an intimate knowledge of their productions; and the accounts of the particular productions of each artist, which are at all remarkable for their rarity or their superior excellence, are given in the notes. Altogether it is a book written by one who is master of his subject, and whose judgment may be relied on. The notes by Sir F. Head are very useful and judicious, and contain much information on the pictures of these schools in the collections in England.

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Life of Lorenzo de' Medici. By H. Roscoe. ***Eighth Edition*** (***Bohn***).—This is the most complete edition of this valuable and interesting piece of biography, in the cheapest form. It contains, together with the text, numerous valuable illustrations formerly printed as an appendix, containing the author's further researches. There is prefixed a memoir of the translator, taken from the biography written by Mr. Henry Roscoe; and a portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici, from R. Morghan's engraving of the picture of Vasari. Altogether, the edition is as complete as it could possibly be made.

The Philosophy of History. By F. V. Schlegel. ***Translated by*** B. Robertson. ***2 vols. (Bohn).***—The lectures on history by Schlegel have always justly been esteemed; and the translation by Mr. Robertson became so popular, that the edition has long been out of print. The present is a republication of it, with some important additions made to the life of the author, which in the period of ten years since the former edition appeared, and during a long abode in Germany, Mr. Robertson had collected. It will be a very cheap and acceptable volume to the public, and we hope will be followed by translations in a similar form of the other works of this accomplished and learned critic and scholar.

Russia under the Autocrat Nicholas the First. By Ivan Golovine, ***a Russian subject.*** 8*vo.* 2 *vols.*—This work gives an insight into the condition of Russia as it really is, and not as it has occasionally been described to be by travellers who have looked upon it with too indulgent an eye. The author has described in a very full and detailed manner the internal economy both civil and military; the mode of government, and administration of affairs, and the singular manner in which the people are classified into different ranks, with the particular privileges belonging to each. The picture which he draws of the moral and political condition of the nation is calculated to impress the reader with very painful reflections. It is true that feelings of irritation against the government of his country upon grounds of a personal nature appear to exist in the mind of the author, as is evident from his Preface, and, perhaps, we ought on this account to make a certain allowance for the strong colouring of his style; but with all this there is an air of truth-telling and genuineness, and a minuteness and particularity of description about his relations, which incline us to think that considerable reliance is to be placed upon his account of the social and political aspect of this remarkable nation, which, with all its boastful pretensions, possesses only a superficial civilization.

Holy Times and Scenes.—These little poems, signed J. S. T. of St. John's College, Cambridge, are written with simplicity, correctness, and feeling. We give two specimens:

TROUBLES OF THE CHURCH.

The war of waters rises higher,
  Deep wondrous things foretelling,
Of bitter cares and sorrows dire,
Which ever and anon draw nigher
  To our beloved dwelling.

O Lord! stretch forth thy hand to save;
  Oh! hear thy people's mourning;
Let not the world's impetuous wave
O'erflow thy Church, but let her have
  Her lamps for ever burning.

Lord, thou didst say the gates of hell
  Against thy sorrowing bride
Should to destruction ne'er prevail;
But as a stream, from comfort's well,
  Should flow a holy tide.

Give to thy people rest and peace,
  Our sore diseases heal;
For, Lord, our en'mies never cease
In scorn and madness to increase,
  And words as keen as steel.

THE LINNET.

Sing thy sweet song, thou gentle bird,
  Beneath the arching sky:
And when we have thy sonnet heard,
  Then thou away shalt fly.

To thy dear mate, then, linnet sweet,
  Thy warbling song still sing;
Again the thrilling notes repeat,
  Joy to her heart to bring.

Oh! hear the song, ye anxious poor,
  List to the linnet's strain;
See how from God is all his store,
  His dwelling, and his gain.

See how he, with a merry heart,
  For ever trusts in *him*:
In this like angels is his part,
  Like theirs, his constant *hymn*.

The two words *him* and *hymn* in this last stanza form a very indifferent rhyme, and surely not allowable in poetry pretending to be finished and chaste in style.

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A Practical Comment on the Ordination Services. By the Rev. John James, *D.D. Canon of Peterborough.* 12*mo. pp.* 354.—This volume, in connection with the author's other publications, forms a course of reading in illustration of the Liturgy, to which, of late years, the Ordination Services have been restored, though for the sake of size they had long been omitted. Dr. James is well known by his Comment on the Collects; and, though the present subject has not so wide a range, it is desirable to complete the series, not merely numerically, but because the Ordination Services are counterparts to various portions of the Liturgy, as the reader will perceive in the sections which relate to the sacraments. A copious index of topics, professedly or incidentally treated, will enable the reader to refer to those parts of the volume which he wishes chiefly to examine. The author has introduced rather emphatically (p. 16, note) the celebrated quotation from Ignatius, "Without your Bishop do nothing;" being obviously unaware that its genuineness is disputed, as it is not found in the Syriac version in the British Museum, which has lately been translated by Mr. Cureton. This omission places it in the situation of a member whose return is contested, who, though he does not thereby at once vacate his seat, exercises no vote on election questions: and the passage, though not to be hastily struck out of the text on that account, cannot be quoted with the same confidence as before, till some further adjustment has taken place.

Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By John Galt. *3rd edition, post* 8*vo. pp.* 444.—This is a volume of the composite order. The text of Mr. Galt's work, originally published in 1812, is adopted, and illustrative details supplied from the contemporary account by Cavendish, the interesting narrative of Wolsey's disgrace and death being given at length. The appendix contains a variety of additional papers, not printed by Galt, and supplied from Fiddes, and from Singer's edition of Cavendish. The orthography is modernized for the sake of general readers, and translations are given of the foreign documents. A life of Galt is also prefixed. Of the work itself we need hardly speak, as its character is sufficiently known. We are not sure that the author, in the latter part of his life, would have retained every opinion, or even expression, if he had lived to superintend the republication himself. With these particulars, however, the editor could not easily interfere, as it might appear captious to be taking exceptions, and his duties are different from those of a critic. Still he claims this to be "the most complete life of Cardinal Wolsey that has hitherto appeared" (p. iii.), and which, with the exception of the more extensive work of Fiddes, we conclude it is.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

The sixteenth annual meeting of this Association commenced at Southampton, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, when the chair of the General Committee was taken by the President, Sir John Herschel.

The Secretary read the Report of the Council; which congratulated the Association on the success of the application made to Her Majesty's Government for carrying into effect the recommendations respecting Magnetic and Meteorological Observations adopted at the Cambridge Meeting. Sir R. Peel had recognised the importance of having these observations regularly made at the British observatories and in the colonies; and the East India Company had given directions for their continuance at Fort-William, Bombay, and Madras. They are to be continued also at Toronto and St. Helena; and arrangements are in progress for establishing them at Paramatta and the Cape of Good Hope. The Magnetic Survey of the East India Seas is in progress; and so is that of Hudson's Bay, which will connect itself with Sir John Franklin's survey of the northern parts of America. Through the Earl of Aberdeen, application was made to foreign governments for the communication of such observations as had been made under their directions, and favourable answers had been received. Her Majesty's Government had promised a favourable consideration to the application made by the Association and the Royal Society, conjointly, that a premium should be offered for improvements in the construction of magnetic and meteorological instruments; and the Royal Society had given the sum of 50*l.* from the Wollaston Fund, for the construction of a self-registering instrument of this kind at the Association's Observatory at Kew. The Committee, to which the propriety of the Association retaining the Observatory at Kew has been referred, unanimously recommended that the establishment there should be continued, as the cost was small, the situation,

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with reference to London, convenient, and the opportunity afforded for making various inquiries, experiments, and observations of great advantage to the Association.

The Treasurer's report was then read, and the sectional committees appointed; after which, on the motion of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the president-elect, seconded by the Marquess of Northampton, it was resolved, that, His Royal Highness Prince Albert having signified his intention to visit the Association, and attend the opening meeting, the Association do elect him their sole honorary member. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Seven sections were appointed, viz. 1. Mathematical and Physical Science; 2. Chemical Science, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts; 3. Geology and Physical Geography; 4. Zoology and Botany; 5. Physiology; 6. Statistics; 7. Mechanics: also, a subsection of Ethnology. These committees severally went to work on Thursday morning, on the evening of which day the opening General Meeting took place, and Sir R. I. Murchison delivered the annual address. After reviewing the previous labours and achievements of the Association, he noticed the most valuable papers contained in last year's volume of its Transactions; particularly that on the great comet of 1843, by Dr. von Boguslawski, of Breslau, which the author proposes should be hereafter called Aristotle's Comet; Dr. Paul Ermann's communication on Electro-dynamics; Baron von Senftenberg's on self-registering meteorological instruments; Mr. Birt's on atmospheric waves; and Col. Sabine's on the gaseous elements of the atmosphere. Among the many useful national objects which have been promoted by the physical researches of the British Association were noticed, Mr. Robert Stephenson's proposal to carry an iron tube, or suspended tunnel, over the Menai Straits, which could never have been seriously proposed but for the researches of Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Fairbairn on the strength of iron; and the increased velocity of railroad travelling, for the accomplishment of which the Institute of Civil Engineers had referred to data furnished some years ago by a committee of the Association. In turning to the domains of natural history, the President asserted the obligations which geologists are under to the Association, for having aided to bring forth the zoological researches of Owen, Agassiz, and Edward Forbes. These three distinguished men have themselves announced, that in default of its countenance and assistance, they would not have undertaken, and never could have completed, some of their most important inquiries. Agassiz had not otherwise the means of comparing the ichthyolites of the British Isles with those of the continent of Europe. Without this impulse, Owen would not have applied his profound knowledge of comparative anatomy to British fossil saurians; and Edward Forbes might never have been the explorer of the depths of the Ægean, nor have revealed many hitherto unknown laws of submarine life, if his wishes and suggestions had not met with the warm support of this body, and been supported by its strongest recommendations to the Naval authorities. From this remark Sir R. I. Murchison proceeded to the consideration of the present state of the science of Geology; which he remarked, had made such great advances since the general report presented by Conybeare to the second meeting, that he considered the time had now arrived for the preparation of a second Report. He stated with respect to strata that, after toiling many years in this department of the science, in conjunction with Sedgwick, Lonsdale, De Verneuil, Keyserling, and others of his fellow-labourers, he had arrived at the conclusion, that we have reached the very genesis of animal life upon the globe, and that no further "vestigia retrorsum" will be found beneath the protozoic or Lower Silurian group, in the great inferior mass of which no vertebrated animal has yet been detected, amid the countless profusion of the lower orders of marine animals entombed in it. He proceeded to take an extended review of the progress made by Sir Henry de la Beche and his associates in their great national work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. After alluding to the Agricultural Society, to the geology of the Isle of Wight, to the artesian well now being sunk at Southampton, to dynamics and naval architecture in connection with the neighbouring naval arsenal; to the labours of the statists and of the astronomers; the President concluded with congratulatory encomiums on the several distinguished foreigners who honoured the meeting with their presence, naming in succession the eminent Danes Oersted and Forchhammer, Professor Svanberg of Sweden, Ermann and Rosè of Prussia, Agassiz and Schönbien of Switzerland, Matteuci of Modena, de Koningk of Belgium, and Professor von Middendorf of Russia the explorer of Siberia, M. Dumas the French chemist, M. Wartmann the founder of the Vaudois Society, and M. Prevost of Geneva.

Friday morning was occupied by sectional meetings; and in the evening the

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Members mustered strong at the Victoria Rooms, to hear Prof. Owen's lecture on the "Fossil Remains of Britain."

Saturday was principally employed in a scientific excursion round the Isle of Wight; while the Botanical Section visited the gardens of the Dean of Winchester, at Bishopstoke. The Geological Section was accompanied in its sea-trip by numbers of the other members and many of the visitors; while another party crossed the island in carriages to look out for them by Black Gang Chine. In the evening there was a *Conversazione* at the Victoria Rooms. On Monday the Prince Consort visited most of the sections; and expressed his satisfaction by the donation of 100*l.* towards the objects of the Association. There was a meeting of the General Committee at the Town Hall in the afternoon; and Mr. Lyell's lecture, at the Victoria Rooms, in the evening, on "The Geology of Portions of the United States." On Tuesday morning there were Sectional Meetings; and in the evening a General Meeting to witness the experiments with Prof. Schönbien's explosive cotton, and hear Mr. Grove "On the Decomposition of Water by Heat alone." The gun-cotton, the composition of which remains for the present a secret, explodes at about 400°; it emits no smoke; it leaves not a stain behind; it is not deteriorated by damp or wet; at least, dried again, it is as readily explosive as at first: a flock of cotton touched by the hot iron explodes, a flash of orange flame is seen, and no trace of gun-cotton or spot is left. Its manufacture is stated to be cheaper than that of gunpowder, and its force in small charges as two to one; but in larger quantities the difference in favour of the cotton is much greater, owing to the waste of the powder by incomplete combustion. On Wednesday some of the sections again met; in the afternoon the General Committee assembled to sanction the grants which had passed the Committee of Recommendations; and in the evening the concluding meeting of this congress was held, at which these grants were reported. On Thursday, in pursuance of an arrangement made with the proper authorities, the Foreign Associates, accompanied by many of the members, proceeded to Gosport and Portsmouth to inspect the features of interest in the harbour and dock and victualling yards.

The tickets issued at the present meeting amounted altogether to 843, and the money received was as follows:—from new Life Members 110*l.*; new Annual Subscribers 78*l.*; old ditto 50*l.*; Associates 268*l.*; Ladies 198*l.*; H. R. H. Prince Albert 100*l.*; for books 8*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*;—total 827*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The following grants of money were agreed to:

For the support of the Kew Observatory	£150

Mathematical and Physical Science.

Ermann, A.—Computation of Gaussian for 1839 (continuation)	50
Birt, W.—Researches in atmospheric waves	10
Robinson, Rev. Dr.—Construction of a new anemometer	10
Committee.—Completion of catalogues of stars, for which the Government granted the Association 1000*l.*	70

Chemical Science.

Percy, Dr.—On crystalline slugs, &c.	20
Schunck.—On colouring matters	10

Zoology and Botany.

Strickland, R. E.—Vitality of seeds	10
Portlock, Captain.—Marine zoology of Corfu	10
Lemon, Sir C. Bart.—Marine zoology of Cornwall	10
Forbes, Prof. E.—Marine zoology of Britain	10
Egerton, Sir P. Bart.—Habits of marine animals	10
Spence, W.—On scorpionidæ and arachnidæ	10
Owen, Prof.—Tabular forms for registering periodical phenomena	10

Physiology.

Blake, Dr.—Physiological action of medicines	20
	£410

It was also resolved that the second and third parts of Dr. Carpenter's report on the microscopic structure of shells, &c. in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions, be illustrated by lithographic plates not exceeding twenty. The following Recommendations were agreed to, not involving grants of money:—

That Mr. Hopkins be requested to furnish a report on the theory of such movements and displacements of the earth's crust as may be connected with earthquakes; and Mr. Mallett to furnish a report of the static and dynamic facts which have been observed to be the results of earthquakes, or connected with them. That Mr. R. Ellis be requested to continue his report on the recent progress of analysis; Professor E. Forbes, to prepare a report of the state of knowledge of the acalephæ; Mr. J. S. Russell, to prepare a report on the present condition of the

science of naval construction, including steam navigation. That Mr. R. Mallett be requested to continue his researches on the corrosion of iron rails, in and out of use; Mr. R. Hunt and Mr. Ronalds to continue, at Kew, the observations commenced by the former with the actinograph. That the two latter be also requested to continue their investigations and researches on the influence of light on the growth of plants. That Mr. Whewell and Sir J. Ross be requested to draw up a plan for a naval expedition for the purpose of completing our knowledge of the progress of the tides; and the former to draw up brief instructions for tide observations by voyagers. That Dr. Forchhammer's paper on sea currents be printed entire in the Transactions of the Association; and Professor Owen's on the homologies of the cranial vertebræ, it being understood that the diagrams are capable of being cut in wood.

It was also agreed that her Majesty's government be requested to have published the meteorological observations which have been made by the officers of the Irish trigonometrical survey at Mountjoy, and the Pigeon-house, near Dublin, since 1834; and also to direct that, during the progress of the ordnance trigonometrical survey in the north of Scotland, the so-called parallel roads of Glenloy and the adjacent country be accurately surveyed with the view of determining whether they are truly parallel, the intervening distances, and the respective elevations above the sea curl.

Invitations for next year were received from Oxford, Norwich, and Swansea. Invitations for an early visit, without specifying the year, were presented from Belfast and Edinburgh. On the motion of the Marquess of Northampton, seconded by Sir John Herschel, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Association should be held in Oxford, and the following officers were appointed:—Sir R. H. Inglis, *President.*—Earl of Rosse, Bishop of Oxford, the Vice Chancellor, T. G. B. Estcourt, esq. M.P., D. Daubeny, Rev. B. Powell, *Vice-Presidents.*—Rev. E. Hill, *Local Treasurer.*—Rev. R. Walker, R. W. Ackland, esq. *Local Secretaries.* The day of meeting was fixed for Thursday, the 24th of June.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

Aug. 31. The second annual meeting of the members of this college was held in the rooms of the institution, Hanover-square. The chair was occupied by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, esq. Since the establishment in 1844 the total receipts, including those for the purpose of the new building, amounted to 5,556*l.* 19*s.* The subscriptions, &c. amounted to 1,571*l.*, and the donations to 2,693*l.* 3*s.*; of the latter the sum of 100*l.* was received from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a like amount was also forwarded by his Royal Highness as the representative of the Duchy of Cornwall. The donations to the building fund now amount to 1,763*l.*, but more than 2,000*l.* will be required for carrying out the objects in view. The laboratory will cost 5,000*l.* Mr. Blakemore, M.P. for Wells, offered to supply 500*l.* on fifteen other gentlemen subscribing 100*l.* each, and by this means the sum of 2,000*l.* was raised, under the denomination of the Blakemore Fund, being distinct from the general building fund. In the first year the number of students was 26, and in the one just finished 37, 15 having remained from the previous year. According to the statements of Professor Hoffer, the students had in each session exhibited a considerable degree of proficiency. The new building at the rear of the house in Hanover-square is fast approaching to completion. It extends into Oxford-street.

ARCHITECTURE.

RESTORATION OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

Considerable alterations and improvements have of late been made in the interior of Ely Cathedral. Since the accession of the present Dean more than forty windows have been opened and restored; the heavy combination of plaster and wood work which concealed the ruined tomb of Cardinal de Luxemborgh (ob. 1443), as also the beautiful tabernacle work of Bishop Alcock, and a considerable portion of the noble window on the east, has been removed. The tomb of the cardinal has been completely restored, and other works are in contemplation at this part of the cathedral, which will make it more accordant with the magnificence of the rest of the choir. The whole of the vaulting of the nave and side aisles of the east of the great lantern, which was covered with plaster and white and yellow wash, has been carefully scraped off and cleaned; and the vaulting, a great part of which was filled with bricks and rubbish, or in a state of decay, has been completely restored. The Purbeck marble shafts of the triforium and clerestory, which were disfigured over the paint, have been repolished

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with great labour; as also the great marble piers, the corbels and string-courses, the decayed and broken portions being replaced by new marble procured from the Purbeck quarries. The tomb of Bishop Alcock, which was in a state of ruin, has been restored, and the chapel itself cleaned and partially restored, chiefly at the expense of the Master and Fellows of Jesus college, of which he was the founder. But the most important restorations are those which have been made at the west end of the church, which Bishop Ridel erected at the close of the 12th century. The northern portion had fallen down, and the southern had been left in a ruinous and dangerous state in consequence of a subsidence of the great western tower, which is presumed to have been occasioned by the addition of the octagon portion of it at the close of the 14th century. All the windows except two and many of the arches of the transept were closed up with rubble-work and masonry. One of its principal piers, and a large portion of the ashlaring and arcading were completely separated from the rest of the walls. The crowns of all the arches were broken, and nearly every portion of it was in a state of ruin or dilapidation. The whole of this noble work has been completely restored and opened to the church. It is proposed to add a painted ceiling of a character appropriate to the age, for which the designs are already prepared. The great western tower, after the subsidence to which we have referred, was considered in so dangerous a state that Bishop Gray, about the year 1460, underbuilt the whole of it with new and perfect masonry, concealing the whole of the piers and arches of Bishop Ridel. The dilapidations of the upper part of the tower had become so extensive during the Commonwealth, that immediately after the Restoration it was considered necessary to introduce braces, strong framings of timber, and to close up nearly all the windows with masonry; most of this was done ignorantly and injudiciously, and the decay of the timber work, which was exposed to the weather, had made the framing not merely useless, but injurious. About the year 1800, Bishop Yorke removed an unsightly belfry, which occupied the lower part of the tower, and added a plastered vault, the springings of which had been prepared by Bishop Gray. By the recent alterations this vault has been taken away, the clock and bells replaced in the upper story; the ceiling of the lantern of the tower has been restored in its original position; all the lower portions of the timber framing, which was acting most injuriously, have been removed, and all the windows opened and restored. The original arches of Bishop Ridel have also been sufficiently opened and exposed to shew their form and character. Nothing can be finer than the effect produced by the noble lantern. It is proposed to restore the ancient chapel of St. Katharine, which opens into the newly restored transept, as soon as the requisite funds can be provided. At the east end of the cathedral the southern pinnacle, which was never finished, is in process of erection at the expense of Mr. Hope. The beautiful eastern cross and the crockets, which it is proposed to put on the gable, are to be restored at the expense of Lady Mildred Hope. At the accession of the present dean, the beautiful chapel of Prior Croaden was occupied by bedrooms, attached to one of the prebendal houses, and was almost entirely concealed by domestic offices of the meanest character. The present Dean, to whom it belongs, has recovered it from the ignoble uses to which it had been applied; nearly all the buildings by which it was surrounded have been removed, the interior has been cleaned, and the building restored, as nearly as possible, to its original condition. Two beautiful painted windows have been placed in the cathedral, the gift of the Rev. Edward Sparke. The first is one of the great windows in the lantern; the second is in the north transept. The bachelors and undergraduates of the university of Cambridge have in the most liberal and noble spirit undertaken to fill a second of the great lantern windows in a similar manner, and there is reason to hope that other benefactions will follow in the same path. The filling of the eight lancet windows in the east end of the choir has been provided for by the munificent bequest of 1,500*l.* by the late Bishop Sparke; the designs for this purpose, which have been repeatedly under consideration, are now in the course of construction at Newcastle. It should not be omitted, that the Dean and Canons have no funds specifically appropriated to the repairs of the cathedral, and that the expense of the restorations, and they are very considerable, have been defrayed, where not provided for by individual benefaction, at their own expense.

RESTORATION OF
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HEAVITREE.

Aug. 1. The new or rather re-erected parish church of St. Michael, Heavitree, near Exeter, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. The architect is Mr. Mackintosh, the designer of several of the diocesan churches of Exeter. This church has been built by subscription, assisted by grants to the amount of 500*l.* from the Church Building Societies. The amount of accommodation it affords is

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sittings for 1,220 persons, of which number 513 are free and unappropriated. It is one of the largest churches in the county. The style is that of the 15th century, and all the peculiar characteristics of the ancient church have been carefully maintained and restored. The dimensions internally are as follows:—Chancel, 25 feet by 16 feet; nave, 86 feet by 22 feet; north and south aisles each, 94 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, with a southern porch and vestry at the eastern end of the north aisle. Externally it is faced with limestone from the quarries at Chudleigh, having the windows, string-courses, cornices, battlement mouldings, and other dressings of freestone from Caen in Normandy. A granite basement or plinth is carried round the building on all sides, and the gables are surmounted with floriated crosses. Internally, this church is remarkable for its altitude, and for the high pitch of its open roofs, the principal timbers of which are of oak, and in the chancel roof are some ancient carved bosses, coloured and gilt as they were in the former church. The columns and arches separating the nave from the aisles are a restoration in every point as regards detail of those in the old church; they are especially rich and varied in their foliage and capitals. There is a fine chancel arch, richly moulded, and of good proportions, on the north side of which is situate the pulpit, carved in Caen stone, and somewhat similar to the ancient one at Haberton. On the southern side of the chancel arch are the reading desk and eagle, the latter carved in old oak, by Mr. Winsor, senior verger of the cathedral. At the eastern end of the chancel it was originally intended to have re-fixed the former window; but on inspection it being found much decayed, as well as of a somewhat debased architectural character; the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Portview, liberally presented a new window of four lights carved in Caen stone; and the Rev. Arthur Atherley, the Vicar, has filled the same with stained glass executed by Mr. Robert Beer, of Exeter, and comprizing figures of the four Evangelists, &c. The south window of the chancel has a figure in stained glass, of the Virgin. In the south aisle there is a specimen of a memorial window of three lights; the first and third bordered after a specimen in Exeter Cathedral. The font is of Caen stone, large and highly enriched. The bowl is octagonal, having each panel filled with ornamental tracery, and the sides of the shaft are likewise panelled with cinquefoil-headed arches; springing from the shaft, to support the bowl, is a band of angels with expanded wings bearing shields. It is hoped that ere long an adequate tower and spire will be added, which will render the edifice complete.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this Association at Gloucester was opened at the Shire Hall on Monday the 3d August, when Mr. Pettigrew filled the chair, in the absence of the president, Lord Albert Conyngham; and delivered an introductory address.

Mr. Roach Smith, one of the secretaries, then read a notice by Mr. T. Inskip, of a tessellated Roman pavement, discovered in Oxbody-lane, Gloucester, in 1843, and now laid down as the flooring of a small shop.

This was followed by a description, by Mr. Carline, of the ancient mansion of Plaish in Shropshire, built in the 16th century.

The members dined together at the Bell inn; and another meeting took place in the evening, at which the following papers were read:

1. On the New Inn at Gloucester, and ancient hostels in general, by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. After alluding to the several ancient inns remaining in various parts of the country, (including that at St. Alban's published in our Magazine for Sept. last,) the writer quoted the following passage from archdeacon Furney's MSS. "In or about Abbot Seabroke's time (1450—1457), John Twynning, then called a laudable man, and a monk of this abbey, built from the foundation the *Great Inn*, called the New Inn, in the upper Northgate-street, to the great profit and advantage of the abbey, which, according to tradition, was intended for the reception of pilgrims." The building was spacious in extent, and constructed of ponderous and durable materials. The different apartments surrounded two square courts, and, as indicated by present appearances, were provided with stairs, which ascended from the courts and communicated with two tiers of galleries. These led to numerous large and small dormitories, or sleeping rooms. The building is commonly said to be constructed entirely of chesnut-tree timber. Almost half of its material is wood, cut into large beams, and placed horizontally, perpendicularly,

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and diagonally, with the intermediate parts filled either with brick-nogging or lath and plaster. The whole building extends 137 feet from east to west, exclusive of the stables, &c., which continue 72 feet further. The court-yard seems admirably adapted for Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, and Shakspere's carriers, in the play of Henry IV. The paper was illustrated by drawings, and Mr. Britton, at the close, added some remarks on timber houses generally, of which there are many good specimens in Gloucester. Mr. Godwin pointed attention to that part of the, so called, *New* Inn which had not been modernised,—the flank in New Inn-lane, which exhibits some good carving of the fifteenth century. Relative to the face of the upper stories of timber, each projecting before the other, although not wise in a sanatory point of view, he said it was in a constructional one, as the woodwork was thus protected.

2. A paper on Monkish miracles, as illustrative of history, by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. "There are two classes of monkish miracles. The first consists of legends of the earlier saints, which refer to periods long before the time at which the legends were themselves composed; and these, containing no contemporary allusions, are comparatively worthless. The other is altogether of a different character. Many of the monastic houses possessed the shrine of some sainted personage, or some relic of unusual holiness, which was an object of pilgrimage because it was supposed to be the scene or instrument of miraculous cures. As this was a source of considerable profit, the monks of the place kept registers of remarkable cases in which it was believed or pretended that there had been a miraculous interference; and the collections of stories thus formed were read from time to time publicly, in order to stimulate the pilgrim's zeal. Such was the case, among a multitude of other examples, at the tomb of St. Swithun at Winchester, at the shrine of St. Edmund at Bury, at the tomb of King Harold at Waltham, even at that of Simon de Montfort at Evesham. Many of these collections of local miracles still remain in manuscript, and some of them have been printed, (particularly the last named, by the Camden Society, and the miracles of St. Cuthbert, by the Surtees Society,) and among them we find, not only illustrations of the manners and sentiments of ages concerning which, without such documents, we should be almost in the dark, but also curious details of historical events of importance, which enable us to fill up the otherwise lifeless outline of the dry chronicler." Mr. Wright then proceeded to give specimens from the Anglo-Saxon miracles of St. Swithun of Winchester, and from those of St. Bega and St. Cuthbert.

3. A collection of small articles of the Roman period, discovered near Gloucester, were exhibited by Mr. Purnell, of Stancombe Park. These included a *letter* padlock, supposed to be a modern invention.

4. A description by Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, of the curious enamel on the poor's box in Smarden church, Kent, with a notice of the structure. This church is popularly known as "the barn of Kent:" it is without aisles, and the roof, of forty feet span, was, within the last half century, open to the timbering. The enamel is attached to the lid of the poor's box, and exhibits three figures baptising an infant. The colours are bright green and blue, with gilding.

5. Observations by Mr. John Puttock on the etymology of Gloucester—Claudii castrum.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. At a general meeting, of which Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. was the president, Edward Cresy, esq. F.S.A. read an essay on the architecture of Gloucester cathedral. He sought to prove, in opposition to the general opinion, that a great part of the existing structure is anterior to the Norman conquest. It is historically recorded that the church was rebuilt from its foundation, in 1058, by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester. He considered that the crypt under the choir, the cylindrical pillars and walls of the nave and choir, the walls of the transepts, and, in fact, the entire shell of the building, are of the Saxon structure; and, although cut into and altered by the Normans and their successors, retain their original dimensions, and shew that the cathedral has not been augmented since the original foundation was laid; the Lady Chapel only excepted. Mr. Cresy then described the building in all its parts and details.

At the close of this paper a discussion ensued, in which many took part, and Mr. Niblett, the honorary secretary of the Gloucestershire Archæological Society, laid before the meeting a transcript of Abbat Frocester's chronicles, connected with the abbey, made by himself. The meeting then adjourned to the cathedral, under the guidance of Mr. Cresy and Mr. Britton, and minutely examined the whole fabric. A number of members afterwards proceeded to examine, amongst other edifices, the church of St. Mary de Crypt, recently restored through the exertions of the Rev. A. Sayers, the Rector, and now the most interesting object in the city, after the cathedral.

At an evening meeting some further papers were read, viz.—

1. On the forms of Arches, illustrated by reference to Gloucester cathedral; by John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A.

2. On the carvings of the misereres of the choir, by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. The question had arisen whether the grotesque carvings of these and similar seats were the work of the monks and clergy or of the free-masons. Mr. Cresy had adopted the latter opinion; but Mr. Wright differed from that conclusion; and his reason was, that there was not one of those sculptures that had not its representative, and he believed type, in the literature of the day, which literature originated with and was peculiar to the clergy, using the term in a more extensive sense than at present, the clergy in those days meaning every person who had received an education, and who was thus entitled to the benefit of clergy. Amongst those persons was a large body of literature, differing very much from the monkish legends and theological writings, and representing to those legends and theological writings quite as large a proportion as the popular literature bears to the theological works of the present day. This literature consisted of all sorts of treatises on science, amongst which the most popular was that called Bestialis, or natural history, under which head were described not only those animals which existed in nature, but many wholly or in part fabulous. There are also historical and various works of amusement, which represented the spirit of the monks and clergy much more accurately than it was exhibited in their legends and theology. In some churches such sculptures represent the whole history of some well-known romance.

3. On the Gloucester Peg Tankard, by T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.S.A. In this essay, after noticing the character for intemperance attributed to our Saxon ancestors, and said to have been derived from the Danes, the author quoted Rapin, Strutt, and Brady, for the assertion that peg tankards were invented for the purpose of limiting the drinkers and preventing excess. This explanation of their origin, however, is not borne out by the authority cited, viz. William of Malmesbury; whilst it is evident that the pegs or pins had a contrary effect, inasmuch as he who drank short of his pin was obliged to renew his draught, and he who went beyond it was urged to proceed to the next. A canon passed at the council of London in 1102 enjoined, Ut presbyteri non eant ad potationes, nec *ad pinnas* bibant." This proves the existence of the custom at a very early period, and perhaps no earlier evidence really exists. The peg tankards which have been noticed by authors are that at Wardour Castle, said to have been brought from the abbey of Glastonbury, engraved in the Archæologia, vol. ii. and in Warner's History of Glastonbury; and three in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1827, but which Mr. Pettigrew did not mention. He described one which was formerly in the possession of Dr. Lettsom; and afterwards that which had suggested this essay. It nearly resembles the Glastonbury cup, in size, form, and the arrangement of its carvings, but has a more elaborate handle. Round its circumference are thirteen allegorical personages, and the six first months of the year, each designated by name in Latin; on the handle are represented the Crucifixion, Ascension, Day of Judgment, and the Murder of Abel by Cain. On the lid are four figures, two of them musicians, and a gentleman saluting a lady. This is surrounded by a Latin inscription, In gravia lapsus ea delicta, &c. The vessel contains two quarts, and three of the seven original pins are remaining. This peg tankard, which is now in the museum of Thomas Baylis, esq. F.S.A. of the Prior's Bank, Fulham, was for some years in the shop of a dealer in curiosities at Gloucester, and has thence received its present title; but it may be suspected that not only this but also the Glastonbury tankard, and those engraved in our Magazine for Dec. 1827, have been all brought from the continent. Mr. Pettigrew admitted that the carvings on the specimen belonging to Mr. Baylis were not older than the reign of James I. It will be remembered that similar scripture histories adorn the earthenware drinking-cups formerly made in Germany, of which an example is engraved in our Magazine for March 1827, as well as those of glass, adorned with painting, which may frequently be seen in the curiosity shops. The author concluded by noticing several proverbial expressions which he thought might have originated from this drinking custom, such as, He is a peg too low, He must be taken down a peg, &c. &c. It would have added to the interest of the memoir to have given instances of these expressions from old dramatists or novelists.

4. On the chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. with extracts, as specimens of its style and contents.

Wednesday, Aug. 5. This day was devoted to an excursion to the Roman pavements at Woodchester, which had been opened for the occasion, and to the Roman antiquities of Cirencester. At the

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evening meeting, Mr. Roach Smith made the following remarks upon the former. The principal pavement is nearly fifty feet square. In size and richness it is equalled by few others known in England or elsewhere. The compartments of which the great border is composed are all extremely elegant, and the colouring throughout the whole is so managed, as to produce the most harmonious effect. The colours are of a dark bluish grey, red, white, and several shades of brown; the first is everywhere used for the outlines; and the red, light brown, and white, are introduced in all the guilloches in such a manner as to produce a sort of relief. Part of the pavement, near the north-east corner, appears to have been discoloured by fire; the tesseræ are mostly cubes of about half an inch. Various foundations of apartments, with tesselated pavements, of diverse patterns, and part of a hypocaust, have been found, at different periods, within the churchyard, and contiguous to the great pavement; but the principal discoveries were made in the years 1795 and 1796, when the ground-plot of a very extensive Roman building was almost completely ascertained. From the magnitude of the building, and from the richness of its decorations, Mr. Lysons imagined it to have been a villa, erected for the residence of the Roman proprætor, or "at least of the governor of this part of the province, and occasionally, perhaps, of the emperor himself." The great pavement has not suffered much injury since the time when Mr. Lysons described it, except at one corner, where it was destroyed some years ago by frost, in consequence of its having been covered by a sort of trap-door of wood. Earth is found the best preservative, although, we fear, injury is done in removing it. A greater portion of the pavements have been uncovered on this occasion than since the time of Lysons.

After Mr. Smith's statement, and a discussion on the subject of Roman fortified towns in England, Mr. Wright reported on the Manuscripts in the Cathedral Library. The collection, a catalogue of which he had made, was not a large one, thirty-two only in number. Its great strength consisted in medical manuscripts, and there were some historical ones, but very few on theological subjects. There was not a Bible amongst them, but there were one or two manuscripts of Athanasius and Augustine. There were two or three collections of Lives of the Saints. One of these, of the time of Henry I. in English prose, he thought was very rare. Collections in verse of that date were not unfrequent, but collections in prose were uncommon. There were two or three collections of modern reports, principally legal reports of proceedings in courts of law. The most important were two volumes of registers of the old Abbey of Gloucester, and there was a transcript of the Chronicle of Frocester, but the original manuscript was not there. There was one circumstance to which he desired to call attention. It would appear that old manuscripts had been torn up, and the materials used for new ones; for in one of the registers were four or five leaves of a very valuable old manuscript; they appear to have been part of a collection of Saxon homilies, and contained a portion of a legend of a Saxon saint, who was believed to have gone to purgatory and to paradise. This collection did not originally belong to the cathedral; indeed, very few cathedrals have those which belonged to the original monasteries. The present appears to have been made by a person named Henry Power, of Minchinhampton, at the commencement of the 17th century: one of the volumes was marked as having been bought in Shrewsbury in 1671.

F. Niblett, esq. read a paper on the encaustic tiles of Gloucester Cathedral, amply illustrated; and Mr. Baily described a sepulchral memorial formed of tiles in Lingfield church, Surrey.

Mr. Britton afterwards explained a great number of architectural drawings, which were hung on the walls chronologically, for general reference.

An account of the ancient monastic church of Lanthony near Gloucester, by the Rev. L. Clarke, was next read.

The Rev. Mr. Claxson exhibited some antiquities found at Kingsholm: they were, a die for forging shillings of Queen Elizabeth, a ring bearing a merchant's mark, and an ecclesiastical seal.

A short paper on some mural paintings in Wem church, Shropshire, by T. F. Dukes, esq. closed the proceedings of the evening.

Thursday, Aug. 6. At a meeting in the morning, Sir Samuel Meyrick presided.

W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. read an essay on British villages, particular with reference to one on a moor near Sealing in Yorkshire, (a subject he has already treated on in his Notitia Britanniæ, reviewed in our number for April, 1846.)

Sir S. R. Meyrick then read a considerable portion of an essay on the ancient pagan religion of this country, the helio-arkite system of the Druids, &c.

The members afterwards proceeded to visit Tewkesbury, and about thirty were

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present at a dinner given by Mr. Savory of London, at the Plough at Cheltenham; after which a meeting took place in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, in that town, at which the following papers were read.

1. On ancient Irish fibulæ, by W. F. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A. who remarked that among the Anglo-Saxons the fibula was often an elegant and elaborate work, and enriched with jewels: but its form was clearly distinct from the Irish. It was circular; the pin secured behind, and never reaching beyond the circumference. The Irish fibulæ are much larger; their pins were sometimes fourteen inches in length, and the brooch, which was open and lunar-shaped, eight inches in diameter. (One of these, in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, was engraved in our Magazine for June 1844.) They were used to fasten at the shoulder the heavy cloak, which usually covered the left arm, leaving the right arm free. They are generally of bronze or silver. Some smaller ones are of gold, but Mr. Fairholt thinks of less antiquity. He exhibited drawings of many of these relics of ancient Irish art, collected during a recent tour in the country, and attempted a chronological classification of them.

2. On early armorial bearings, by J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. This paper chiefly related to the animals usually assumed by the sovereigns and nobility of this and other countries.

3. On the effigies and sepulchral brasses of the churches of Gloucestershire, by W. H. Gomonde, esq.

4. A historical account of painting as formerly used in churches, by J. G. Waller, esq. The writer adduced some remarkable examples, and explained their general accordance with certain allegorical and symbolical notions prevalent throughout the ages when they were drawn.

Friday, Aug. 7. A party visited the town of Ross, and Goodrich Court, the seat of Sir S. R. Meyrick, K.H., with its unrivalled collection of ancient armour. During their repast the company were entertained with a performance of ancient Welsh minstrelsy, accompanied by a lecture on the subject from their host.

In the evening a meeting was held at Gloucester, at which Mr. K. H. Fryer exhibited and commented on the municipal archives of the city. He also exhibited a painting of the old Tolsey, which was pulled down in 1755. The earliest charter in the archives is of the date of Henry II., who, probably with the view of conciliating his Saxon subjects to the Norman sway, extended to the smaller towns those charters of privileges which had theretofore been confined to London and a few of the larger cities. Then follow the charters of King John and of Henry III. who, it will be remembered, was crowned at Gloucester. Then the charter of Edward III., which appears to have been made whilst the king was staying at Gloucester, and which confirms all former charters and grants (as it is expressed), "out of respect to his father's being buried in the Abbey Church of the town of Gloucester, to the inhabitants the liberty of using all the old customs granted them by his ancestors, but then out of use; and also that they should be free of tollage, pontage, &c. and all other customs throughout all England and within his dominions." The circumstance of the burial of Edward II. in the cathedral, in connexion with his cruel death at Berkeley Castle, led to such a conflux of persons on visits of devotion to his tomb, that we are told the town was scarce sufficient to contain them; and their offerings were so great, that out of the oblations in six years the cross aisle of the abbey was built, and that they would have been enough to have rebuilt the whole church. Next in order of date of the charters which have been preserved are those of Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II. Amongst the miscellaneous papers in the possession of the corporation is the charter of foundation, by Henry VIII., of the bishopric of Gloucester, by which also the town of Gloucester received the dignity of being converted into a city. This document is very elaborately illuminated, and represents the King in the act of delivering into the hands of the first Bishop the deed of foundation, whilst the ecclesiastics, with their shaven crowns, are surrounding his footstool. This document, it is presumed, passed, with the Cathedral and its possessions, into the hands of the corporation during the Commonwealth, under an act of parliament then passed for vesting the Cathedral in the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester, who appear, from entries in their books of receipts and payments connected with the establishment, to have held possession for some years, probably till the Restoration. The exemplification of this act contains in its illuminated border a representation of the Protector, which will be viewed with interest. There is also a MS. book of the 29 Eliz., having reference to the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada, who, according to Camden, had it in their instructions to destroy

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the oak-timber of the royal forest of Dean, on the banks of the river Severn, which flows up to this city; which timber was considered peculiarly fitted for ship-building. In this book is entered a certificate to the Lord Chandos, lord lieutenant of the city and county, of the names of all the able men meet for her Majesty's service in the war, and all horses fit for service; and it appears that, in order to guard against a sudden attack, a beacon was set up on Robin Hood's Hill, overlooking the city, to be in communication with the beacon on Cleeve Hill, near Cheltenham, and the beacon at Tewkesbury; the form of the oath to the watchmen of the beacon is also given. We also learn, that, in May 1588, the lords of the council required Tewkesbury and Gloucester to bear the expense of sending one ship to serve under the lord high admiral against the Spanish invasion; and accordingly that, for this purpose, the bark "Sutton" was fitted out at a cost of 440*l*. Connected with this reign, in the corporation-books occur entries of payments incidental to the entertainment in this city of Queen Elizabeth, who paid it a visit there when sojourning on one of her progresses at Sudeley Castle, then the seat of Lord Chandos. There are two items indicative of the amusements of that period; the one refers to a payment to my Lord of Leicester's players, and the other a payment to my Lord of Sussex's bearward "for the dancing of his bears before Mr. Mayor." In another manuscript book are copies of orders from the Privy Council as to raising train-bands, and the proceedings thereon from about 1626 to 1638, and a copy of a warrant under the royal signet, requiring the Earl of Northampton, the lord-lieutenant of the city and county of Gloucester, to raise 1000 men, and appointing York as the place of rendezvous. There is also a commission of 17 Charles I., for the administration of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to suspected persons; and another commission, under the great seal, of 11th Oct. 2 Charles I. for raising money by way of loan to carry on the war with Spain. There is also a commission, 9th Charles I. 1634, for raising money for repairing St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Fryer concluded by noticing a rent-roll written by Brother Robert Cole, Canon of Lanthony, in the reign of Henry VI. on the back of which roll is drawn up in a tabular form the genealogy of the kings of England, accompanied by a concise chronicle of the events of each reign.

Dr. Claxson read an elaborate paper on the heraldic bearings in the cathedral, chiefly on the glass, and shewed the errors committed by former writers. The celebrated tomb of Curthose (the arms on which were described), was originally in the choir. It was broken by Cromwell's soldiers, and sold, but was afterwards brought again to the cathedral and restored. He believed that it had been touched up and injured by a busy verger; but fortunately there was a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, dated 1610, which described it as it originally was. Mr. Waller said the effigy was not coeval —itwas not earlier than the 13th century.

Mr. Baily then gave an account of the visit of some members of the Association to the church of Deerhurst, and the ruined priory. He considered that the church was of Saxon work, much before that in the cathedral; that it was one of the earliest specimens of Christian architecture in England. There were two distinct towers attached to each other. One of the windows had a triangular head, and was divided into two openings by a fluted pilaster, of which the lower part of the flutes was filled with a cable moulding. Some labels inside the church terminated with snakes' heads. There was a mural painting too, which he thought Saxon.—Mr. Wright remarked, that snakes and dragons were common decorations in Saxon writings. —Mr. Godwin said, without reference to the example under notice, he thought it desirable to caution members against too hastily ascribing buildings to the Saxon period; the more so, too, as there seemed a leaning in the Association towards that course. Investigation and analogy, as well as documentary evidence, had shewn how few buildings of this period really remained.

Mr. Wright read several letters relative to English history, from the collection of M. Donnadieu; Mr. Warne read part of a paper "On Dorsetshire tumuli and ancient British settlements;" and Mr. Smith exhibited a miscellaneous assortment of antiquities, sent by Mr. Hargrove of York.

On *Saturday, Aug.* 8, the morning was devoted to a visit to Berkeley Castle, one of the few ancient baronial castles still occupied as a residence.

The closing meeting was held at four o'clock, when various votes of thanks were passed, and reports received.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Aug. 25. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* moved that the House go into committee on a Bill to facilitate the Employment of the Poor in Ireland. This Bill had become necessary in consequence of the prospect of a new and aggravated disease in the potato crop. With respect to the supply of food, he could state that there was no intention again to introduce food into the country under the agency of the Government. This had been clearly notified and proclaimed in all quarters, in order to create confidence among the trade.

On the same day in the

House of Commons,

Mr. *D. Browne* called attention to the state of distress in the county of Mayo. He stated that Mayo was the poorest county in Ireland, that it contained between 3,000 and 4,000 of the most wretched peasantry, that the greater number of the proprietors were absentees, and that every alternate year hundreds of the people were suffering under the pangs of hunger and the extremity of want. The *O'Conor Don* said that the attention of the Government had been fully awakened to the subject; and *Mr. Labouchere* admitted that the failure of the potato crop was this year much more extensive than it was last year. Still he believed that the statements regarding the distress were in some degree exaggerated. Potatoes and Indian corn meal were selling at a very cheap price. The Government had been, and would, during the recess, continue to be, attentive to the state of the people in Ireland.

Aug. 28. The Session of Parliament was closed by the Lords Commissioners, the *Lord Chancellor* reading the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the public spirit you have evinced in the discharge of your laborious duties during an anxious and protracted session.

"Her Majesty trusts that you will be rewarded by witnessing the beneficial results of the measures which have been sanctioned by her Majesty for the present relaxation and ultimate repeal of protective duties on Corn and Sugar. Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that the more free admission of the produce of foreign countries into the home market will increase the comforts and better the condition of the great body of the people.

"Her Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in reflecting that her Majesty's efforts to settle, in a manner consistent with national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, with respect to the territory on the north-west coast of America, have been completely successful.

"Her Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country.

"Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the victorious course and happy conclusion of the war in India, and her Majesty has much gratification in announcing to you that perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the British possessions in that quarter of the world.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the care you have taken to prevent permanent loss to the revenue, and to maintain the public faith.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acknowledge the zeal and unanimity with which you assented to the increase in the naval and military estimates which a regard to the exigencies of the public service induced her Majesty to propose for your consideration.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty has to lament that the recurrence of a failure in the potato crop, in an aggravated degree, will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food. Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures by which this calamity may be mitigated in that part of the United Kingdom where the cultivation of the potato has hitherto afforded the chief supply for the subsistence of the people.

"Her Majesty has seen with pleasure that a considerable diminution of crime and outrage has taken place in those

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counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

"Her Majesty is confident that, on your return to your several counties, you will find a spirit of loyalty generally prevalent. The extension of works of improvement has increased the demand for labour, and the tranquillity of the country has favoured the pursuits of industry in all its branches. Her Majesty trusts that by a combination of prudence with enterprise, and of a willing obedience to law, with a desire for social progress, her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace."

At the conclusion of the speech, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament to be prorogued until the 4th of November next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Joseph Henri, who was arrested for firing a pistol in the direction of the king on the 29th July, was brought before the Chamber of Peers on the 25th Aug. by whom, after two days' trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for life. It was fully proved that the man had no political object, but was rendered desperate by his own circumstances.

ITALY.

On the 14th Aug. a severe earthquake was experienced at Leghorn, at Pisa, and other parts of Tuscany. Many houses were injured in Leghorn, but the shock was more violent and did more damage in the country round, and great disasters have occurred, especially in the Maremmes, a volcanic country, which still bears the signs of a subterranean influence. Whole villages have been thrown down in the Saulia, Lorenzana, Osciano, and Casciano, the centre of the oscillating motion, and at about five leagues from Leghorn, at Volterra, a government prison fell, burying several prisoners. The number of persons killed are stated to be, in all the districts, 38, and 140 wounded, of which 58 seriously. The effects of the shock extended to Pisa. The vaulted roof of the old church of St. Michael fell at the first shock. The celebrated leaning tower was uninjured. In Switzerland also three successive shocks were felt on the 17th Aug. in the Canton of Vaud.

BAVARIA.

The Rhine and Danube, and consequently the Black Sea and German Ocean, are now united by a canal just completed, called the "Ludwigs Kanal," after its creator, the King of Bavaria; who has thus realised, in our day, one of the vast conceptions nurtured 800 years ago in the brain of Charlemagne.

INDIA.

The ravages of the cholera have been very great in the newly-acquired provinces of Scinde. It appears that in a short space of time, nearly ten thousand persons, including about nine hundred Europeans, fell victims to this dreadful disease. The Punjaub has not yet been restored to a state of tranquillity, owing to the restless disaffection of the defeated Sikhs; and Gholaub Singh, who was raised to the dignity of an independent Maharajah, has, it is said, refused to pay the indemnity money, and to have threatened resistance to compulsory measures.

MONTE VIDEO.

After several attacks during the months of April and May upon her Majesty's ships and steam vessels, from the batteries of San Lorenzo, Tonolero, and other forts on the banks of the river Plate, and that of Parano, the last and most severe was that of the former place, on the 4th of June. The firing lasted for nearly seven hours, but our loss was not so great as might have been expected. Mr. Barnes, the clerk in charge of her Majesty's steam-vessel, Lizard, (Commander Tylden,) and Mr. Webb, the master's assistant, together with two seamen, were killed by a shot from one of the batteries, as the Lizard proceeded up the river, and the same shot which caused the death of those officers and men, wounded Mr. Miller, the assistant-surgeon. Three others of the crew were likewise wounded. Altogether the warfare has been very severe; and incessant energy, exertion, and skill are required by our officers and men to preserve the navigation of these important rivers, and to prevent depredations and piracy.

AMERICA.

The American Cabinet has offered negociations to Mexico for the restoration of peace and the settlement of all questions at issue between the two countries. Little active progress had been made in the war. The army on the banks of the Del Norte numbered about 17,000 men, and was steadily but slowly advancing into the interior. The Comanchee Indians were carrying on terrible ravages on the Mexican frontiers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Buckingham Palace.—Among the miscellaneous estimates 20,000*l.* has been voted in the present year for the purpose of enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace. The whole cost of the intended improvements is estimated at 150,000*l.* They include the building of a new east front to the palace, clearing out and rearranging rooms in the south wing, alterations in the north wing, new kitchens and other offices, with ball-room over; decorations and painting, taking down the marble arch, alteration of drains, &c. The Pavilion at Brighton, with the grounds and buildings attached, is to be offered for sale, and the produce applied towards the expenditure to be incurred for alterations and improvements at Buckingham Palace, in diminution of the sums to be voted in future years.

Public Offices at Whitehall.—A return has been made to the House of Commons of the expense incurred in the alteration of the public offices in Whitehall. The cost of the alterations at the Privy Council Office amounted to 17,612*l.*; the architect's original estimate was 10,473*l.* Fifteen additional rooms have been obtained. The alterations at the Board of Trade Office cost 8,968*l.* whereas the original estimate was only 5,385*l.* Twenty-four additional rooms have been obtained. The excess of cost beyond the estimates is attributed to the reconstruction of an entire story of the Privy Council Office, a greater sacrifice of the old stone-work than was expected, and other contingencies. The building is about to be completed by the addition of a north wing, on the site of Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, now the Treasury; three views of which, in its several states, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1816.

Westminster Bridge.—The cornices and carved work, and other ornaments of this structure, which was at one time "the largest bridge in Europe that covered water all the year round," and was considered "wonderful," have, together with the foot-pavement, been wholly removed. The passage for foot-passengers is now between wooden palings in the middle of what was lately the carriage-way. After having been patched and doctored for many years, there seems little doubt that this bridge will now be removed, and another erected at a greater distance from the new palace.

Smithfield Market is to be enlarged on the north side, near Charter-house-lane, by pulling down about twenty houses. Nearly an acre of ground will thus be added to the area of the market.

DORSET.

July 23. The *Chettle* estate near Blandford, comprising the manor and the whole parish, was sold by auction, having been part of the estate of Mr. Chambers the banker. The property comprised Chettle House, built in the style of Sir John Vanbrugh, about 1113 acres of down, pasture, arable, and woodland, together with the perpetual advowson of Chettle. The timber, with the live and dead stock and the growing crops, were to be taken at a valuation (4750*l.*). After very considerable competition the property was sold for 24,400*l.* The purchaser was Edward Castleman, esq.

The estate of *Ford Abbey*, (the seat of the late J. F. Gwyn, esq. see our May number, p. 544,) has been twice put up for sale at the auction mart. It is situated in the Vale of the river Axe, and consists of about 1,200 acres of rich land, with the park, and has a rent approaching 2,000*l.* per annum. It was, about the year 1815, let for a few years to the celebrated Jeremy Bentham. The timber and fixtures were to be taken at a valuation. The property was at the first sale knocked down for 54,600*l.* to a clergyman of the name of Gwyn; but he failing to pay the deposit, it was resold on the 3d Sept. for 52,650*l.*

ESSEX.

In a recent licensing case at the Ilford Special Sessions, the following remarkable facts were detailed relative to *Barking*. Upwards of 100 smacks were constantly in Barking Creek, and the population has increased to upwards of 5,000. In 1801 the population of the town was 1,583, and in 1841 it was 4,732. But the trade of the town had considerably decreased, in consequence of the fishermen being now absent from Barking ten or twelve weeks at a time, instead of two or three as formerly. This was owing to the opening of the railway from Yarmouth to London. The fishermen, instead of bringing their cargoes up to London, and afterwards putting in at Barking Creek, discharge at Yarmouth, and go two or three voyages before they return home.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The *Cirencester* Agricultural College is now open for the reception of students, of whom, when the additional wing now erecting is completed, it will be capable of accommodating two hundred. It is a spacious structure, of the Elizabethan style, the principal front, which is to the south, shewing a facade of 190 feet by 50

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feet in height, the centre relieved by a relieved by a well-proportioned tower, surmounted at the north-west angle by an octangular turret, the whoe rising 93 feet from the lawn. A theatre, for lectures, is in project, and it is in contemplation to add a chapel. A more pleasant or healthy site could hardy have been chosen. It is situated on an elevated part of the farm, about a mile-and-a-half from the town of Cirencester, commanding from the south an extensive prospect over North Wiltshire; while the rear of the building is near adjoining the park, and sheltered by the woods of Earl Bathurst. Students are admissibie upon the nomination of a proprietor, or donor of 30*l.* From fourteen to eighteed is the age at which they will be eligible to enter, nor will they be allowed to remain but six months after their twentieth birthday. The annual payment of each student is 30*l.*, with such charges as the council may fix for the library, museum, &c. Non-resident students of any age will be allowed, on the recommendation of a proprietor, to attend the lectures, and avail themselves of the practical instruction, upon the same annual payment of 30*l.*

LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 22. The three public parks in the neighbourhood of *Manchester*, which have been purchased by voluntary subscription, and are devoted to the recreation and amusement of that densely-populated district, were inaugurated and thrown open with great ceremony and rejoicing. The day being generally observed as a holiday by the manufacturers and merchants of the town and neighbourhood, vast bodies of working men and clerks were enabled to attend, and when at 11 o'clock the municipal authorities started from the Town-hall in a gay procession of equipages, the multitude of pedestrians who prepared to accompany them was almost beyond calculation. Various bands of music, military and amateur, contributed to enliven the scene, and from almost every window and balcony on the route of procession there floated gay and variegated banners, bearing devices and inscriptions. The parks have been severally named the Queen's Park, the Peel Park, and the Phillips' Park, (the latter in honour of Mr. Mark Phillips, one of the representatives of the borough). They are situated in different directions, the most distant about two miles from the centre of the town. In addition to the walks and plantations usual in such places, they are provided with Maypoles, bowling-greens, and facilities for gymnastic sports and exercises. The entire cost amounted to about 35,000*l.* In the evening a meeting of about 5,000 subscribers was held in the Free Trade Hall, Peter-street, at which the Mayor presided. In the course of the evening the advantages of such places of recreation, if properly used, were pointed out by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Slaney, late M.P. for Shrewsbury, and several other speakers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ancient church of *East Cranmore* (the door of which, still preserved, is of Norman work) having become much dilapidated, was taken down in April 1845, and an entirely new and enlarged structure, from a graceful design by T. H. Wyatt, esq. of London, has been erected on the old site. On Tuesday the 18th of August the new building, dedicated, like the former one, to St. James, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon Brymer, the Hon. and Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. G. Denison, his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. J. Fussell, vicar, the Rev. E. Dighton, curate, and about forty of the neighbouring clergy, with a numerous assemblage of the laity, when an impressive sermon was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. R. Boyle. The church, which is of the Early Decorated character, with a tower surmounted by a broach spire, is substantially built of Doulting freestone both within and without, and is fitted with spacious open sittings of oak, with an open hammer-beam roof of the same material, supported on corbels of stone, richly carved. The space around the altar is paved with encaustic tiles. The communion-table and rails, reading-desk and pulpit, are of handsomely carved oak, with chairs of the Glastonbury pattern, and the entire chancel is fitted up in strict accordance with its sacred character. The church contains about 130 sittings, which will amply satisfy the requirements of the parish.

WILTSHIRE.

The parish of *Bradford*, Wilts, has been subdivided, and the benefices formed out of it fall to the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Their population and value are as under:—The perpetual curacy of Holt, population 1188, value 195*l.*; the perpetual curacy of Atworth with Wraxall, population 1188, value 195*l.*; and the perpetual curacy at Winsley with Limpley Stoke, population 977, value 147*l.* The ancient rectory of Westwood remains attached to the mother church.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 25. Oliver Byrne, esq. to be Surveyor for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

Aug. 26. John Earl of Stair to be Keeper of Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland.—Royal Art. Major-Generals J. W. Tobin and R. S. Brough to be Colonels Commandant.

Aug. 28. 7th Dragoons, Capt. Arthur Shirley, to be Major.—3d Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Van Straubenzee, from the 13th Foot, to be Major, vice Major A. A. T. Cunynghame, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. Edward Francis Elliot, 11th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—North York Militia, the Earl of Mulgrave to be Major.

Aug. 29. Edward Strutt, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Railways, and also President of the said Commissioners.

Sept. 2. Knighted by patent, David Pollock, esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Sept. 8. 5th Dragoon Guards, Major W. H. Archer, from 14th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Major J. W. King, who exchanges.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Liddell to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. — Brevet, Capt. Sir Arthur Brooke de Capell Brooke, 27th Foot, and Capt. James Straker, 3d West India Reg., to be Majors in the army.

Sept. 11. Rifle Brigade, Capt. A. J. Lawrence to be Major.—Unattached, Major W. Sullivan, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 16. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward.—The Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart. to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. resigned.—The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. being one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. — Knighted by patent, Edward Pine Coffin, esq. Commissary-General of Her Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 18. Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock, of 53d Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces serving at Bombay.—Francis Partridge, esq. to be Deputy Commissary of Police for the Island of Mauritius.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captains—S. L. Stokes, Arthur Forbes.

To be Commanders—J. Macdougall, C. L. Hockin.

Appointments — Captain Sir T. Bourchier, K.C.B. to be Superintendent of Chatham Dock-yard; Capt. Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart. to be additional Captain of the Victory; Capt. W. H. Henderson to the Sidon; Capt. A. B. Branch to Greenwich Hospital.

Commanders—E. Tatham to Raleigh; C. L. Hockin to Star; T. Baldock to superintend the Packet service at Dover.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Derby.—Edward Strutt, esq. *(re-elected.)*

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. F. Cunningham to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.
Rev. E. T. Vaughan to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.
Rev. H. C. Arden, Sastead P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. H. W. G. Armstrong, Burslem R. Staff.
Rev. W. Baker, St. Botolph Aldgate P.C. Lond.
Rev. T. O. Blackall, Kempsing V. Kent.
Rev. G. Bourne, Weston-sub-Edge R. Glouc.
Rev. L. L. Brown, Witton-le-Wear P.C. Durh.
Rev. T. H. Bunbury, New District of Seghill P. C. Northumberland.
Rev. J. Cape, Birdbrook R. Essex.
Rev. D. Carter, Ridlington R. Rutlands.
Rev. J. Chapelhow, Musgrave R. Westmorland.
Rev. L. R. Cogan, Limpley Stoke with Winsley, P.C. Bradford, Wilts.
Rev. G. Farr, New District of Treleigh, Redruth P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. A. Feachem, East Horsley R. Surrey.
Rev. J. Gillies, Portwood P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. J. E. Gladstone, St. Mark's Church, Lakenham, P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. C. D. Granville, Alnwick P. C. Northumb.
Rev. E. Greenhow, Copmanthorpe with Upper Poppleton P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. C. Gregory, Holt P.C. Wilts.
Rev. M. B. Hale, Atworth with South Wraxall, Bradford P.C. Wilts.
Rev. A. Hamilton, Knottingley, Pontefract P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. E. Jackson, St. James's P.C. Leeds.
Rev. W. E. Jones, St. Mary's Church, Bagillt P.C. Flintshire.
Rev. G. Leeson, St. George's, Staleybridge P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. R. Leigh, Milford, Duffield P.C. Derb.
Rev. Mr. Lipscombe, Cockfield-cum-Standrop R. Durham.
Rev. J. S. Master, Chorley R. Lancashire.
Rev. H. P. Measor, to Prior's Portion of Tiverton R. Devon.
Rev. J. W. D. Merest, Wem with Edstaston R. Salop.
Rev. J. Miles, Holy Trinity, Paddington, P. C. Middlesex.
Rev. G. D. Miller, Woodkirk V. York.
Rev W. G. Nott, Sutterton V. Linc.
Rev. G. F. Pooley, Cransford V. Suffolk.
Rev. E. Pugh, Abergwilly V. with the P. C. of Llanvihangel Uwchwgilly, Carmarthen.
Rev. J. S. Priestman, New Church of Matfen P. C. Durham.
Rev. J. S. Rowley, St. John's Church, Woodbridge, P. C. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Short, Admarsh P. C. Lanc.
Rev. F. T. Stephens, Saint Mawgan in Pyddr R. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Stewart, West Derby P. C. Lanc.
Rev. F. Storr, Acton V. Cheshire.
Rev. H. R. Surtees, Stockland with Dalwood V. Devon.
Rev. C. B. Tayler, Otley R. Suffolk.
Rev. R. Thorp, Burton Overy R. Leic.
Rev. J. T. H. Tooke, Scawby V. Linc.

Civil Preferments.

The Right Hon. David Pigot to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.
R. B. Crowder, esq. Q. C. to be Recorder of Bristol.

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Rev. H. Cotterill, M.A. to be Vice Principal of Brighton College.
Rev. W. C. Davie, to be Head Master of the Yarmouth Proprietary School.
Rev. J. E. Millard, M.A. to be Head Master of Magdalen College School, Oxford.
Rev. M. Pugh, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Congleton, Cheshire.

BIRTHS.

August 11. In Montague-st. Portman-sq. the wife of W. P. Byrne, esq. a son.——In Brunswick-sq. Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Morris, a dau.——12. At Marston Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a dau.——At Maidstone, the wife of Robert Young, esq. a son and heir.——14. At Eastbourne-terr. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B. a dau.——15. At the Marquess of Northampton's seat, at Castle Ashby, Lady William Compton, a dau.——At Bath, the wife of J. B. Nevile, esq. a dau.——16. At Southill, Beds. Mrs. Charles C. Grey, a dau.——The wife of Francis B. Atkinson, esq. Rampsbeck Lodge, Cumberland, a son.——17. At Canterbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Stopford, C.B. 40th Reg. a dau.——18. At Hodroyd Hall, Yorksh. the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, a son.——20. At Dover, the wife of John Shawe Phillips, esq. of Culham, Oxfordshire, a son.——21. At Caledonia-pl. the wife of the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart. a dau.——In Bryanstone-sq. Mrs. Wyndham Portman, a dau.——At Glenfeulan, Dumbartonsh. the wife of Col. P. Edmonstone Craigie, C.B. a dau.——23. In Portman-st. the wife of Col. Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.——24. In Hertford-st. Lady Mary Egerton, a son.——In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Mrs. Henry Rice, a dau.——In Montague-sq. the wife of P. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. jun. a dau.——25. At Siddington rectory, near Cirencester, the wife of the Rev. George F. Master, Rector of Stratton, a son.——At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Charles St. Clair, a dau.——28. At Provender, the wife of Norton J. Knatchbull, esq. a son.——29. At High Park, Littleham, the wife of Richard Shute, esq. a dau.——At Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.——At Leggatt's, the wife of Thomas Kemble, esq. a son.——At Little Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, the wife of Edmund Edward Turnour, esq. a dau.——30. At Erskine House, Renfrewshire, Lady Blantyre, a dau.——31. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Lady Mary Hoare, a dau.——At Chesham-pl. Mrs. Wm. Stopford, a son.

Lately. In Dublin, the wife of J. Pratt Tynte, esq. of Tynte Park, co. Wicklow, a son.——At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.——In Eaton-pl. the wife of Capt. Gladstone, M.P. a dau.——At Brimington-hall, Derbysh. Mrs. Wm. Coke, a son.——At Harewood-house, Leeds, Lady Lascelles, a son and heir.——In Connaught-pl. the Hon. Mrs. P. Barrington, a dau.——At Caversham, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Gillibrand Hubbard, a son.

Sept. 2. At Castle Bernard, Cork, the Viscountess Bernard, a dau.——3. The wife of William Longman, esq. of Hyde-park sq. a son.——In Eaton-square, the wife of Major-Gen. Caulfeild, C.B. a dau.——At Dover, the wife of G. S. Harcourt, esq. formerly of 1st Dragoons, a son.——At Avon, near Ringwood, Mrs. Villiers Dent, a son.——4. At Newry, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Leslie, C.B. Bombay H. Art. a dau.——5. At Yarmouth, I.W. the wife of Harry Burrard, esq. a son.——In Bath, the wife of the Rev. E. O. Trevelyan, a dau.——In Cambridge-sq. the wife of Thomas Entwisle, esq. a son.——At Haldon House, Devon, the wife of Lawrence Palk, esq. a son and heir.——6. At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart. a son.——7. At Dunraven Castle, Glamorgansh. the Viscountess Adare, a dau.——At Cresswell, Northumberland, the wife of O. A. B. Cresswell, esq. a dau.——At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a son.——8. At the Hirsel, N. B. the Countess of Home, a dau.——At Clevelands, Dawlish, the wife of Henry Ley, esq. a dau.——10. At Browsholme Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Goulbourne Parker, esq. a son and heir.——At Huntsmore-park, Bucks, Lady Sophia Tower, a dau.——11. In Cumberland-place, the Lady Georgiana Gurdon Rebow, a son and heir.——At Turnham-green, the wife of H. T. Leigh, esq. a son.——At Kensington, Mrs. George Willock, a dau.——At Cornborough, Devon, the wife of E. U. Vidal, esq. a dau.——12. At Crowe-hall, Norfolk, the wife of J. R. Fryer, esq. a son.——At Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, the wife of Bulkley J. M. Praed, esq. a son.——At Carshalton, the wife of John Pennefather, esq. a son.——At Clifton-place, Sussex-square, Mrs. Edmund John Gore, a dau.——At Hom House, Herefordsh. the wife of Capt. Money Kyrle, a son.——14. At Hampton Court, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver William Lambart, a dau.——15. At Tetworth Hall, Hunts, the wife of Charles James Barnett, esq. of twin girls, one still-born.——At Government House, Isle of Man, the Lady Isabella Hope, a dau.——At Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Home Drummond, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At Hyderabad, Scinde, Capt. William Spry *Horwood*, 14th Bombay N.I., son of Edward Horwood, esq. Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Jane-Catharine, eldest dau. of Capt. C. T. Hall, late of the Life Guards.

31. At Paris, Lewis Bruce Knight *Bruce*, esq. of the Priory, Roehampton, second son of the Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight-Bruce, Vice-Chancellor, &c. to Caroline-Margaret-Eliza, only dau. of Thomas Newte, esq.

June 4. At Calcutta, Lieut. Julius Joseph *Hockley*, 66th Bengal N.I. son of the late Joseph Hockley, esq. of Guildford, Surrey, to Julia, third dau. of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Westfield, Kingston-on-Thames.

9. At Kurrachee, Robert *Phayres*, esq. Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Gen. of the Bombay Army, to Diana-Bunbury, dau. of Capt. Arnold Thompson, late 81st Regt.

July 8. At Kingston, Jamaica, Abraham Daniel *De Pass*, esq. fourth son of Daniel De Pass, esq. of Devonshire House, Hornsey-road, to Judith, eldest dau. of Abraham Lazarus, esq.

15. At Upminster, Essex, Charles William *Potts*, esq. of Chester, to Laura-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Penny, of Fox Hall, Essex.

19. At Finchley, David *Gething*, esq. of Park End, Gloucestersh. to Julia, third dau. of Richard Dixon, esq. Oak Lodge, Finchley.

20. At Kimpton, Herts, Capt. the Hon. F. W. *Grey*, R.N., C.B. to Barbarina-Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. F. Sullivan.——At Silsoe, Bedfordsh. Langford *Kennedy*, esq. of Devonshire-place, London, to Alicia, relict of Handcock Montgomery, esq. of Bessmont Park, Monaghan.

21. At Brighton, the Rev. Morton *Shaw*, M.A. of Arley Chapel, Chesh. to Margaret-Maria Drummond, youngest dau. of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, Vicar of Marden, Kent.——At Steep, Hants, Robert Kirkpatrick *Escott*, esq. of Ongar House, Surrey, to Rebecca Ives, second dau. of the late Rev. John Donker, Vicar of East Meon with Steep and Froxfield.——At

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Brompton, William C. *Clifton*, esq. only son of the late Joseph Bingham Clifton, esq. of Putney, Surrey, to Anna-Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Snepp, esq. R.N. of Alcester, Warwickshire, and granddau. of the late Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart. of Perdiswell Hall, Worcestersh.——At Paddington, the Rev. Peter Thomas *Ouvry*, eldest son of the late Peter Aimé Ouvry, esq. to Jane, dau. of George Nicholls, esq. of Hyde Park-st.——At Harold, Bedfordsh. the Rev. Robert *Bickersteth*, Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Joseph Garde, esq. of Cork.——At Cheltenham, Henry *Rotton*, esq. banker, of Birmingham, to Augusta-Elizabeth, dau. of W. H. Dwarris, of Rockville, Cheltenham.——At Calbourne, I. W. the Rev. Robert *Sumner*, Rector of Calbourne, son of the Bishop of Winchester, to Jane-Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir R. G. Simeon, Bart. of Swainston, I. W.——At Cambridge, the Rev. John Dawson *Gibson*, B.A. of Trinity College, Curate of Ham, Surrey, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late Swann Hurrell, esq. of Foxton, Cambridgesh.——At Bath, the Rev. Robert Cholmeley *Price*, Vicar of Copie, Bedfordsh. son of the late Barrington Price, esq. to Sophia-Florence, dau. of John Armstrong, esq. ——At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Henry, son of Robert *Cooper*, esq. of Bromley, Kent, to Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Lovegrove, esq. —— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, George Gustavus *Monck*, son of the late Rev. George Monck, and nephew of Viscount Boyne, to Harriet, second dau. of Sir William Horne, of Upper Harley-st.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Sir Richard *Grant*, R.N. to Lydia, widow of James Lambert, esq. of Fowlers, Hawkhurst, Kent. ——At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Henry Sholto *Douglas*, esq. 42d Royal Highlanders, second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.H. of Timpendean, Roxburghsh. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. D. M. Mitchell, Rector of Quinton, Northamptonshire.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord *Lindsay*, eldest son of the Earl of Balcarres, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the Hon. Col. James Lindsay, of Balcarres.——At St. James's, Westminster, John *Biggs*, esq. 8th Regt. to Frances-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Jonas Malden, M.D. Worcester.—— At St. Marylebone, Reginald Edward *Knatchbull*, esq. younger son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to Lucy-Eleanor, second dau of Capt. William Bowen.——At Leicester, Charles Henry *Parkes*, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. to Sarah-Dorothy, eldest dau. of John Clarke, esq. of Leicester, and Manor House, Tur-Langton.——At Lowestoft, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry G. *Liddell*, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to Lorina, youngest dau. of the late James Reeve, esq. of Lowestoft.——At Curry Rivell, Somersetsh. Charles Millett *Foster*, esq. of North Curry, solicitor, to Eliza-Shute, youngest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Alford, of Heale House, near Langport.——At Templeport, F. *Pyner*, esq. Capt. 5th Fusiliers, to Mary-Neilson. only dau. of the late T. Grey, esq. and relict of John Baker, esq. of Ash-grove, co. Cavan.——At Auchlecks House, Blair Athol, Capt. Maxwell *Hyslop*, Bengal Army, to Mary, third dau. of Robert Robertson, esq. of Auchlecks, and of Membland Hall.——At Cottingham, the Rev. William Spicer *Wood*, M.A. Head Master of Oakham Grammar School, Rutland, and late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Marianne, third dau. of the late George Codd, esq. of Cottingham Grange.

27. At the British Embassy, Berne, Switzerland, George William *Bacon*, esq. son of the late Anthony Bacon, esq. of Benham Park, Berks, to Margaret-Mary, widow of Wellesley Cosby, esq.——At Rochester, the Rev. William *Barlow*, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Canon of Rochester.

28. At Sidmouth, Devon, the Rev. Simeon Burney *Warner*, B.A. second son of Simeon Warner, esq. of Blackheath, to Mary, second dau. of James Cunningham, esq. of Sidbury. ——At Paddington, Col. Rob. *Cannon*, K.S.F. &c. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rob. Langford, esq. of Upper Harley-st.——At All Souls', Marylebone, Frederick Lewes *Austen*, esq. third son of Sir Henry E. Austen, of Shalford House, to Sarah, younger dau. of the late John Ponton, esq. 14th Light Drag. of Uddens House, Dorset.——At Bow, Middlesex, William *Hammond*, esq. of Upminster, Essex, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Joseph Adams, esq. of Harley House, Bow.——At Reigate, George *Giberne*, esq. late a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, to Maria, second dau. of J. S. Smith, esq. of Park-hill, Reigate.——At Huntington, York, Lord Alan Spencer *Churchill*, son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Rosamond, dau. of Thos. Dowker, esq. of Huntington Hall.——At the Holy Trinity, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestersh. Jevon *Harper*, esq. to Elizabeth-Christiana-Martha, dau. of the late Thomas Roby, esq. of Tamworth, Staffordsh.——At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Hon. Otway F. *Toler*, son of the late Earl of Norbury, to the Hon. Miss Scarlett, eldest dau. of Lord Abinger. ——At Oswestry, Salop, Peter *Ewart*, esq. of Liverpool, to Emily-Aurora, only dau. of L. J. Venables, esq. of Woodhill.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles Glynn Prideaux *Brune*, esq. eldest son of Charles Prideaux, esq. of Prideaux-place, Cornwall, to the Hon. Ellen-Jane, youngest dau. of Lord Carew.——At Ipswich, Bridges *Harvey*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Ellen, third dau. of William Brown, esq. of Ipswich.—— At Clifton, Gloucestersh. the Rev. George *Andrews*, M.A. to Catharine-Mary, only dau. of the late Wm. Newell, esq. of Shiplake House, Oxfordshire.

30. At West Knighton, Dorset, Cholmeley *Dering*, esq. of Ayot St. Laurence, Herts, to Charlotte-Mary, second dau. of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart. of Pyrland Hall, Somerset. ——At Thrybergh, Yorksh. the Rev. Charles *Smith*, Vicar of East Garston, Berks, and son of the late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to Frances, youngest dau. of John Fullerton, esq. of Thrybergh Park.—— At Barnesley, near Cirencester, the Rev. Henry *Snow*, Vicar of Bibury, Gloucestersh. to Jane-Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Ernest Howman, Rector of Barnesley.—— At All Souls', Marylebone, the Rev. Charles-Buchanan, third son of H. S. H. *Wollaston*, esq. of Welling, Kent, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Henry Revell Reynolds, esq. of Upper Harley-st.——At St. George's-the-Martyr, Queen-sq. Charles Palmer *Phillips*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Eliza, eldest dau. of William Loftus Lowndes, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel. ——At Dinton, Bucks, Acton *Tindal*, esq. of Aylesbury, to Henrietta-Euphemia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Harrison, Vicar of Dinton. ——At Eling, Hants, William *Toovey*, esq. of Newnham Murren, Oxfordsh. to Lucy, second dau. of the late Benjamin Bennett, esq. of Wallingford.—— At South Bailey, Durham, Henry *Hayne*, esq. Her Majesty's late Commissary Judge in Brazil, to Isabella, only surviving dau. of George Townshend Fox, esq. of Durham.——At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Anthony Lord *Henley*, to Julia-Emily-Augusta, only dau. of the Very Rev. John Peel, Dean of Worcester.——At Yoxall, Gilbert George William

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Maitland, esq. youngest son of the late Capt. Gilbert Grierson Maitland, Madras Army, to Anne, younger dau. of the late Major Samuel Arden, Bengal army.——At St. Marylebone, William James *Lumsden*, esq. of Balmedie House, Aberdeensh. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Matthew Thompson, esq. of Manningham Lodge, Yorkshire.

Lately. John Morris *Colston*, esq. formerly of the 7th Regt. to Isabel, only child of the late Rev. George Preston, Rector of Lexden, near Colchester, and relict of Edward Nolan, esq.——At Geshill, King's County, C. P. *Coote*, esq. to Lydia, dau. of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield, Rector of Geshill. —— At St. George's, Hanover-sq. M. G. Laing *Meason*, esq. of Lindertis, North Britain, and Hyde-park-gate, to the Hon. Eliza Molyneux, relict of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. B. Molyneux, of Seafield Lodge, Hove.——At Lyston, Essex, Alexander Reid *Scott*, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Alexander Miller, esq.

Aug. 3. At Ousby, John Theodore *Page*, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Fenton, M.A. Rector of Ousby, and granddau. of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of Westquarter and Bedlormie.

4. At Hampstead, Joseph *Toynbee*, esq. F.R.S. of Argyll-pl. to Harriet, only dau. of Nathaniel Holmes, esq. Hampstead.——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, John G. *Sheppard*, esq. of High House, Campsey Ash, Suffolk, to Harriet-Anna, second dau. of the late Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth, and sister of the present Baronet.——At Christ Church, C. D. *Bailey*, esq. only son of the late Col. Bailey, C.B. of Bath, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late T. B. Burbidge, esq. of the Grove, Epsom, Surrey, and of Southwark.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. J. B. *Dyne*, Head Master of Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, to Mary, only child of the late John Rich, esq. surgeon, East India Company's Service.——At St. James's, Westminster, William Milburne *James*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Maria, fourth dau. of the late Right Rev. William Otter, D.D. Bishop of Chichester ——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Francis *Holcroft*, esq. of Sevenoaks, to Frances-Charlotte, second dau. of the late James Powell, esq. formerly of the Royal Art. ——Davis Porter *King*, esq. of Buckingham, to Jane, only dau. of the late Major Byers, of Newbattle, Durham. —— At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major-General Lord *Downes*, to Mrs. Fleming, relict of Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants, and dau. of the late Capt. Grant.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, James *Johnstone*, second son of the late Chas. Bevan, esq. of Devonshire-pl. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Robert Hedley, esq. of Hartford, Northumberland.——At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. H. *Egerton*, to Lady Majoribanks —— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. R. W. *Dibdin*, M.A. Minister of West-st. Episcopal Chapel, St. Giles's, to Caroline, only child of the late William Thompson, esq. of the Temple. ——At St. Bride's, the Rev. Wray Richard *Hunt*, A.B. Minister of St. Saviour's Church, Liverpool, to Katharine-Mair, youngest dau. of the late John Angus, esq. of Calcutta. ——— At Paddington, Philip Henry *de la Motte*, esq. youngest son of William de la Motte, esq. Bayswater, to Ellen-Maria, fourth dau. of Thos. George, esq. Farthinghoe. ——William *Haslehurst*, esq. of Ilford-hall, Essex, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of John Thos. Lipscomb, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts.

5. At Barsham, Robert Orford *Buckley*, esq. of Albion-street, Hyde-park, to Anne-Cooper, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Rede Rede, of Ashmans, Beccles, Suffolk.——Samuel, eldest son of the Rev. John *Swire*, Vicar of Manfield, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of James Kendle, esq. of Weasenham, Norfolk.

6. At Christ Church, Marylebone, William *Golding*, esq. of Wenham Priory, Suffolk, to Eliza Brookes, third dau. of the late John Golding, esq. of Colchester.——At Huntingdon, Robert *Margetts*, esq. to Fanny-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. F. Maule, esq. ——At Olney, Bucks, Mr. William *Stephenson*, of Parliament-st. Westminster, second son of the late Rev. William Rose Stephenson, Rector of Corringham, Essex, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Foster Palmer, of Olney.

8. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Arthur *Murray*, esq. 62nd Regt. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Murray, to Laura-Montagu, youngest dau. of J. M. Reynolds, esq. of Brompton.——At St. Paul's, Islington, George, third son of the late William *Shelton*, esq. to Mary-Webb, second dau. of John Eustace, esq. Bierton, Bucks

10. At Brighton, Richard *Boulton*, esq. 7th Bengal Light Cavalry to Caroline-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Charles Boulton, esq. of Kemp Town.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. P. G. *Bentley*, Curate of Windsor, to *Belle*, elder dau. of the late Spencer Mackay, esq. Upper Harley-st.——At St. Pancras, E. J. *Bevir*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, M.A. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Sadler, esq. of Gordon-pl. Tavistock-sq. ——At Tunstall, Kent, the Rev. Edward Kaye *Bonney*, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene coll. Oxford, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Bonney, to Emily-Dulcibella, dau. of the late Rev. George Moore, Canon of Canterbury.——At Wednesbury, the Rev. J. *Winter*, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's, Wednesbury, to Jane, second dau. of the late Mr. Richard Adams.——At Tandridge, Surrey, John Robert *Kenyon*, esq. of the Inner Temple, D.C.L. Recorder of Oswestry, second son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of Pradoe, Salop, to Mary-Eliza, only dau. of Edward Hawkins, esq. of the British Museum.——At Sunderland, the Rev. Augustus Frederick *Pettigrew*, M.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, to Mary-Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of Joseph John Wright, esq. of Sunderland.——At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Watson Buller *Pole*, Rector of Upper Swell and Condicote, third son of Charles Pole, esq. of Wych Hill House, Gloucestersh. to Matilda, dau. of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. of Todenham.—— At Dorking, William James *Humphry*, esq. of Donnington House, Sussex, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Heathfield Young, esq.

12. At St. Peter's, Broadstairs, Charles, youngest son of Thomas *Pemberton*, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Blanshard, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.——At Clifton, Wm. Turnor *Hayward*, esq. of Wittenham, Berks, to Louisa, second dau. of the late Benjamin Blythe, esq. of Cound, Shropsh.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. C. A. *Hagerman*, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Canada, to Caroline, third dau. of the late William George Daniel Tyssen, esq. of Foley House, Kent, and Foulden Hall, Norfolk.—— At Swindon, Gloucestersh. the Rev. John Harman *Samler*, Perpetual Curate of Swallowcliffe, Wilts, to Catherine, second dau. of the late John Hughes Goodlake, esq.——At Addlestone, Francis Weston *Bradshaw*, esq. only son of Francis Green Bradshaw, esq. of Drayton, Norfolk, to Emily, dau. of Richard Crawshay, esq. of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.—— At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Sidney *Herbert*, M.P. eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke by Catharine, only dau. of Count Simon Woronzow, to Miss A'Court, dau. of General A'Court.

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OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF THOMOND, K.P.

Aug. 21. At Taplow House, near Maidenhead, the Most Hon. William O'Bryen, second Marquess of Thomond (1800), sixth Earl of Inchiquin and Baron of Burren, co. Clare (1654), eleventh Baron of Inchiquin (1536), Baron Tadcaster, of Tadcaster, co. York (1826), a Representative Peer and Privy Councillor of Ireland, Knight of St. Patrick, Colonel of the Cork City Militia, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, a Governor of the county Cork, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

He was the eldest son of Edward O'Bryen, esq. brother to the first Marquess, by Miss Mary Carrick. He entered the army at a very early age, served in the 12th Foot at the taking of Guadaloupe and St. Lucie, and afterwards proceeded to the East Indies. He subsequently exchanged into the 14th Dragoons, with which regiment he saw some service, though but for a short period connected with it. He retired from the army in 1808, having succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, who died on the 10th Feb. that year, by a fall from his horse in Grosvenor square.

In (or about) 1814 the late Marquess was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick; in 1816, he was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland; and in 1826 he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Tadcaster, which had previously, in 1714, been conferred (as a viscountcy) on Henry eighth Earl of Thomond, the representative of the elder branch of the family, which became extinct on the death of that nobleman in 1741.

He married, 16th Sept. 1799, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trotter, esq. of Duleck, by whom he had issue four daughters—namely, Lady Susan Maria, married, in 1824, to the Hon. George Frederick Hotham, Capt. R.N., brother and heir presumptive of Lord Hotham, and has issue; 2. Lady Sarah, married, in 1830, to Major Wm. Stanhope Taylor, eldest son of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Sevenoaks, and grandson of the late Earl Stanhope; 3. Lady Mary, married, in 1836, to Richard, Viscount Berehaven, son of the Earl of Bantry; 4. Lady Elizabeth, married, in 1835, to George Stukeley Bucke, esq., of Hartland Abbey, Devon. In consequence of the Marquess having died without male issue, his peerage of the United Kingdom has become extinct. His dignities of the kingdom of Ireland have devolved on his only surviving brother, Vice-Admiral Lord James O'Bryen, G.C.H. who has been twice married, but has no issue; and he is the last male of this branch of the family. Should this branch become extinct, the representation of the old Kings of Thomond will devolve to Sir Lucius O'Brien, of Dromoland, Bart. who is the next heir male, being descended from the younger son of Murrough first Earl of Thomond, so created by King Henry VIII., the present line (the Barons and Earls of Inchiquin) being descended from his eldest son, and the elder line of Earls of Thomond (which expired in 1741) being the descendants of Connor the twentieth and last King of Thomond, to whose posterity that earldom was limited.*

EARL OF STRATHMORE.

Aug. 27. At Holyrood House, Edinburgh, aged 73, the Right Hon. Thomas Lyon-Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Lord Glamis, Tannadyce, Sydlaw, and Stradichtie.

His lordship was born May 3, 1773, the third and youngest son of John Bowes the ninth Earl, by Mary-Eleanor, only daughter and heir of George Bowes, esq. of Gibside, co. Durham. He succeeded to considerable estates in Hertfordshire in 1806, on the death of his brother the Hon. George Bowes of Paul's Walden, which had belonged to their maternal grandmother Mary, only daughter of Edward Gilbert, esq. of that place, and wife of George Bowes, esq. of Streatlam.

About the year 1804 he bought the manor of Caldecote in Leicestershire, and he served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1810.

He succeeded to the peerage July 3, 1820, on the death of his brother John the tenth Earl.

His lordship was three times married: 1st, on new year's day 1800, to Mary-Elizabeth-Louisa-Rodney, only daughter and heir of George Carpenter, esq. of Redbourne, Herts; she died June 1, 1811; secondly, in 1812, to Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Northcote; thirdly, Dec. 8, 1817, to Marianne, daughter of John Cheape, esq. and widow of Sir Alexande. Campbell of Ardkinglass, who survives him.

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* The succession by Tanistry, or the worthiest of the blood, prevailed among the O'Bryens. It was thus that the first Earl had assumed the chieftaincy during the minority of his nephew, the son of his elder brother, and to whom the earldom was created in remainder. The barony of Inchiquin was granted to the first Earl with remainder to his own issue.

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By his first lady he had issue a son and daughter: 1. the Right Hon. Thomas-George Lord Glamis, who died in 1834, in his 32d year, leaving issue, by Charlotte daughter of Charles Grinstead, esq. two sons, Thomas-George, now Earl of Strathmore, and the Hon. Claude Lyon Bowes; 2. Lady Mary Isabella, married in 1824 to John Walpole Willis, esq. barrister-at-law, which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1833.

By his second wife he had issue one daughter, Sarah-Eliza, married first, in 1834, to George Augustus Campbell, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, and secondly, in 1843, to Major Charles Philip Ainslie, 14th Light Dragoons, whose former wife was the Hon. Jane Anne Gray, sister to Lord Gray.

The present Earl of Strathmore was born in 1822, and is a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards. He succeeds at once to the estates of his grandfather in London and the county of Herts, and in the year 1850, at the expiration of the trust created by the will of the tenth Earl, to the ancient castle of Glamis and the large estates surrounding the same.

DR. LINDSAY, BISHOP OF KILDARE.

Aug. 8. At Glassnevin House, near Dublin, aged 87, the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kildare.

Bishop Lindsay was uncle to the present Earl of Balcarres, being the eighth child and sixth son of James fifth Earl of Balcarres, by Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton, Knt. eldest son of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. He was born Dec. 14, 1760, and was a member of Baliol college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. July 15, 1786, and that of D.D. was conferred upon him by diploma, April 11, 1804. In early life he was resident in Lincolnshire, and he married Miss Fydell, at Boston, on new year's day 1790. In 1793 he was Vicar of Sutterton in that county, in the patronage of the King.

He went to Ireland during the viceroyalty of his brother-in-law Philip third Earl of Hardwicke (1801-1806), to whom it is believed he was private secretary. In 180– he was appointed to the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin. On the 20th Oct. 1803 he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and in the following year he was translated to the see of Kildare, over which he continued to preside for the long period of forty-two years. He also retained the deanery of Christ church. He is reputed to have died enormously wealthy, besides having his life insured for a large sum of money. By his death the bishopric of Kildare becomes extinct as a separate see, and will henceforth be united to that of Dublin, the revenues to be handed over for the uses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and, according to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, the deaneries of Christ church and St. Patrick's are united, and the title is henceforward to be Dean of Dublin.

The Bishop of Kildare was twice married: first, Jan. 1, 1790, to Elizabeth only daughter of John Fydell, esq. M.P. for Boston, at which place she died Feb. 7, 1797; and secondly to Catharine, daughter of Evert George Cousmaker, esq. By his first wife he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. the Ven. Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare, who married, in 1819, Anne, eldest daughter of Owsley Rowley, esq. and has issue a daughter; 2. Elizabeth-Frances, who was the first wife of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., and died in 1812, within ten months of her marriage; 3. Thomas, deceased; and 4. Philip-Yorke, who died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1833, leaving issue. By his second wife the Bishop had two sons: 5. George-Hayward Lindsay, esq. who married, in 1828, Lady Mary Catharine Gore, sister to the Earl of Arran, and has issue; and 6. Henry.

LORD BLOOMFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Aug. 15. In Portman-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Benjamin Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, in the county of Tipperary, G.C.B., and G.C.H., a Privy Councillor, a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica

Lord Bloomfield was born on the 13th of April, 1768, and was the only son of John Bloomfield, esq. of Newport, co. Tipperary, by Charlotte, eldest daughter of Samuel Waller, esq. and niece to Lord Chancellor Jocelyn.

He obtained his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the artillery on the 24th of May, 1781; was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on the 21st of November, 1787; and to that of Captain, on the 9th of September, 1794.

During the early part of the French revolutionary war, the great guns of our naval force were much more in requisition than that branch of the military service to which Lord Bloomfield belonged, and, as he received an important appointment in civil life forty years ago, he has all through his long career been regarded

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more as a courtier and a diplomatist than as a military officer. In the year 1806, he became a gentleman attendant upon the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. For an office in the household of that illustrious personage Major Bloomfield was pre-eminently qualified. The rank of Major by brevet had been conferred upon him on the 1st of January in the preceding year, but much higher promotions now awaited him. In a rapid appreciation of human character, in a familiar acquaintance with the best society, few men exceeded Major Bloomfield. Shrewd and adroit, he was just the man for George IV., well qualified to obtain for him any species of information which could promote his interest, or gratify his wishes; and prepared to execute for his patron any practicable scheme which was likely to minister to his love of power or of pleasure; yet, such was the caution and circumspection of Major Bloomfield, that he managed to reconcile great zeal in the service of his royal master, with a due regard to reputation and decorum.

His useful qualities were very soon perceived by the Prince, who speedily advanced him to the rank of Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal; and in the year 1815 he received the honour of knighthood, and became Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, by which designation he is perhaps better known than by his later title. Sir John M'Mahon had for many years enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of George IV., but as every period of court favour must sooner or later reach its termination, Sir John found it necessary, in the year 1817, to resign; and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield succeeded him as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to his patron, who was then Prince Regent; at the same time Sir Benjamin was sworn a member of the Privy Council. For a period of five years from that date, he was the confidential adviser of the Prince, and was, so to speak, the chief executive officer of his will and pleasure. In the early part of the reign of George III. it was said that there existed behind the throne a power greater than the throne itself. But that species of influence disappeared during the administration of Pitt, and was only renewed with the Regency. Sir John M'Mahon, Sir W. Knighton, and Sir B. Bloomfield, were at different times the depositories of that power. George IV. unlike either of his successors, endeavoured to preserve in his own hands as much of the power and patronage of the crown as could possibly be withheld from his acknowledged and responsible ministers. In the exercise of that power, and in the dispensation of that patronage, whoever for the time being discharged the duties which devolved upon Sir Benjamin Bloomfield enjoyed no inconsiderable share; but his authority was divided with some of the fairer and more frail portions of his Majesty's household. He contrived, nevertheless, to hold a very considerable proportion of power during his tenure of office, which closed in the year 1822; and then, having served a long probation both in camps and courts, he was considered fully qualified to undertake the duties of a diplomatist, and he was sent a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden, upon which occasion he received the distinction of a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath. On his return in 1825 he was raised to the rank of a Baron in the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Bloomfield, and in the meantime his military promotion proceeded without interruption. He became Lieut.-Colonel in the year 1806, Colonel by brevet on the 20th Feb. 1812, Colonel-Commandant on the 4th Nov. 1823, a Major-General in the army on the 4th June 1814, and Lieut.-General on the 22d July 1830. It was not until some time after his return from Sweden that he took the command of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in the exercise of which important office he was long known and much respected. At Woolwich his numerous unostentatious acts of charity worked much general good. He was the founder of the regimental schools for children of soldiers belonging to the Ordnance corps. Some months ago the state of his health rendered him incapable of further service, and he resigned his command, after a connection with the Army which extended over a period of sixty-five years.

Lord Bloomfield married Sept. 7, 1797, Harriet, eldest daughter of John Douglas, esq. of Grantham, co. Lincoln, and by that lady, who is Ranger of Hampton Court Park, he had issue one son and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John-Arthur-Douglas now Lord Bloomfield; 2. the Hon. Harriet-Anne, married in 1833, to Thomas Henry Kingscote, of Kingscote, co. Glouc. esq. Colonel of the North Gloucestershire militia, and whose former wife was a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort; 3. the Hon. Georgiana-Mary-Emilia, married in 1836 to Henry Trench, esq. younger son of William Trench, esq. of Cangort Park, and cousin to Lord Ashtown; and 4. the Hon. Charlotte Bloomfield, who died in 1828 in her thirteenth year.

The present Lord Bloomfield was born in 1802. He is now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the

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court of St. Petersburg; and married in September last, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, youngest daughter of Lord Ravensworth.

The remains of the late Lord Bloomfield arrived at Laughton, county Tipperary, on the 22d Aug. accompanied by the present peer. The funeral was attended by the principal gentry of the country, and a vast concourse of the tenantry on the Bloomfield estates.

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B., G.C.H.

July 28. In Belgrave-square, aged 74, General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the 1st Foot, and Governor of FortGeorge; G.C.B., G.C.H.; Knight Grand Cross of Leopold, St. Alexander Newski, and the Red Eagle; a Commander of the Tower and Sword, Maximilian Joseph, and St. Henry, and a Knight of the Second Class of the Crescent of Turkey; Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, President of the Royal Geographical Society, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

The name of Sir George Murray is familiar to all from his long and gallant service in the field, as well as from his political connexion with several Cabinets. He was born Feb. 6, 1772, at the family seat in Perthshire, being the second son of Sir William Murray, Bart., by Lady Augusta Mackenzie, seventh and youngest daughter of George third Earl of Cromarty. His education commenced at the High School, and was finished at the University of Edinburgh.

His first commission of Ensign in the 71st Foot, was dated March 12, 1789. From that regiment he soon after removed to the 34th, and in June 1790 to the 3d Guards. In 1793 he participated in the campaign in Flanders, and in Jan. 1794 was promoted to a lieutenancy with the rank of Captain. He returned to England in April, and, having rejoined the army in Flanders in the following summer, was present in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army, in the expedition intended for Quiberon. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded to the West Indies under the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby; but ill-health soon obliged him to return, and he served on the staff in England and Ireland during the years 1797 and 1798. In Aug. 1799 he obtained a company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In the dangers and disasters of the expedition to Holland he fully participated, and, though he was wounded at the Helder, he was soon able to proceed with his regiment to Cork. From that port he embarked for Gibraltar, as part of the force under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Having been placed in the Quartermaster-General's department, he went to Egypt for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to our celebrated expedition against the French in that part of the world. In that country he displayed such gallantry and skill that the Turkish Government conferred upon him the Order of the Crescent. Although present at every one of the engagements there, he escaped unhurt. At Marmorice and Aboukir, at Rosetta and Rhamoine, at Cairo and Alexandria, he was alike active and successful. From Egypt in 1802 he went to the West Indies, where he remained a year as Adjutant-General to the British forces in those colonies. His next appointment, in 1804, was that of Deputy Quartermaster-general in Ireland; but, in the interval between his quitting the West Indies and assuming that post, he filled a situation at the Horse-Guards. He had been only a short time in Ireland when orders were issued for assembling a force in Hanover; but the battle of Austerlitz soon put an end to that undertaking. The next occasion upon which Colonel Murray was engaged in active service was the expedition to Stralsund, which was undertaken in 1806, but this design was rendered wholly abortive by the successes of the French arms in Poland. In about two years after that time, a diplomatic mission to Sweden was entrusted to Colonel Murray, and being there at the time that the expedition under Sir John Moore went to that country, he received from Sir John the appointment of Quartermaster-general. Very soon afterwards, these troops joined the army in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley; and throughout the long series of victories which they achieved, Colonel Murray was scarcely ever separated from them until the armies of England had been quartered for three years in the city of Paris. On the 1st Jan. 1812 he became a Major-General, and on the 9th Aug. 1813 he was appointed Colonel of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment; from which he was removed to the 72d Foot in 1817. He was nominated a Knight of the Bath Sept. 11, 1813, before the enlargement of that order.

Sir George was appointed Adjutant-General in Ireland during the short time that Bonaparte was in Elba, and it was at this time proposed to him to serve in America, where hostilities were still going on; but before he could embark, peace

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had been concluded. He was, however, in the mean time appointed to the government of the Canadas, and thither he proceeded without delay. A short period had only elapsed when the Secretary of State announced to him that Napoleon had landed at Cannes. Sir George had the choice of either remaining in Canada or of returning to Europe. He preferred rejoining his old companions in arms; the natural feelings of a soldier and the spirit of enterprise, which formed one of the elements of his character, would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of such stirring scenes. The delay occasioned by the embarkation of a large body of troops, and the slow progress made in sailing with a fleet of transports, prevented his overtaking the British army till it had nearly reached Paris. During the stay of our Army of Occupation on the continent, Sir George remained with them, enjoying the local rank of a Lieutenant-General. While in Paris he received seven orders of knighthood, besides those conferred upon him by his own Sovereign, a sufficient proof of the esteem in which his character and services were held by continental monarchs. On the return of the Army of Occupation, he was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, but he held that office for only a year, exchanging it on the 18th Aug. 1819 for the Government of the Royal Military College.

On the 14th of June, 1820, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L.; and in January, 1824, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society.

His appointment to the command of the 42d Foot took place in Sept. 1823, and, on the 6th of March following, he became Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. In the same year he was chosen member of Parliament for the county of Perth; but at this time his attendance in Parliament was much interrupted by duties which devolved upon him in Ireland, where he filled the office of Commander of the Forces. At the general election in 1826 he was again returned for his native county.

In 1828 he gave up the command of the army in Ireland to take the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office far beyond the parliamentary reputation which, up to that time at least, he had acquired; but thenceforward he rose rapidly in the estimation of the House of Commons; and it is no exaggeration to assert that very few military men ever approached to the excellence which he attained as a public speaker.

While Sir George Murray was at the Colonial-office our possessions abroad were not seriously embarrassed by any of those difficulties which usually afflict the Minister who happens to preside at the colonial department; but the Government of that day had delicate duties to perform, and were surrounded with various and formidable difficulties. In uniting with his colleagues to meet and overcome these difficulties, Sir G. Murray bore his part most efficiently. In supporting the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and in opposing the measures of the liberal Government in 1830 and 1831, he was singularly successful. But it was not alone in Parliament, or in the "registration courts," that Sir George Murray fought what he conceived to be the "battle of the constitution." He fought it as vigorously on the hustings and in the polling-booths. He was re-elected for his native county at the general election of 1830, and again in the following year. In 1832, when the Reform Bill became law, and Parliament was dissolved, Lord Ormelie, now Marquess of Breadalbane, stood for Perthshire upon liberal principles and proved successful. On the accession of Lord Ormelie to the peerage in 1834, a vacancy again occurred in the representation of Perthshire, and a contest ensued, in which Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate, was defeated, and Sir G. Murray again sat for that county. In Sir R. Peel's Administration of 1834-5, he filled the office of Master-General of the Ordnance; but was thrown out of the representation of Perthshire by Mr. Fox Maule, who defeated him by a majority of 82. At the general election of 1837, Sir George stood for Westminster. On that occasion he polled 2,620 votes, but Mr. Leader and Sir De Lacy Evans united their strength, and defeated him. At this period of his life he might easily have got in for a small borough, but it was thought by the political party to which he belonged that the contest for Westminster ought not to be entrusted to unskilful hands, and during the bustle of a general election he missed the opportunity of his election for any other place. In less than two years from that time, however, a vacancy occurred in the representation of Manchester, on Mr. Poulett Thomson being appointed Governor-General of Canada; Sir George Murray and Mr. Greg were the candidates, but the decision was in favour of Mr. Greg, by a majority of 265. When the Whigs resigned in 1841, Sir George Murray again received the appointment of Master-General of the Ordnance, and again became a candidate for the representation of Manchester. His friends,

however, must have felt that they were requiring him to undertake a forlorn hope. He had few of what are called popular qualities, and, instead of wishing for a partisan of Sir Robert Peel, the people of Manchester desired to possess a representative who should prove a thorn in the side of the Tory leader. Although he failed to get into Parliament, he still remained a Minister of the Crown.

Sir George was made Colonel of the 42d foot, on the death of the Earl of Hopetown, in September, 1823, and continued at the head of that regiment until the death of Lord Lynedoch, in 1843, when he succeeded that venerable General as Colonel of the 1st (the Royal) regiment of Foot. By virtue of the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, he for many years held the Colonelcies in Chief of the Royal Artillery and Corps of Royal Engineers. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General May 27, 1825, and that of General Nov. 23, 1841.

The last occasion upon which Sir George Murray came prominently before the public was in a literary capacity, namely, as editor of five volumes of "Marlborough's Dispatches,"—a work which tended much to raise our estimate of that celebrated commander's character, without materially adding to the reputation of Sir George Murray. It is not, however, as a literary man that the name of Sir George Murray will descend to posterity. As a successful soldier, an able minister, a skilful and fluent debater, he will long be remembered. His personal appearance, when in the enjoyment of health, was distinguished by that bearing in character which bespeaks the soldier as well as the gentleman. He was above the middle height, and, notwithstanding the wear and tear of his active life, looked much younger than he really was. Lengthened illness, however, wrought a remarkable change. His hitherto noble form was fearfully emaciated, and it for some time past became painfully evident to his friends that the hand of death was upon him.

More than three attacks of the disorder with which he was afflicted yielded to medical treatment, and during the last twelve months, although he was not able to attend the Ordnance-office, he very efficiently, up to the retirement of Sir R. Peel, discharged the duties of Master-General, assisted by his private secretary Sir Frederick Trench, and his aide-de-camp Capt. Boyce of the 2nd Life Guards, who is married to Sir George's only child.

In the 54th year of his age, in 1826, he espoused the Lady Louisa Erskine, sister of the Marquess of Anglesey, and widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Erskine, Bart. who died in 1825. Lady Louisa had then attained the mature age of 48. Sir George became a widower on the 23rd Jan. 1842, having had issue one daughter, above mentioned.

On the 5th Aug. the body of Sir George Murray was interred, by the side of his deceased lady, in the Kensall-green Cemetery. In the first carriage were Captain Boyce (chief mourner), son-in-law to the deceased; J. Bonnor, esq. the Rev. Arthur Isham, and Garthshore Murray, esq. relatives. In the second were Sir W. Hylton Joliffe, M.P. — Boyce, esq., Lieut.-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G. W. Hope, Esq. M.P. In the third, Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Trench, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B. Deputy Adjutant-general to the Artillery, — Maudesley, esq. R. Elliot, esq. The carriages of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington, followed. In the ground were assembled the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey (accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Paget, who had been also on the staff of the deceased); Sir Robert Peel; Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Commander in Chief; Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, adjutant general to the army; General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Bart., Quartermaster-general to the army; Captain Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart. &c.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

Aug. 17. At Preston Hall, Kent, the seat of Charles Milner, esq. aged 76, Sir Charles Wetherell, Knt. formerly Attorney General to King George the Fourth.

Sir Charles was the third son of the Very Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D. Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University college, Oxford, a man who died worth 100,000*l.*, accumulated during his tenure of office. This turn of mind was inherited by his distinguished son, whose character, like that of his father, presents the rare union of a learned and a worldly spirit. It does not often happen that the sons of men engaged in the business of education attain eminence either in literature or the liberal professions, and still more unusual is it to find persons of good fortune pursuing the legal profession with assiduity and success; yet the subject of this notice inherited much property, and was the son of a tutor. From his earliest years he was destined for a learned profession. When only fifteen, he was admitted as a commoner of University college, Jan. 14, 1786; and in that year or the next he was elected to a demyship of Magdalene

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college, on the nomination of Bishop Horne, who was a personal friend of his father. He proceeded B.A. June 2, 1790, and soon after offered himself as a candidate for a fellowship of Merton college, but without success. He proceeded M.A. July 9, 1793. In 1790, being then in the 21st year of his age, he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, and by that society he was called to the bar on the 4th of July, 1794.

At the outset of his professional career he committed the great mistake of presenting himself for practice at the common-law bar. He was not ignorant of that branch of the profession called "pleading;" on the contrary, he is understood to have conquered its principal difficulties. Fifty years ago there were very few members of the "utter bar" better versed than he was in the doctrines of our unwritten laws; he was not deficient in eloquence or energy, and as a dialectician he had few rivals; but practical lawyers well knew he had no chance of being popular at *nisi prius*. His estimate of individual character might be sound, but it was by no means rapid; he would therefore have become acquainted with his jury and his witnesses when it was too late. His strong passions and ardent imagination led him greatly to exaggerate his client's claims, and overlook the weaknesses and imperfections of his case. Then his discretion was not unimpeachable, his eloquence often prolix, his style a "leash of languages;" his reasoning, though vigorous and sometimes profound, was too scholastic and metaphysical to suit the twelve good men who usually occupy a jury-box. But Lord Eldon thought never the worse of an advocate for being over-learned or uselessly elaborate. He wished well to the son of his old friend, the Master of University, of which college he and his brother had been fellows; he relished the ancient traditional jokes of his *alma mater*, reproduced in the quaint and fanciful guise with which Mr. Wetherell invested them. No refinement of ingenuity was in those days unsuited to the Court of Chancery, no variety of human learning beyond its range, no amount of human oratory could exhaust the patience or disturb the temper of that tribunal. It was in the year 1801 that Lord Eldon first received the great seal, and in a very short time afterwards Mr. Wetherell applied himself with great energy and proportionate success to the study of that branch of the legal profession which is known by the "courtesy title" of equity. Fortunate was it for him that he gradually became a stranger in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; the solicitors in Chancery knew that he had the ear of the Court, and his business continued to improve steadily, until in 1816 he was appointed a King's Counsel, with a patent of precedence. But he had then been at the bar two-and-twenty years; and he thought himself much better entitled to be one of the law officers of the crown than either Sir Samuel Shepherd or Sir William Garrow, who at that time respectively held the offices of Attorney and Solicitor General. Although he received every possible encouragement from Lord Eldon in the Court of Chancery, yet as regarded the matter of legal patronage he seemed always to consider himself grievously neglected, and apparently in a fit of desperation he resolved to seize one great occasion of proving to the profession and to the world that his intellectual stature towered far above that of him who then held the position of chief advocate to the King.

In the year 1817, Watson, Preston, Thistlewood, and others, were indicted for the Spa-fields riots, which took place in the latter end of the preceding year. Mr. Wetherell undertook the defence of Watson; Mr. Serjeant Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst, appeared for Thistlewood; and Mr. Holt, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for two of the other prisoners. In the defence of these men Mr. Wetherell was, therefore, the leading counsel; and very elaborate excuses have been put forth to palliate the apparent inconsistency of a strong Tory becoming the advocate of Radicals—that he, the Lord Chancellor's friend, should fiercely assail the Government, seemed to some men an offence that required an ample apology. But the public ought to have known that every Englishman has an indefeasible right to the services of any practising barrister; at the same time it must be admitted that Mr. Wetherell was no reluctant advocate. This short excursion of his into a court of criminal jurisdiction was perfectly voluntary, and in taking that step he seems to have been influenced by mixed motives. He regarded with feelings of generous indignation the system of *espionnage* by which that memorable prosecution was supported. He resolved to eclipse the Crown lawyers, to baffle the Home Secretary, to resist the Chief Justice, and to rebuke the Prime Minister, who occupied a seat on the bench throughout the whole trial. These objects he accomplished; but he did not succeed in then acquiring the confidence of the Administration, and he was still obliged to pursue the routine of his professional labours without being able to alarm or to conciliate the Government of

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the day. The Inn of Court, however, to which he belonged had previously conferred on him the only dignity it possessed the power of bestowing, that of a Bencher, to which rank he was raised on the 16th of June, 1816, and he filled the office of Treasurer to the Inner Temple in the year 1825.

It was in vain, however, that the Government continued to withhold its patronage from such a man as Mr. Wetherell; his professional fame was not dependent on Court favour. In suits affecting corporation rights; in weighty causes which demanded varied knowledge, black-letter reading, or much grasp of intellect, he was most frequently retained; and not only the Court of Chancery, but the business of Parliamentary committees, the Privy Council, and the House of Lords bore ample testimony to the qualifications which gave him an elevated rank in the profession of the law. Still he was unpromoted and even unplaced. He wanted to be the King's Attorney-General, and finally the Keeper of his Majesty's Conscience; yet he was four-and-twenty years at the bar before he adopted the usual method of accomplishing those objects. For the first time he obtained in 1818 a seat in parliament as member for the borough of Shaftesbury: but he never acquired any very great influence with the house. The Liberals sneered at his extreme Toryism; neither was his political creed very palatable to his own party, whose doctrines of government were gradually giving way under the enlarged views and bold leadership of Mr. Canning. Mr. Wetherell was, therefore, treated by both sides of the House as a whimsical pedant rather than a formidable debater; his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patch-work phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, reverenced his learning, and honoured his consistency. During the first Parliament of the reign of George IV., namely, from 1820 to 1826, Sir Charles Wetherell represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton until 1830, when he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Upon the consummation of that great event he ceased to be a legislator. Boroughbridge is a small town in Yorkshire, which contained about 70 or 80 voters, the majority of whom were under the influence of the Duke of Newcastle.

One of the principal employments of Sir C. Wetherell as a debater in the House of Commons was the defence of Lord Eldon and the Court of Chancery against the attacks of Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. John Williams. On this subject he was at all times a vehement speaker, and also on the claims of the Roman Catholics, reform in parliament, in the Church, in universities, or in municipal corporations. He was an active opponent of University college in Gower-street, and was no friend to the establishment of any university in London; amongst other grounds, upon this, that such an institution might advance the Scotish system of education in this country, to which his antipathy was excessive.

The natural and just ambition entertained by the subject of this memoir to become a law-officer of the Crown was gratified on the 31st Jan. 1824, when he received the appointment of Solicitor-General, together with the honour of knighthood. In less than three years from that time Sir John Copley, who had been Attorney-General, became Master of the Rolls, and Sir Charles Wetherell succeeded him as first law-officer of the Crown. This event took place in September, 1826, but on that occasion his continuance in office did not last longer than the 30th of April in the following year, when he was succeeded by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. It was at this time that Lord Liverpool ceased to be prime minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Canning. When that celebrated man was authorised by George IV. to form a Ministry, a very large majority of those who had served under Lord Liverpool threw up office, and amongst that number was Sir Charles Wetherell. Even if these resignations had been limited to Lord Eldon, nothing is more probable than that Sir Charles would have followed the example of the Lord Chancellor, intense devotion to all existing institutions being the leading principle of their political creed; and, the minds of both being filled with the strongest apprehension that Mr. Canning intended to introduce the measure called "Catholic Emancipation," they would most probably have acted in concert, even though unsupported by the example of such men as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.

His refusal to serve under Mr. Canning was an extraordinary sacrifice to the claims of party; for, had he not declared war against the new Government, he would have been Vice-Chancellor of England. Lord Lyndhurst had just resigned the Rolls for the Woolsack; Sir John Leach succeeded Lord Lyndhurst; and Sir Lancelot Shadwell received an appointment which would have been conferred upon the subject of this notice if his political consistency had been somewhat less rigid.

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A few months, however, sufficed to bring the Tories again into power, under the Duke of Wellington; and Sir Charles Wetherell, for the second time, became Attorney-General in Jan. 1828. His return to office has been imputed to the direct interference of Lord Eldon, but Sir Charles had strong claims of his own; and he had powerful allies in his old colleague Lord Lyndhurst, and in his fast friend the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, who once drank his health as the future Lord Chancellor of England. The second Attorney-Generalship of Sir Charles Wetherell ended, after a duration of fifteen months, in May. At that juncture the Duke of Wellington, then at the head of the Government, prevailed on his parliamentary adherents and his royal master to concur with him in thinking that the penal laws which affected the Roman Catholics must be repealed; Sir Charles Wetherell, however, was an exception to the general rule—he was immovable; he would have nothing to do with "the scarlet individual whose seat is on the seven hills;" and, having declined to assist in preparing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, he gave in his resignation, and never again held any ministerial office. In the course of the tedious debates on the Reform Bill, no one spoke more than Sir Charles Wetherell; often, indeed, to no good purpose, but as often to such purpose as to force applause from his opponents, and, on some occasions, even to induce ministers to adopt his suggestions. His jokes were sometimes in bad taste, his sarcasm was too keen, his speeches were too long and too many, but his vote told only as one vote. He delayed the measure, but he was defeated, and his objections did not injure, but rather increased, its efficacy; for where they were false his objections were disproved; where well grounded they were met by a new clause to modify the objectionable part. Although the course which he took exposed him to the effects of extreme unpopularity, yet every one admired the learning, talent, enthusiasm, and even good humour and drollery, with which he took his part in the debates. Amongst his various sallies which excited the risibility of the most adverse audience, was his saying in the course of a very amusing speech, that the Whig recipe for purifying the House of Commons ought to be called "Russell's purge," (in allusion to the memorable prototype of Colonel Pride in 1648). It was quite true that the collective wisdom of the nation often laughed with Sir Charles, but they sometimes laughed at him; his manner was odd and whimsical, and his "words of learned length and thundering sound" conveyed sentiments which the young reformers of the age were disposed to regard as antiquated and absurd. To the latest moment, however, his indomitable zeal knew no abatement. Even at the close of the final observations which he addressed to the old parliament, his inexhaustible humour did not desert him, and he sat down exclaiming, "This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge." He lived to witness four general elections, but never entered the reformed House of Commons. It has, however, been untruly asserted that he manifested no ambition so to do; for in 1832 he stood again as a candidate for the university of Oxford, but retired after the first day's poll. He obtained 523 votes.

He had long held a judicial office, to which he had been elected by a municipal corporation—that of Recorder of Bristol. His able, strenuous, and persevering opposition to the ministry of Lord Grey, and especially to the great measure of Parliamentary reform, had rendered him exceedingly unpopular, and when the period approached for holding the October Sessions of 1831 in Bristol it was intimated to Sir Charles that if he then visited that city in the usual manner his presence might be the signal for a very strong expression of popular feeling, if not for actual disturbance and riot. Unwilling to shrink from the discharge of a public duty, but careful at the same time not to take any step likely to interrupt the peace of a community with which he was so closely connected, he consulted Lord Melbourne, then Home Secretary. With the full sanction of that Minister, and after much deliberation, he resolved to proceed to Bristol, and the sessions were opened with the usual procession and other formalities according to immemorial usage. When Sir Charles entered the city his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated multitude. He, and the other corporate authorities, were hooted, were pelted with stones; and it was with the utmost difficulty that they were protected from the murderous rage of their assailants, who pursued them first to the court, in which the sessions were to be opened, and subsequently to the Mansion-house. In the course of the following day and night, riots ensued, of a character unparalleled since those of which Lord George Gordon was the leader. Without renewing any controversy respecting the conduct of the mayor, or that of the military force, it may be shortly stated that Sir Charles with some hazard and difficulty escaped from those self-styled patriots who thought it their duty to slay their

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Recorder because he happened to be a Tory. The defence of Sir Charles Wetherell before Parliament and the nation was that his conduct not only accorded with ancient usage, but that it had previously received the sanction of the Executive Government. He continued to fulfil the duties of this office until his death.

In 1830 he was appointed counsel to the university of Oxford, on Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet's becoming a Judge of the Common Pleas. He was created an honorary D.C.L. at the installation of the Duke of Wellington 1834, and only a few months since his Grace nominated him Deputy Steward of the university; but, having never visited Oxford during term since his appointment, he had not taken the oaths nor been admitted.

It was not until Sir Charles Wetherell had reached the age of fifty-six, and ascended to the highest station at the bar, that he contracted matrimony. On the 28th Dec. 1826, at Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, he espoused his cousin, Jane-Sarah-Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir Alexander Croke; but her ladyship died without surviving issue on the 21st of April, 1831. Sir Charles then remained a widower for seven years; and at length, when he wanted only one year of being "three score and ten," on the 27th Nov. 1838, he married Harriet-Elizabeth, the second daughter of the late Colonel Warneford, of Warneford-place, in Wiltshire. Of that marriage there was no issue; and the second Lady Wetherell survives her husband.

Sir Charles Wetherell's death was occasioned by an accident which occurred on the 10th of August. He had been to Smarden to view an estate he had thought of purchasing, and slept at the Star Inn, Maidstone, on the night of Sunday the 9th. On the morning of Monday, the 10th, he ordered an open fly to proceed to Rochester. He got outside on reaching Rocky Hill, and on approaching the back entrance to Mr. Milner's, Preston Hall, the mare got her tail over the reins, and on the driver loosening them to disentangle them naturally slightly increased her pace. This apparently frightened Sir Charles, who caught hold of the off rein, and immediately the horse started, drew the carriage over a heap of stones, and overturned it. Sir Charles fell on the side of his head; he partly recovered sensibility on the fourth day, but subsequently relapsed, and died on Monday the 17th. A coroner's jury returned their verdict, "Death from concussion of the brain." He breathed his last in the presence of his nephew, Mr. Nathan Wetherell, barrister, Mr. Peach (his clerk), &c.

On the 25th Aug. the body of Sir Charles Wetherell was deposited in the vault of the Inner Temple church appropriated for the interment of the benchers of that society, of which Sir Charles was the senior member. The relatives who attended his remains to the grave were, his brothers, the Rev. Richard Wetherell and Archdeacon Wetherell; his brothers-in-law, Mr. Richard Spooner, M.P. and the Rev. Edward Rowden; and his nephews, the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, and Mr. Nathan Wetherell; and also Mr. Beach, his clerk, who was in attendance upon him from the time of the accident up to the moment of his death. In consequence of a great number of benchers being absent from town, the Solicitor-General and Mr. W. Lee were the only benchers present. Searches for a will have been made without success at the residences of the deceased, in Berkeley-square, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Old House, Sussex. The personal funded property is estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* principally invested in Venezuelan, Chili, and other foreign stock, and, there being no surviving children, one-half of the amount will be Lady Wetherell's share. The remainder will be equally divided among the brothers and sisters of the deceased. The landed and other property is valuable, and goes to the heir-at-law. For many years Sir Charles took a warm interest in agricultural matters, but on the passing of the Corn Law Repeal Bill he expressed considerable fear as to its probable effects on the landed interests, and determined on selling the farms which he possessed; but his fears after a short time subsided, and he resolved not only on maintaining them, but on purchasing others, and it was while in the act of carrying out such intention that he met with the accident which in such a short time afterwards terminated so fatally.

A statue of Sir Charles Wetherell, by Mr. Tyley, was erected, in 1839, on the premises of Mr. Milson, builder, near Meridian-place, Clifton.

SIR PERCIVAL HART DYKE, BART.

Aug. 4. At his seat, Lullingstone Castle, Kent, in his 80th year, Sir Percival Hart Dyke, the fifth Bart. of Horeham, co. Sussex (1676-7).

He was the second son of Sir John-Dixon Dyke the third Baronet, by Philadelphia-Payne, dau. of George Horne, of East Grinstead, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother Sir John Dyke, Nov. 22, 1831.

Sir P. H. Dyke married Anne, daughter of Robert Jenner, of Chislehurst, esq. and had issue ten sons and five daughters:

1. Sir Percival-Hart Dyke, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. Anne-Jenner; 3. the Rev. Thomas-Hart Dyke, Rector of Long Newton, co. Durham, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Fairfax, of Newton Kyme, co. York, esq. and has issue; 4. John-Dixon Dyke, esq. of Milstead-house, Kent, who is married and has issue; 5. Francis-Hart; 6. George-Hart; 7. Pechê-Hart, Lieut. R.N. (1831); 8. Harriet-Jenner; 9. William-Hart, who died in the East Indies; 10. Octavius-Hart, Lieut. R.N. (1836); 11. Georgiana-Frances, married in 1842 to William Fox, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; 12. Augustus-Hart; 13. Laura; 14. Philadelphia; 15. Decimus-Townshend.

The present Baronet married in 1835 the youngest daughter of John Wells, esq. of Bickley, Kent, and has issue.

Lieutenant-General Wulff.

Aug. 16. At the Gun Wharf, Chatham, aged 83, Lieut.-General George Wulff, late Colonel of the 8th battalion of Royal Artillery, and who would have succeeded, as of course, to the command of the horse brigade, on the death of Lord Bloomfield, whom he survived for only two days. His commissions in the corps were thus dated:—Second Lieutenant, July, 1799; First, Feb. 1782; Captain, Sept. 1793; brevet Major, April, 1802; regimental Major, July, 1804; regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 1805; brevet Colonel, June, 1813; regimental Colonel, Dec. 1814; Colonel Commandant, April, 1827; Major-General, Aug. 1819; and Lieutenant-General, Jan. 1837. He served at the siege of Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, in 1791-2; in the West Indies, in 1796; and proceeded from thence to Quebec, where he remained until the 10th of September following, when he embarked to join his company in the West Indies. He volunteered his services with the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served with that army until it returned to England. His body was interred in the family vault at Hoo, near Chatham. The pall was supported by the following officers:—Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H., commandant of the provisional battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., R. Eng.; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Edwin Kelly, P.B.; Major Jas. R. Lynn, R.E.; Capt. M'Kerlie, R.E.; and Capt. Theophilus G. Webb, R.E.

Lieut.-Col. Robt. Winchester, K.H.

July 23. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Winchester, K.H., late of the 92d Highlanders.

Colonel Winchester entered the army at an early period of life, having been appointed to an ensigncy in the 92d Regiment on the 18th of September, 1805, in which gallant corps he continued to serve with much distinction during a period of nearly forty years. His other commissions were dated — Lieutenant, Feb. 1808; Captain, July, 1815; Major, August, 1825; and Lieutenant-Colonel, June 28, 1838. He accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and that to Walcheren in 1809. He served in the Peninsula from October, 1810, to the end of the war, including the lines at Torres Vedras, action of Arroyo de Molino, taking of Almarez, defence of Alba de Tormes, battle of Vittoria, affairs of Puerto de Maya, 4th and 8th of July, 1813, battles of the Pyrenees, 25th, 30th, and 31st of July, 1813, affair of Roncesvalles, battle of the Nivelle, affair of Cambo, battle of the Nive, on the 9th and 13th of December, 1813, affair of Helleto, action at Garris, affair of Ariverette, battle of Orthes, actions at Aire and Tarbes. He was slightly wounded in the Pyrenees, July 25, and severely at the Nive, 13th of December, 1813. Colonel Winchester also served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras, where he was wounded in the left hand, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo, when his right arm was fractured by a musket-shot. He had retired on full pay.

Capt. Toker, R.N.

This officer (whose death has been already briefly noticed in p. 217) commenced his professional career in July 1794, on board the Venerable, 74, and was shortly afterwards transferred to the Alcmena frigate, which ship was attached to the expedition under Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh C. Christian to the West Indies. Mr. Toker joined the Defence, 74, in 1798, and was master's mate in her at the battle of the Nile, when his ship sustained for a considerable time the galling fire of the Peuple Souverain and Franklin, French ships of the line; the latter (the present Canopus) was compelled to surrender, having lost her main and mizen masts and nearly half her crew. In 1799 he was removed to the Foudroyant, and then to the Vanguard, and was attached to the brigade of seamen under Captain Hood, during the siege of the Castle of St. Elmo, at Naples. In Feb. 1801 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Prince William. He successively served in the Windsor Castle, Fisgard, Naiad, and Leopard; and in Sept. 1804, joined the Colossus, of which he was first Lieutenant in the battle of Trafalgar. The Colossus was the sixth ship in the division led by

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Vice-Adm. Collingwood; she reached the enemy's line at about 1 p. m. just at the time the Commander-in-Chief in the Victory closed with the Redoubtable. After receiving a galling and raking fire from two or three ships, the Colossus, ranging past the French Swiftsure, 74, ran alongside the Argonaute, 74, and having engaged her for ten minutes the French ship paid off and stood away, receiving a parting and raking broadside from her opponent. The Colossus in the meanwhile was warmly engaged by the French Swiftsure and Spanish Bahama, 80; about 3 p. m. the latter, in consequence of the Swiftsure dropping astern, became the immediate object of attention, but on the main-mast falling over the side, the Spanish ship shewed an English-jack to denote she had surrendered. The Swiftsure again endeavoured to get her broadside to bear on the Colossus, but the latter wearing more quickly, poured in her starboard broadside, which brought down the French ship's mizen-mast, and almost at the same moment her tottering main-mast was knocked away by the fire of another antagonist. In hauling up to take possession of her two prizes, the wounded mizen-mast of the Colossus fell over the larboard quarter. Her loss amounted to 40 killed and 160 wounded, Capt. Morris severely.

Lieut. Toker for this glorious and decisive action was made Commander. In March, 1808, he was appointed to the command of the Zebra, and in Jan. of the following year was removed to command the Cruizer, in which vessel he captured, on 8th May of that year, the French cutter Tilsit, of 18 guns, and 130 men, after a close action of fifteen minutes. On the same day, with great perseverance and activity, he succeeded in re-capturing the Experiment, of 700 tons, off the Heel of Dantzic; he also took, on the 31st of the same month, the Danish brigantine Christianburgh, of 16 guns, and 120 men, off Bornholm. The Cruizer suffered severely in gun-boat engagements, when in charge of convoys through the Cattegat and Great Belt, and at different times assisted in destroying seven of the enemy's gun-boats. Whilst this vessel was attacking the fort of Eartholm, Capt. Toker had a narrow escape, a shot from the battery having cut one of the hammocks in two, and knocked his hat off his head.

He was subsequently entrusted with a convoy of forty-six transports from Lisbon, being the last division of the French troops of the Cintra convention. In Dec. 1813, Commander Toker was raised to post-rank, and in March, 1815, appointed to the Tartarus. While commanding that ship, he was selected to quell the serious disturbances among the seamen at Sunderland and Shields; and his judicious conduct on that occasion, and the temper and moderation he displayed, drew forth the approbation of the Prince Regent, which was conveyed to him in a letter from Mr. Barrow, the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Capt. Toker next commanded the Perseus. In Feb. 1817, he was appointed to the Tamar, and in that ship introduced the use of the "sliding dead lights," which were in consequence ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be generally adopted in all single-decked ships.

C. P. HAMLYN, ESQ.

Lately. At Leawood, near Bridstowe, Devonshire, aged 71, Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. of Leawood and Paschoe, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Devonshire and Cornwall.

He was born Jan. 18, 1775, and was the only son and heir of Christopher Hamlyn, of Paschoe, esq. by his first wife Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Vincent Calmady, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pollexfen, esq. and coheir (with her sister, Pollexfen, wife of Adm. Charles Holmes Everitt, who took the name of Calmady,) to her brother Francis Calmady, esq. of Langdon-hall, co. Devon.

Mr. Hamlyn was a consistent leader of the Liberal party in Devonshire.

He married, June 27, 1805, Fanny-Bedford, only daughter of Richard Cross, esq. of Duryards, near Exeter, and had issue one son, Shilston Calmady Hamlyn, esq. who married, in 1841, Sarah Carter, of Neston, co. Chester; and two daughters, Frances-Elizabeth and Ellen-Mary.

JOHN CAYLEY, ESQ.

June 16. Aged 70, John Cayley, esq. of Low Hall, Brompton, co. York.

He was the only son of the Rev. John Cayley, of the same place, (descended from the second son of Sir William Cayley the first Baronet,) by Frances, only daughter of Sir George Cayley the fourth Baronet, of Brompton.

He married in 1798 Miss Elizabeth Sarah Stillingfleet, great-granddaughter of the celebrated Bishop of Worcester; and by that lady he had issue four daughters, who all died unmarried, and one son, the present Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, esq. of Wydale-house, near Scarborough, M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire; and who married in 1823, Emma, third daughter of Sir George Cayley the sixth and present Baronet, F.R.S. and M.P. for Scarborough.

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MRS. TONNA.

July 12. At Ramsgate, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Lewis H. J. Tonna, esq. better known under her literary designation of "Charlotte Elizabeth."

This very successful religious writer was born at Norwich about the year 1792, and was the only daughter of the Rev. Michael Browne, a Minor Canon of the cathedral, and Rector of St. Giles's in that city.

In her "Personal Recollections" she has left some interesting memorials of her career. This work was published six years years ago, with the avowed purpose of preventing any extended posthumous biography, which might rake up doubtful and incorrect facts and opinions, and be framed from materials which were never intended to see the light: for she disapproved of the publication of private letters, and thought that even a diary was scarcely a record from which general conclusions could be fairly deduced.

In early youth Charlotte Elizabeth displayed a very ardent temperament and lively imagination. Such was her eagerness for improvement, that when, before she was six years old, she had accepted the offer of an uncle to teach her the French language, she so far strained her eyes in the study, that she was deprived of sight for some months. During this deprivation, she grew enthusiastically fond of music, a gratification which she was destined entirely soon to lose, by the permanent loss of her hearing.

At seven years of age, before it had been deemed safe to exercise her eyes with writing, she stealthily provided herself with a patent copy-book, by means of which, tracing the letters as they shone through the paper, she taught herself to write with tolerable freedom before any one knew that she could join two letters. "I well remember (she says) my father's surprise, not unmixed with annoyance, when he accidentally took up a letter which I had been writing to a distant relation, giving a circumstantial account of some domestic calamity which had no existence but in my brain; related with so much pathos too, that my tears had fallen over the slate whereon this my first literary attempt was very neatly traced."

There is much in the narrative of her early history which reminds us of Miss Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay. "I know that among the diversity of gifts which God bestows on his creatures, he granted me a portion of mental energy, a quickness of perception, a liveliness of imagination, an aptitude for expressing the thoughts that were perpetually revolving in my mind, such as to fit me for literary occupation." Again, on the occasion of her father's death, she remarks, "A small annuity was all that my mother could depend on, and I resolved to become a novel-writer, for which I was just qualified, both by nature and habits of thinking, and in which I should probably have succeeded very well, but it pleased God to save me from this snare."

It was at this period, when on a visit to London, she met with Capt. George Phelan, of H. M. 60th regt. whose wife she became. She spent with him two years in Nova Scotia, where he was serving with his regiment, and afterwards followed him to his native country, where he had a small and very embarrassed estate near Kilkenny. In Ireland, "as far as this world was concerned, her lot had no happiness mingled in it;" at first she was left alone in the country whilst her husband was pursuing his legal business in Dublin; and subsequently she was placed under the necessity of ceasing to reside with him from his violence of conduct, which, indeed, was but the preliminary symptom of insanity.

During the law-suits in which her husband was involved, her time had been chiefly passed in writing out documents for the lawyers. She was already regarded as a literary recluse, when, from a casual communication with a lady who devoted her time to the distribution of tracts among the poor, she was induced to make her first essay in authorship in aid of the objects of the Dublin Tract Society. After removing to the town of Kilkenny, she finished "Osric, a missionary tale," which formed a good sized volume, and wrote several smaller tales for that society, which paid her liberally, and cheered her on her path with all the warmth of Christian affection. "My little books and tracts became popular because, after some struggle against a plan so humbling to literary pride, I was able to adopt the suggestion of a wise Christian brother, and to form a style of such homely simplicity, that if, on reading a manuscript to a child of five years old, I found there was a single sentence or word above his comprehension, it was instantly corrected to suit that lowly standard."

Whilst thus largely benefiting others, and supporting herself by her own exertions, Mrs. Phelan was not exempt from continued persecution. Claims which, however unjust, appear to have had some legal validity, were made upon her, and she was in consequence obliged to publish her works under her baptismal names of "Charlotte Elizabeth," not from any affectation of singularity, but simply to enable her to derive the benefit of her literary labours.

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When she had spent more than five years in Ireland, on the return of her only brother, Capt. John Browne, from many years' service in Portugal, she took up her residence with him, first at Clifton, where she had some intercourse with Mrs. Hannah More, and afterwards at Bagshot Heath. During the two years and two months that she resided with her brother, she wrote The Rockite, The System, Izram, Consistency, Perseverance, Allan M'Leod, Zadoc, and upwards of thirty little books and tracts, besides contributions to periodicals. On the death of her brother in 18—, she undertook the sole charge of the education and maintenance of his two sons, for which object she did not cease to labour until within a few years of her death. "The Rockite," and "Derry, a Tale of the Revolution," were the two works that first attracted much attention from the public at large. They were followed by "Judah's Lion," "Helen Fleetwood, a tale of the Factories," and others, all of which have attained a wide circulation. Her "Personal Recollections," "Chapters on Flowers," and "Glimpses of the Past," which have gone through many editions, contain glimpses of her own life and of her immediate friends and associates, and are very delightful works. Her "Principalities and Powers in Heavenly Places," is a work on Angelic agency of high research, yet derived entirely from scripture, without note or commentary. In the year 1834 she commenced "The Christian Lady's Magazine," of which she continued the sole and unaided editor until the very number preceding her death, her writings being dictated when unable to hold the pen.

Her efforts were mainly directed to the support of the truths of the Gospel, and particularly in combating with the Church of Rome. She esteemed it a high honour and rich blessing that some of her works accidentally attained a place in the Papal Index Expurgatorius. They had been taken into Italy by a lady and her daughter, and translated by them into Italian. One of them, "The Simple Flower," a sixpenny book, thus translated, falling into the hands of an Italian physician, a man of highly cultivated mind, was the means of his conversion from nominal Romanism and actual infidelity, though it contained not a word on controversy, nor any allusion to Popery. This event led to the increased circulation of the series in the country, until it was denounced by the Archbishop of Siena, and all the writings of the author were prohibited.

In 1836 Charlotte Elizabeth abridged into two moderate sized volumes the "British Martyrology" of Foxe. In 1837 she revisited our "sister island," and published her reflections in a volume entitled "Letters from Ireland."

More recently she exerted her powers of reasoning against Puseyism, in a "Peep into Number Ninety."

In the year 1841 she was married to her surviving widower Lewis Hyppolytus Joseph Tonna, esq. Assistant Director of the United Service Institution, an alliance of which it need only be said that it was as happy as her first was the reverse.

In the beginning of 1844 a schirrous induration appeared under the left axilla, which soon rapidly assumed a malignant form, and after being an open cancer for more than eighteen months, eventually caused her death by its attacking an artery, and causing exhaustion from loss of blood. An affecting narrative of her latter days, written by Mr. Tonna, has been published in the Christian Lady's Magazine for August.

On the general character of Mrs. Tonna's writings we may remark, that, while her views on doctrinal points were strictly in accordance with what is called the Evangelical party, over which numerous body, both of clergy and dissenters, the influence of her writings was greatly and widely felt, her mind was most wholly unfettered from human commentaries or systems. She had deduced her own views directly from Scripture, and she held them wholly unconcerned whether or not they agreed with others. A striking instance of this perfect independence of those with whom she generally agreed occurred in the year 1844, when, in direct opposition to all her friends, and unsupported by any other opinion, she addressed in print a letter to the late Bishop of Jerusalem, entitled "Israel's Ordinances," in which she advocates the opinion that, while it is imperatively necessary to salvation that the Jew should acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah and only Saviour, yet that we had no right or warrant from Scripture precept or practice for requiring him to lay aside the observance of those peculiar rites and ceremonies which distinguish, even in their dispersion, the Jewish people. This new view of the external aspect of Christianity was received by the Jews with much surprise, and the publication of this pamphlet led to a close and intimate acquaintance and friendship with Sir Moses Montefiore and other leading Jews.

MR. J. B. LOGIER.

July 13. In Dublin, aged 66, Mr. John Bernard Logier, the author of the celebrated Logierian system of musical instruction, and inventor of the keyed bugle.

He was descended from a family of French refugees, who, like many of their unfortunate countrymen, during the reign of Louis XIV. were obliged, in consequence of religious persecutions, to fly their native country, and seek an asylum in Germany. His ancestors settled in Kaisers Lautern, a town in the electorate palatine, where his grandfather was music director and organist, and from whom his father received his musical education. The latter played, as is customary in Germany, on several instruments, and was esteemed an excellent organist. The violin was, however, his principal instrument, upon which he was a great performer, insomuch that the director of Hesse Cassel, in the year 1796, offered him the situation of first violin in his chapel, which he accepted. In that town the subject of this memoir was born, in the year 1780. He had one sister, who died at the age of sixteen, and was an excellent piano-forte player for her years; and his only brother became a bookseller in Berlin. Some time after the death of the elector, considerable retrenchment in the expence of the court was proposed by his successor; in this arrangement the members of the chapel had their choice, either to have their salaries reduced, or to seek for situations elsewhere. Logier's father resigned, and about the same time the celebrated Dr. Forkel invited him to Gottingen, and offered him the situation of leader in his concerts, which he accepted, and retained till his death. At this time young Logier was in his ninth year, and had received from his father the first lessons on the piano-forte, and a few rules on composition. His favourite instrument, however, was the flute, on which he made considerable progress under the tuition of Weidner, the father of the celebrated flute-player, who afterwards resided in Dublin. On this instrument, in his tenth year, he performed with young Weidner a double concerto in public. His inclination decidedly leading him to make music his profession, he now received instructions from a person named Queake, from which he benefited but little. Shortly after this his mother died. The person appointed as his guardian would not hear of his becoming a professional musician, but desired him to choose some other occupation. Seeing that nothing could induce his guardian to accede to his wishes on this point, young Logier left Gottingen, and took refuge with an uncle in Marburg. His guardian insisted on his being sent back, which, however, was avoided by his hastily accepting the offer of an English gentleman, to accompany him to England. During two years this gentleman treated Logier as his son, and the only duty he required from him was to play on the flute and the piano-forte, on which latter instrument he had him instructed by Baron de Griffe. At this time the Marquess of Abercorn was desirous of raising a band for his regiment, then quartered in the north of Ireland, and Logier, tired of the monotonous life which he led, and desirous of enlarging his sphere of action, obtained, with much entreaty, his patron's consent to his becoming one of its members, and departed with three others for Ireland. Here he met, in the director of the band, his own countryman, Willman, the father of the celebrated clarionet player of that name in London, whose daughter he married, being then only in his sixteenth year. From this period he was chiefly engaged in instructing and composing for military bands; and, at the same time, in giving lessons on the piano-forte to the inhabitants of the different towns where he occasionally resided. It was during this period that the possibility suggested itself to him of considerably facilitating the acquirement of music, both practically and theoretically; and that he formed the basis of the system which he afterwards carried into effect. At the conclusion of the war, his regiment being disbanded, he accepted the proposal of Lord Altamont, (the late Marquess of Sligo,) to become organist of the church at Westport, in the county Mayo. Here his professional engagements frequently interfering with his duty as organist, he determined to try if it were not possible to teach his daughter, a child of seven years old, sufficiently to undertake that duty in his absence. In this, however, he found a great obstacle from her intractability of hand, which seemed to bid defiance to all his exertions; and being unavoidably so frequently from home, he saw no probability of succeeding in his object, unless some means could be adopted which would compel her, during his absence, to retain a proper position. Execution on the piano-forte being purely mechanical, he considered that mechanical assistance might be afforded to facilitate or remove those difficulties which naturally present themselves to every beginner on that instrument, and this led him to the invention of the chiroplast. He now succeeded rapidly in his object, and in six months his daughter was enabled to perform the duty of organist, and, in a year afterwards, she played a sonata in public, on which occasion T. Cooke (of Drury-lane theatre) accompanied her on the violin.

Having now resolved to settle in Dublin, and being considered one of the best

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teachers of military bands, many were sent to him from various parts of the country by their colonels to be instructed. This employment was so much more profitable than the tuition of private pupils on the piano-forte that he totally gave up the latter. Soon after his arrival in Dublin, he was employed by the corporation of the city to compose an ode in commemoration of the entrance of King George the Third into the fiftieth year of his reign, which was performed before the Lord Lieutenant, the corporation, and upwards of a thousand persons. The same year he was engaged by H. Johnstone, as composer and director of music for his theatre in Peter-street, where he remained until its dissolution.

Logier now determined no longer to postpone the plan he had formed of introducing his system of musical education to the public; but, being deeply engaged in mercantile affairs, which would not allow him to dedicate that attention to it which such an undertaking required, he proposed to several professors then in Dublin, that if they would teach on his plan he would communicate it to them without any remuneration. This was declined, and believing that he had nothing to hope from the professors in the promulgation of his system, he set seriously about introducing it himself. Everything had already been prepared for this event. A patent for the chiroplast had been obtained, and having given the year before (1814) two courses of lectures on harmony, a certain degree of public attention was excited towards his object. He took a few young children, who had never learned before, and three months afterwards held a public examination of them; the result of which was, that several of the professors in Dublin immediately adopted the system, and their academies being soon filled with pupils, others followed their example. In the following year the Logierian system made its way into England and Scotland. Professors from various parts came to Dublin to be initiated; and academies were soon established in Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Glasgow, Preston, &c., &c. In July 1816, Samuel Webbe, of London, paid Logier a visit, in order to form his own judgment of the merits of his plan, which he immediately adopted, and introduced into the metropolis of England. Soon after, a pamphlet denying its value appeared anonymously in Edinburgh, and was so industriously circulated in England, that Mr. Logier considered it advisable to repair to London, and in person counteract its effects. His first measure was to invite the Philharmonic Society to an examination of the pupils taught by Webbe, as also of three others from Dublin, that they might form an impartial judgment of the nature of his plan. This examination took place on the 17th of Nov. 1816, when he experienced very warm opposition. Notwithstanding this, his system continued its successful career. His academy was resorted to by the first nobility, and it was adopted by upwards of eighty professors in different parts of the United Kingdom. Among these was Kalkbrenner, at that time member and director of the Philharmonic Society. This gentleman and Webbe united with Logier in conducting his extensive academy, and the increase of pupils soon obliged them to open a second, and many others rapidly followed.

In 1821 the Prussian government sent a gentleman from Berlin to London, to ascertain the merits of the system, and with a view to its introduction into the Prussian states. The result was, that in the same year Logier received an invitation from that government, through his excellency Baron Altenstein, minister for public education, to reside some time in Berlin, and undertake in person its promulgation. He was too happy in such an opportunity of disseminating his system in a country so justly celebrated for musical knowledge to hesitate, though the acceptance of the proposal was attended with considerable difficulty. On the 16th Aug. 1822, he arrived in Berlin, and in the same month commenced an academy. Five months after, at the desire of the government, he held an examination of the pupils, to which were officially invited several of the best musicians in Berlin, in order to investigate the plan. The result was that Logier received a proposal from the minister, by order of the king, to instruct twenty professors, through whom the system was to be disseminated through the Prussian dominions. This was accompanied by a pecuniary offer, and also of a handsome house and academy. Logier accepted the invitation to remain three years, being allowed three months in each year to devote to his affairs in London. In the Biographical Dictionary of Musicians, published in 1824, (from which we have derived the preceding particulars,) will be found a list of Logier's professional publications; and it is there stated, on the authority of Mr. Green of Soho-square, who had become the sole proprietor of the chiroplast, that up to that period nearly sixteen hundred of that instrument had been sold, and more than fifty thousand of the elementary works, (besides translations in German, French, and Spanish,) whilst about one hundred professors had paid Logier one hundred

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guineas each to be initiated in his method.

We append the following remarks from a recent number of the Atheneum :—

The recent death of M. Logier recalls to us a time of musical "agitation," which, with its results, we will venture to assert, has already almost passed out of memory. Thirty years hence, an editorial note will be required in Lady Morgan's "Florence Macarthy," to explain what manner of thing was the *Chiroplast*, for which the two Miss Crawleys cried when at Castle Dunore. As a system, M. Logier's always seemed to us to contain a good idea or two—wrested out of shape, and rendered fruitless, by the broad and open quackery with which they were administered. To keep time has always been eminently difficult to the English; and the Logierian system provided for this. But nothing could be more inefficient than its much vaunted theoretical instruction; and this is shown in the fact, that, whereas every scholar who learned it was warranted perfect in thorough-bass, the amateurs, taught thirty years ago, make up, so far as it is possible to judge, a poorer and less scientifically accomplished body than either their parents or their successors. And the great truth seems to have been strangely overlooked, that, inasmuch as the pianoforte is not calculated to be used in masses, or played unisonally,—to teach it in masses, except in so far as the commonest rudiments of music are concerned, must be a mistake, as precluding the possibility of cultivating style, taste, or expression. In its day, however—from the year 1817 to the year 1827—the Logierian system flourished; and, among other adherents, it found one no less distinguished than Kalkbrenner, who, with Mr. Webbe, joined the inventor in his London academy. Since then, as we have said, it has been rapidly sliding out of notice; and would now be hardly mentioned in the world of Art, save for some event like that which has made us now rub up our recollections of the overture to Tancredi, "performed on sixteen pianos."

The Rev. H. A. Stillingfleet.

Sept. 11. At How Caple Parsonage, near Ross, Herefordshire, in the 76th year of his age, and 51st of his incumbency of the consolidated parishes of How Caple and Solershope, the Rev. Henry Anthony Stillingfleet, M.A.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester, by Katharine, his first wife, (who was daughter of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. of Gnoll Castle, Glamorganshire), and great-great-grandson of the learned Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.

Mr. Stillingfleet was educated at Rugby when Dr. James presided over that school, and at Christ Church, Oxford, when Dr. Cyril Jackson was Dean. But, though he was three times appointed by his ecclesiastical superiors to occupy the visitation pulpit, we are not aware of his having engaged in any publication beyond that of a sermon preached at the Worcester Musical Festival in 1803, and a short memoir prefixed to a posthumous volume of his father's sermons preached in the cathedral church of Worcester.

It was as the amiable family man, the humble-minded Christian, the well-instructed divine, the consistent churchman, the pains-taking devoted parish priest, that the deceased was known and respected in a select circle of friends; and by them his memory will be cherished with lasting esteem. Endeavouring practically to remember his advice to his clerical brethren in a visitation sermon, he held the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience, and fed the flock committed to his care with the undiluted word of divine truth.

Mr. Stillingfleet is supposed to have been the senior incumbent in the diocese of Hereford, and one of the oldest members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He married in 1813, Lydia, the second daughter of John Venner, esq. Barrister, of the Inner Temple, who survives him, and by whom he has left four daughters and one son.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 3. At Nisik, in the East Indies, aged 26, the Rev. *Alfred Dredge*.

July 5. Aged 57, the Rev. *Isaac Bridgman*, M.A. Minister of St. John's Chapel, West Street, Walworth.

July 11. At the parsonage, Heptonstall, Yorkshire, aged 41, the Rev. *John Charnock*, M.A. of Lincoln college, Oxford, and Incumbent of Aldfield-cum-Stanley, near Ripon. He was son of the Rev. Jos. Charnock, Perpetual Curate of Heptonstall; and was presented to Aldfield by the late Mrs. Laurence.

Aged 83, the Rev. *David Evans*, Rector of Llanddanwg-with-Llanbedi, co. Merioneth, to which he was collated, in 1822, by Dr. Majendie, then Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. *John Tardiffe*, Curate of Hampnett-with-Stowell, Gloucestershire, and Chaplain of Northleach House of Correction.

July 14. At Acton, near Nantwich, Cheshire, aged 55, the Rev. *Robert Mayor*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1838 by Adm. Tollemache;

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having been previously Rector of Coppenhall in the same county, to which he was presented by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (Dr. Ryder) in 1833.

July 16. At Stone, Gloucestershire, aged 74, the Rev. *George Charles Jenner*. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Henry Jenner, M.A. Rector of Rockhampton, by Anne, daughter of William Hazleland, esq. and one of the nephews of Dr. Edward Jenner, F.R.S.

July 17. At Llanthetty rectory, co. Brecon, the Rev. *John Harries*, many years Rector of that parish, and formerly Curate of Llangattock, near Crickhowell. He was presented to Llanthetty in 1819 by P. G. Holford, esq.

July 18. Aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Quarles*, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton.

Aged 68, the Rev. *John Hepworth*, for thirty-eight years Incumbent of Woodkirk, Yorkshire, in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan.

Aged 62, the Rev. *David Ruell*, M.A. Minister of St. James's Chapel, Pentonville.

July 19. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. *William Edward Fitzthomas*. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1818.

At Southampton, the Rev. *John Lewis Gooch*, Rector of Benegar, Somersetshire. He was brother to the Rev. F. Gooch, Rector of Baginton, Warwickshire.

At Wilton, the Rev. *Robert Michael Phelps*, Curate of St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol.

July 21. At Newbury, Berks, aged 42, the Rev. *William May Ellis*, Rector of Ickford, Bucks.

July 25. At Welton, near Hull, the Rev. *Miles Popple*, M.A. for fifty-six years Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, and for forty-eight Curate of Welton. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1778, as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1781; and he was presented to Brading by that society in 1790.

July 26. At Burton Overy, Leicestershire, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Thorp*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811; and was instituted to Burton Overy, on his own petition, in the latter year.

July 27. The Rev. *John Donne*, Vicar of Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, to which he was presented in 1819 by the Duke of Bedford.

July 28. At Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Uvedale*, Vicar of Fotherby and Hogsthorpe in that county. He was the elder son of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. Rector of Langton, and Vicar of Swineshead, in the same county, by Diana, second daughter of Bennet Langton, of Langton, esq.; he was grandson of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. Vicar of Enfield; and great-grandson of Robert Uvedale, LL.D. master of Enfield grammar-school, a distinguished naturalist, who planted the celebrated cedar there, in the reign of Charles II. (Of these parties see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix. pp. 485, 755.) Mr. Uvedale was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798. He was presented to the vicarage of Fotherby in 1808, by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and collated to that of Hogsthorpe in 1823, by Bishop Pelham. He was the author of a Thanksgiving Sermon on his Majesty's Escape from Assassination, printed in 1800, 8vo. and of "An Examination of Bishop Lowth's Objections to the account given by Leland of the patronage and education of William of Wykeham, 1801." 8vo. For a period of more than fifty years he was an occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, (a list of his earlier communications, chiefly of an antiquarian and historical kind, is given in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, second edit. ii. 504*) and he also made some communications to the Memoirs of the Manchester Literary Society, of which he was elected a member in 1795. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and some of his early writings relate to that language.

Aug. 4. Aged 54, the Rev. *John Wareyn Darby*, Rector of Shottisham, Suffolk, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, and was instituted to his living, which was in the patronage of his family, in 1832. Mr. Darby had paid considerable attention to the ecclesiastical and other antiquities of Suffolk; he had made rubbings of almost all the brasses in the county, and had visited every church, and taken notes therein, with copies of the monumental inscriptions. In addition to his preferment of Shottisham, he was Sir Robert Hitcham's Reader to the almsmen and almswomen of his foundation in Framlingham, to which he was appointed in 1831, and in the house belonging to which office he resided until his death. (See Green's Framlingham, p. 183.) Mr. Darby died unmarried. His amiable disposition, and his kindness of heart, added to the extent of his knowledge and information, rendered him a very agreeable companion, and his loss is much regretted by his friends. His collections will probably be preserved by his brother, the Rev. William Darby, Rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk.

At Totteridge, Herts, aged 76, the Rev. *Abel Lendon*, Rector of Friern Barnet. He was a younger brother of the late Rev. Richard Lendon, Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell. He was admitted a scholar of St. Peter's college, Westminster, in 1787, thence elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1791, and attained the degree of M.A. in 1798. He was presented to the rectory of Friern Barnet in 1815 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Aug. 8. At Hesse Homburg, the Rev. *John Robert Hamilton*, M.A. only son of the late John Hamilton, esq. He was for seven years Curate of Chaddesden and Stanley, Derbyshire.

Aged 50, the Rev. *Charles Kaye*, for some years assistant curate at St. Pancras old church, Middlesex.

At Shabbington, Bucks, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Phipps Long*, Vicar of that parish. He was of all Souls' college, Oxford, M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living in the same year.

Aug. 13. At Cheltenham, aged 78, the Rev. *John Whalley Master*, B.D. Rector of Chorley, Lancashire. He was the third son of the Rev. Robert Master, D.D. Rector of Croston; his elder brother, the Rev. Streynsham Master, M.A. was Rector of the same place, and his younger brother, the Rev. Edward Master, M.A. was Rector of Rufford, all co. Lancaster. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1794, B.D. 1803; and was instituted to the rectory of Chorley, which was in his own patronage, in 1798.

Aug. 14. At Aspal-hall, Suffolk, aged 72, the Rev. *John Chevallier*, M.D. Perpetual Curate of that parish, and for many years an active magistrate for the county. Dr. Chevallier was descended from a Jersey family, one of whom purchased, in 1720, the manor of Aspal in Suffolk, and his descendants have since made the Hall their residence. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Perpetual Curate of Aspal, who died in 1804. His original profession was medical, but he afterwards entered into holy orders, and was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Aspal, which was in his own gift, in 1817. In 1831, on the death of his brother Clement, who was Rector of Baddingham, and Vicar of Cransford, in Suffolk, he was instituted to the latter living. He had, for many years, received into his house a certain number of persons afflicted with mental derangement, and the kindness and attention which he paid to the patients entrusted to his care, were to their friends highly satisfactory. Dr. Chevallier was three times married: 1. To Caroline, daughter of — Hepburn, Esq. of Wisbech, who died in 1815; 2. To Emily, 3rd daughter of the Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, Rector of Kedington, Suffolk, who died in 1819; and 3. To a daughter of Mr. Cole of Bury. He has left issue by each of them. Dr. Chevallier will be gratefully remembered in the neighbourhood where he resided for his exertions in promoting local improvements and charities; and his name will, probably, reach posterity associated with the "Chevallier" barley, which he was the first to cultivate, and introduce to the agricultural world.

At Brecon, aged 31, the Rev. *John Morris*, B.A. Curate of St. David's.

Aug. 15. At Woodbury, Devonshire, aged 64, the Rev. *John Edsall*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was presented in 1807 by the Vicars Choral of Exeter.

At Goldhanger, Essex, aged 36, the Rev. *Edward Morris Leigh*, Rector of Goldhanger with Little Totham. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge, and of Wickham, Essex, by Emma, daughter of William Morris, esq. of Havering atte Bower. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, and was presented to his united livings by his father, in 1835.

Aug. 18. At Cambridge, aged 29, the Rev. *Thomas Chubb Howes*, M.A. Curate of Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Howes, M.A. Rector of Thorndon, Suffolk.

Aug. 19. At Sutterton, Lincolnshire, aged 60, the Rev. *Charles Boothby*, a Prebendary of Southwell, Vicar of Sutterton, and Rector of Barnoldby le Beck. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford. He was collated by the Archbishop of York to the prebend of North Muskham in the collegiate church of Southwell, in 1818; presented to the vicarage of Sutterton in 1819 by the King, and to the rectory of Barnoldby le Beck in 1838 by the chapter of Southwell.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 1. Aged 40, William Fitzmaurice Pierse, esq. of Prince's-street. He was a native of the co. Kerry, and was nephew to General Maurice De Lacy, of Grodno in Russia, (the last male representative of the Temple Eglentune De Lacys,) by his mother Johanna O'Brien of Newcastle in Limerick, who married John Fitzmaurice Pierse of the House of Lixnaw. In the United Service Magazine for November 1844, are some Letters on the Russian

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War in Turkey, from his brother Cornet De Lacy Pierse of the Russian service, to his sister Mrs. De Lacy Nash of London.

Aug. 7. In Euston-place, in his 75th year, Major-Gen. Edward Boardman, of the East India Company's Madras service; which he entered as a cadet in 1790; was appointed Colonel of the 45th Nat. Infantry May 1, 1824, and a Major-General Jan. 10, 1837.

Aged 90, William Kirkby, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, a gentleman of considerable attainments, and during upwards of seventy years a subscriber to this Magazine. He was the son of William Comber Kirkby, esq. and grandson of William Kirkby, esq. of Kirkby, near Aslack, Lancashire, by Alice, eldest daughter of the learned Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham. He was also nephew of the late Mrs. Gough, of Enfield, widow of the celebrated antiquary Richard Gough, esq. Director S.A., who left him a legacy of 500*l*. Mr. Kirkby lived as he died in the esteem of all his friends, and has left an affectionate sister of almost equal age to regret his loss.

Aug. 8. At Pentonville, aged 77, Sarah, relict of William Walker, esq. of Brunswick-square and King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Aug. 10. Aged 18, Reginald Blackwood Grant, second son of Dr. Nathaniel Grant, Thayer-st.

Aug. 11. At Camberwell, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Pilgrim, esq.

In Cambridge-st. Janet, youngest dau. of the late William Crawford, esq. of Lakelands, Cork.

Aug. 12. In Montagu-sq. aged 72, Charles Dalston Nevinson, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He graduated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, M.B. 1799, M.D. 1804.

In Lodge-pl., St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, widow of Stanley Fletcher Heys, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Holland Watson, esq. of Cheshire.

At Brompton, Benjamin Burchell, esq. He was born Aug. 15, 1753.

In New Basinghall-st. George Langstaff, esq.

In Eccleston-street South, Chester-sq. aged 63, Samuel Webb, esq. of the Board of Trade.

At Greenwich, aged 28, Mr. Lewis Seton Teulon, late of Cloudesley-sq. Islington.

In Woburn-place, Russell-sq. aged 68, John Finch, esq.

Aug. 15. In Montagu-sq. aged 75, Mrs. Uriana Margaretta Fellowes, last surviving sister of the late Wm. Henry Fellowes, esq. of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, and of Haverland Hall, Norfolk.

At Brompton, Mary, second dau. of the late Joseph Hills, esq. of Maidstone.

Susanna, relict of Hieronimus Burmester, esq.

Aug. 16. At Upper Clapton, aged 14, Janet-Albinia, second daughter of Offley Shore, esq.

In Eaton-pl. Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Lateward, esq. of Perivale, Middlesex; and sister of the Rev. J. F. Lateward, the present Rector of Perivale.

Aug. 17. Aged 80, at Camberwell, Mary, relict of John Onion, esq. of the Mall, Chiswick.

Aug. 18. Richard Williams, esq. of Dulwich, and of Duke-st. Adelphi.

Aug. 19. At Upper Holloway, aged 86, Edmund Read, esq.

Aug. 20. In London, Sarah-Catharine, wife of the Rev. George Pinnock, late curate of Rye.

In Portland-pl. aged 2, Emma-Violet, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham.

Aug. 21. Mrs. Nesbitt, of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. relict of William Andrew Nesbitt, esq.

In Connaught-terr. Hyde Park, Cecilia-Louisa, wife of Christopher Musgrave, esq. and youngest dau. of John Vernon, esq. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 73, Henry Sandford, esq.

Aug. 22. Colonel Charles Walter Thornton. He strangled himself in a cell at the Marylebone police station, where he had been locked up on a charge of forgery. He was said to be a Colonel in the East India Company's service, but had only recently returned from Egypt.

In London, John Burton Phillipson, esq. formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

In Alfred-pl. Brompton, aged 43, Louisa, wife of George Suttell Wilson, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 23. Mary, wife of Thomas H. Sewell, esq. of Bedford-pl. Hampstead-road, and only dau. of the late James Fry, esq. Senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Aug. 24. At Muswell Hill, aged 80, Thomas Price, esq.

Aug. 27. In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 80, Thomas Jackson, esq. late Surgeon of the 14th Regt.

In Waterloo-pl. Pall Mall, aged 76, Edward Boyd, esq. of Merton Hall, co. Wigton, N.B. a Deputy Lieut. of that shire and Kirkcudbright. He was the representative of William Boyd, abbat of Kelwinning, younger brother of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock.

Aug. 28. At Melbourne-terr. Hyde Park, Francis-Augustus-Peter, only child of Charles Mare, esq.

At Bayswater, Elizabeth, relict of John Montagu Poore, esq. of Wedhampton and Coombe, Wilts, and Bradenham, Norfolk.

Aug. 29. In London, aged 51, Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of John Longe, esq. of Spixworth Park, Norfolk, and eldest dau. of the late Francis Warneford, esq. of Warneford-pl. Wilts.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of John St. Leger, esq. and dau. of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

Aged 39, Edward, only son of the late Mr. Woodfall, of the War Office.

Aged 84, William Lampert, esq. of Apollo-buildings, Walworth, and chief clerk of the Report Office, Chancery-lane.

Aug. 31. William Taylor, esq. solicitor, late of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In Chesham-pl. Sarah, widow of William Randall, esq. of Battersea.

At Park-st. Islington, aged 42, Elizabeth-Maclean, wife of Henry Prater, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq. of Barbados.

Aged 59, Alison, relict of Matthew Squire, esq. of Norwich.

At Brixton-hill, aged 15, Alexander Hugh Macsween, son of Charles Macsween, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Sept. 1. In Lisson Grove North, aged 86, Mrs. Rhoda Dietrich.

In Great Marlborough-st. aged 63, John Freer Proud, esq. surgeon, of Wolverhampton.

In Tonbridge-pl. aged 86, James Harwood, esq.

Sept. 3. In Wilton-cresc. aged 27, the Hon. John Kennedy, grandson of the Marquess of Ailsa, late Lieut. 43d foot.

Aged 43, Christopher Willis, esq. of Hackney.

Sept. 4. At Clapham, aged 31, William Henry Lawrence, esq.

Aged 85, Sarah, relict of James Shuter, esq. of Upper Eaton-st. Pimlico.

At Grove House, South Hackney, aged 36, Mr. George Moorsom Byron, second son of the late Mr. John Byron.

Aged 24, John Willis, B.A. of the London University, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Willis, of Stradis Hall, Suffolk.

Aged 71, Edward Coats, esq. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq.

Sept. 5. In Beaumont-sq. Mile End, aged 69, Frances, relict of Charles Prentice, esq.

Aged 30, Ralph, second son of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, Rector of Christchurch, Surrey.

Sept. 6. At Islington, aged 69, Mr. William Barber, late of St Thomas's, Southwark.

Aged 20, Mary, dau. of Francis Whiting, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

Sept. 7. Aged 37, Capt. George Douglas Bowyer, half-pay 90th Light Inf.

In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Pollock.

In Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 78, Mary, relict of William King, esq. of Upper Baker-st.

In Upper Seymour-street West, Connaught-sq. aged 68, Sarah, widow of Captain Corry, and sister of Major-Gen. Darley.

William Day, esq. late of Gracechurch-street.

Sept. 8. Elizabeth, wife of J. J. Furnivall, esq. M.D.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Oliver Jones, esq.

Sept. 9. John Tebbutt, esq. of Austin-friars.

Sept. 10. In the Strand, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Mawe.

Aged 77, Mrs. Nancy Thynne, of the Wandsworth-road, widow of George Frederick Thynne, esq.

Sept. 19. At Old Stratford, aged 88, Mary, wife of Arthur Capes, esq. late deputy surveyor of the Woods and Forests for Whittlewood by Salcey, Northamptonshire.

BEDS.—*Aug.* 12. Aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Sutton, esq. of Mugger-hanger.

Aug. 16. At Shelton rectory, aged 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. Daniel Crofts.

Aug. 18. At Southhill, the infant dau. of Commander Charles C. Grey, R.N.

Aug. 26. At Old Warden, aged 36, the Hon. Frederick Henley Ongley, fourth surviving son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Ongley.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 14. At Datchet, near Windsor, aged 75, Helen, wife of John Fowler, esq.

Aug. 20. At Warfield Cottage, Edward Coxwell, esq. late Capt. in the Royal Art. He attained the rank of Captain in 1822, and was placed on half pay in 1834.

Aug. 21. At Elcott House, aged 83, Lady Elizabeth Shelley, relict of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Field-place, Sussex, mother of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, and sister to Mr. James Pilford, of Wotton, near Gloucester.

Aug. 23. At Hungerford, aged 71, Capt. John Lidderdale, formerly of the 15th Hussars. He attained the rank of Captain in 1799, and was placed on half pay of the 9th Foot in 1803.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 24. At Slough, aged 70, Mrs. Henry, relict of Peter Henry, esq. of Conduit-st. Hanover-sq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept.* 6. At Cambridge, Jane-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late William Cary, esq. Bevere, near Worcester, and wife of W. T. Webster, esq. Staff Officer of Pensioners.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug.* 13. At Trafford Hall, near Chester, aged 21, Mary-Dorothea, eldest dau. of R. G. Perryn, esq.

Lately. At Broomlands Hall, his horse having fallen upon him, aged 48, Henry Barber, esq. late of the Royal South Gloucester Militia.

CORNWALL.—*Aug.* 13. At Newport by Launceston, aged 51, Lieut. John Cooke, R.N. (1824).

Aug. 18. At Nenandarva, in the parish of Camborne, aged 102, Miss Elizabeth Jeffree. Her hearing was good, and she could see to thread the finest needle.

Lately. At Fowey, I. D. Thornley, esq. Collector of H.M. Customs at that port.

Sept. 1. At Skisdon Lodge, at a very advanced age, Sarah, relict of Henry Braddon, esq.

DERBY.—*Aug.* 3. At Tapton House, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of George Stephenson, esq. Civil Engineer.

DEVON.—*Aug.* 8. At Bradford parsonage, aged 36, Lieut. G. W. R. Yule, R.N., K.S.F., fifth son of the late Commander John Yule, R.N.

Aug. 9. At Exeter, aged 66, Adam Thomson, esq.

Aug. 15. At Hayne, near Litton, the residence of her brother, Isaac Donnithorne Harris, esq. aged 70, Mrs. Loveday Donnithorne.

Aug. 16. In Plymouth, aged 58, George Stone Baron, esq.

At Agaton, St. Budeaux, aged 95, Amy, relict of the Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Rector of Meavy.

At her father's residence, St. Sidwell's, Exeter, Marion-Bidlake, eldest dau. of Joseph Mountford, esq.

Aug. 21. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 74, Thomas B. Adams, esq. surgeon.

At Colyton, Hester, wife of the late William Tanner, esq. late of Lockeridge, Wilts, and of Swan River, Western Australia.

Aug. 22. At Devonport, aged 60, Henry Maingay, esq. Commander R.N. He was made Lieut. 1806. From 1813 to 1816 he served in the Sylla 20 and Eridanus 36; afterwards in the Spencer 76 at Portsmouth, and in the Royal George yacht on George IV.'s visit to Ireland. He was made Commander Dec. 14, 1841.

Aug. 24. At the Barnstaple Infirmary, James Knox, esq. who for many years held the joint offices of secretary and house-surgeon to the North Devon Infirmary. He committed suicide owing to some irregularities in his accounts.

Aug. 25. At Axminster, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Z. J. Edwards, Rector of Combe Pyne.

Aug. 27. At Seaton, aged 87, Mrs. Harbin, widow of William Harbin, esq. of Newton, near Yeovil.

Aug. 29. At Kelly, aged 15, Arthur, eldest son of Arthur Kelly, esq. His death was caused by the sudden explosion of a gun whilst shooting.

Aug. 30. At Sealawn, Dawlish, aged 68, James Powell, esq.

At Dartmouth, aged 35, R. Germon Wills, esq. R.N.

Sept. 2. In Southernhay, Exeter, aged 78, Eleanor, widow of Matthew Cowper, esq.

Sept. 3. At Topsham, at an advanced age, Gilbert Henry Yarde, esq.

At Honiton, aged 22, Robert-Courtenay, youngest son of the late Lewis Gidley, esq.

Sept. 8. At the Vicarage, Sidmouth, aged 16, William Banger Jenkins, eldest son of the Rev. W. Jenkins.

DORSET.—*Aug.* 24. At Weymouth, aged 74, Ann, relict of Major Fawconer, formerly of the 93d Foot.

Aug. 30. At Weymouth, Lucy, wife of the Rev. R. G. Rogers, of Yarlington rectory.

At Blandford, aged 71, Sarah, widow of W. Fincham, esq. of London.

At Swanwich, Isle of Purbeck, aged 38, Mrs. Taylor, wife of J. Taylor, esq. of Carshalton Park.

Sept. 9. Drowned, when fishing, aged 12, the son of W. P. Featherstone, esq. of Rushton-lodge, near Brockampton.

DURHAM.—*Aug.* 13. At Westoe, aged 77, Ann, widow of John Oyston, esq.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 10. Aged 76, John Cardinall, esq. of Tendring.

Aug. 14. Aged 72, John Taylor, esq. of Stratford Green.

Aug. 23. At Haverhill, aged 20, Sophia-Hamilton, dau. of the Rev. James Davies.

Aug. 27. At Great Wakering, Mrs. Finlay, of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park.

Sept. 4. At the Mount, Chingford, aged 40, James de Sausmarez, esq. M.A. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Nov. 21, 1828, practised as a special pleader, and went the Home Circuit and Kent Sessions.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 10. At Tetbury, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Savage, of the same place.

Aug. 18. At Clifton, aged 81, John King, esq. surgeon, a native of Berne,

Switzerland, and for nearly 50 years resident in Clifton.

Aug. 25. At Cheltenham, in his 30th year, Sir Justinian Vere Isham, the 9th Bart. of Lamport, co. Northampton (1627). He was the elder son of the late Sir Justinian Isham, who died on the 26th March, 1845, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. S. Close, of Elm Park, co. Armagh. He was a fine athletic man, but of eccentric and melancholy habits, and terminated his life with a pistol. He is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Charles Edmund Isham, born in 1819.

Aug. 30. At Amesfield, Arthur, infant son of Mr. and Lady Anne Charteris.

Lately. At Coombe House, Wotton-under-Edge, Eliza Maria, wife of F. W. Cump, esq. late of Cheltenham.

Aged 42, William Barnard, esq. of Whitefield House, near Tewkesbury.

Sept. 11. Aged 78, Mr. Samuel Dowdeswell, of Haresfield.

Sept. 12. At Minchinhampton, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Charles Whately, Rector of that parish.

HANTS.—*Aug.* 11. At Nea House, aged 17, Charlotte-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Gordon Cameron, late Grenadier Guards.

Aug. 12. At Ryde, I. W. aged 68, John Anthony Rucker, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq.

Aug. 17. At Millbrook, near Southampton, Miss Sarah Bartley, eldest dau. of the late Nehemiah Bartley, esq. of Bristol.

At Wainfords, near Lymington, aged 75, Louisa, relict of Richard Adams, esq.

Aug. 18. At Southsea, near Portsmouth, aged 59, Eliza, wife of Col. Edward Parkinson, formerly of the 33d regt.

Aug. 23. At Southampton, aged 80, Etheldred, relict of Charles W. Michel, esq. of Northerwood.

Aug. 28. At Freshwater, I.W. being killed by a fall from the cliff, aged 15, Edward Lewis, only child of Giles Miller, esq. Goudhurst, Kent.

Aug. 29. At Lymington, aged 80, Jane, widow of James Brown, esq.

Lately. At Portsea, aged 59, Amelia, relict of the Hon. Capt. Wm. Waldegrave, R.N. She was the daughter of Humphrey Allport, esq. was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1838.

At Shirley, Harriet, widow of J. Taylor, esq. R.N.

Sept. 1. At Newport, I. W. aged 69, Charles Cornwall Seymour Worsley, esq.

Sept. 2. At Freshwater, I. W. Edward Bridger, esq. of Finsbury-circus.

Sept. 5. At Bournemouth, aged 13, Charles, only son of Charles Beaufoy, esq. of Upton Gray, Odiham.

Sept. 6. At Binstead, I. W. Sarah, relict of Major-Gen. Mann, R.E. and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Fyers.

Sept. 9. At Highwood Lodge, near Romsey, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Benjamin Suckling, R.N.

HEREFORD.—*Sept.* 3. At Hereford, aged 73, Thomas Godsell, esq.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 12. At Barham Wood, Margaret, dau. of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart. of Pitfirrane, Fifeshire.

Aug. 13. At Cheshunt, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Richard Baynes, of Paternoster-row.

Sept. 7. At Barham House, Elstree, aged 48, John Woollright, esq. second son of the late Thomas Woollright, esq. of Berkeley, co. Glouc.

At Hitchin, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Preston Castle, near Hitchin.

KENT.—*Aug.* 2. At Bromley, Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Peter Collett, Rector of Denton, Sussex.

Aug. 4. Aged 80, John Swinford, esq. of Minster Abbey, Isle of Thanet, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. He is reported to have died possessed of a quarter of a million of money, which he has bequeathed in fair and just proportions to his nephews and nieces, Mr. J. Swinford, Mr. H. Swinford, Mr. S. Swinford, Mr. S. Collard, Mr. J. S. Basset, Mr. H. Horne, Miss Swinford, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. F. Fox, Mrs. Cornish, and Miss Horne; and to his grand-nephews and grand-nieces, Mr. D. Swinford, Mr. J. J. Waddington, Mr. H. Waddington, Miss Waddington, Miss J. Waddington, and Miss F. Wodsworth. To the Marquess of Conyngham a small parcel of land, which it was desirable to add to the Minster Abbey estate. The testator has left to his nephew, Mr. H. Horne, 400*l.* in trust to pay the interest annually, on St. Thomas's day, to certain poor old women belonging to Minster. To the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, 50*l.*; to each of his servants, 19*l.* 19*s.*; to each of his farm servants, 5*l.*; to every poor inhabitant of Minster, rated in the last assessment at 4*l.* or under, 5*l.* Mr. J. Swinford, Mr. S. Swinford, and Mr. J. S. Basset, nephews of the deceased, are appointed joint executors and co-trustees.

Aug. 7. At Broadford, Horsemonden, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of R. W. Hyde, esq. student of Queen's coll. Camb. She was first the wife of Matthew Combecrosse, esq.; afterwards of Henry Daw, esq.; then of William East, esq.; and lastly of the above R. W. Hyde, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, Edmund Empy, esq.

Aug. 9. At Canterbury, Sarah, widow of Capt. R. Russell, formerly of the 18th Hussars, and subsequently Adj. of the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry.

Aug. 13. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 79, John William Spicer, esq. formerly a Capt. in the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Aug. 14. At Margate, Harriot, relict of A. Lalande, esq. Sloane-street.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 26, Mr. Robert Tilley, of the firm of Tilley and Garrod, Newgate-street.

Aug. 19. At Bromley, Sarah, relict of Robert Gibson, esq. of Calcutta, and late of Lee.

Aug. 23. At Ramsgate, aged 16, Harvey-Merick, eldest son of the late R. Maysmore, esq. of Teddington.

Aug. 28. At East Farleigh, aged 69, John Amherst Long, esq. Capt. 52nd Light Infantry.

Lately. Aged 71, E. W. Townly, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Bexley Heath.

Sept. 1. At Margate, Lieutenant John Franklyn, R.N. (1815).

Sept. 2. At Sheerness, aged 30, James Potter, esq. M.D.

Sept. 4. At Littlebourn Court, Richard Pembrook, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 37, Stanislaus Dawson Gnorowski, esq,

At Margate, aged 81, Latham Osborn, esq.

Sept. 5. At Maidstone, aged 78, Robert Russell, esq. formerly of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Sept. 6. At Woolwich, aged 36, George Quarterman, esq.

Sept. 10. At Gravesend, aged 75, R. H. Beaumont, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Aug.* 13. At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 68, Theodosia, widow of the Rev. W. Ewbank, M.A., Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire, and sister of the late Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart. M.P.

At Ashton Lodge, aged 63, James Pedder, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

Aug. 14. John Pryce, esq. late of Manchester.

Aug. 18. At Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, William Rix Beloe, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Beloe, translator of Herodotus.

Aug. 24. At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 73, Mary, wife of Samuel Staniforth, esq.

Aug. 30. Aged 72, Richard Boulton, esq. of Harrock Hall, near Standish.

LINCOLN.—*Aug.* 24. At Greatford, near Market Deeping, aged 78, Michael Hopton Clements, esq.

Sept. 5. At Grantham, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Barfett, late of Salisbury.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug.* 6. Charlotte, second wife of George William Cooke, esq. of Cross Deep Hall, Twickenham.

Aug. 15. At Isleworth, aged 65, Margaret-Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Farnell, esq.

Aug. 16. At Fulham, Susanna, widow of Alexander Mundell, esq. late of Great George-st. Westminster; and dau. of the late Rev. Weldon Champnes, Vicar of St. Pancras.

Aug. 21. At Heston, near Hounslow, aged 61, John Bird, esq. late of the War Office.

Aug. 23. At Ickenham, at the house of his father-in-law J. H. Gell, esq. George Hawkins, esq. of the Albany.

Aug. 29. At Hounslow, aged 15, Charlotte-Louisa, only dau. of Thomas Henry Smith, esq. solicitor.

At Isleworth, aged 58, Maria-Dorothy, wife of Henry Cridland.

Sept. 6. At the house of her father Joseph Fletcher, esq. Chiswick, aged 26, Mary, wife of Morgan Thomas, esq. Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Ordnance Medical Department.

MONMOUTH.—*Aug.* 24. At Llantillo Crossenny, Frances-Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of the late Richard Lewis, esq. of the same place, and of Llynyfortune, co. Carmarthen, and widow of Mr. Serjeant Taddy, ancient Serjeant and Attorney-Gen. to the Queen Dowager.

Aug. 30. Aged 25, Elizabeth-Richards, eldest dau. of Mrs. Geeves, Chepstow Park.

Lately. At St. Arvan's, aged 86, William Bishop, esq. formerly Comptroller of Customs at Chepstow.

NORFOLK.—*Aug.* 19. At Ormesby, near Great Yarmouth, Richard Glasspool, esq. late Capt. E.I.C.S., President of the Norwich Museum for 1844 and 1845. He was a large contributor to its zoological department, especially in birds, shells, and madrepores.

Aug. 23. At Barton hall, aged 69, Jane, widow of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. of Beeston hall. She was the youngest dau. of Thomas Bagge, esq. of King's Lynn; she became the second wife of Sir Thomas Preston in 1799, and was left his widow in 1833, having had issue the present Sir Jacob Henry Preston and eleven other children.

OXFORD.—*Aug.* 8. At Ensham, aged 73, James Swann, esq.

Sept. 8. At Banbury, after nine hours' severe suffering, from her dress accidentally taking fire, aged 42, Mary-Anne, wife of Shearman Chesterman, esq.

SALOP.—*Aug.* 11. At Bishop's Castle, aged 78, Miss Mary Spencer, eldest dau. of the late Edward Spencer, esq. surgeon,

of Fonthill Gifford, and niece of the late Rev. Isaac Frowd.

Aug. 18. At Newport, aged 47, in consequence of a carriage accident, Anne, wife of Valentine Vickers, esq. of Ellerton Grange.

Sept. 4. At Shiffnal vicarage, aged 35, Georgiana-Frances, wife of the Rev. J. Brooke.

SOMERSET.—*Aug.* 6. At Innox Hill House, near Frome, Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. R. I. L. O'Conner, Royal Navy.

Aug. 9. At Bath, aged 68, William Rizdon Kebby, esq. 35 years surgeon in the Ordnance Medical Department.

Aug. 12. At Wells, Edward Coles, esq. of Taunton, Clerk of the Peace and Under-Sheriff for the co. of Somerset.

Aug. 13. At Wells, aged 25, Eleanor-Beadon, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. W. Barnard.

Aug. 21. Jane, wife of the Rev. Robert Davis, of Cannington, and eldest dau. of the late James Weston, esq. of Fenchurch-st. and Upper Homerton.

Aug. 22. At Bridgewater, aged 24, Mr. John Lomax Blatherwick, son of the late Hermann Blatherwick, esq. and grandson of Edward Lomax, esq. of Nottingham.

Lately. At Bath, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Poole, of Weymouth.

At Bath, aged 66, John Turing, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bath, aged 59, Robert C. Sconce, esq. late of Malta.

Mrs. Mary Clement, relict of Robert Clement, esq. of Grosvenor House, Bath.

At Bath, aged 27, Peter Barclay, esq. formerly of Edinburgh.

At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Crafton, widow of Robert Crafton, esq. of Dulwich.

At Bath, aged 69, retired Commander John Thicknesse, R.N. (1840).

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Newcastle-under-Lyne, aged 36, Edwin, fourth and youngest son of the late John Hyde, esq. of Worcester.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 13. At Stowmarket, aged 91, Esther, relict of Saml. Burch, esq.

Aug. 25. At Stoke Park, aged 67, Frances, wife of the Hon. Lindsey Burrell. She was the youngest dau. of the late James Daniell, esq. was married in 1807, and had a numerous family.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 6. At Stoke, Guildford, aged 60, W. Winckworth, esq.

Aug. 15. At Furze Down, Streatham, aged 87, Daniel Haigh, esq.

Aug. 19. At East Dulwich, aged 75, Thomas Storar, esq.

Aug. 21. At Dorking, aged 57, George Smith, esq. late of Cornhill.

Aug. 22. At Field House, New Cross, aged 57, Josias Stansfeld, esq. Justice of the Peace for Kent.

Aug. 27. At Norwood, aged 46, Lea Wilson, esq. eldest son of Stephen Wilson, esq. of Streatham.

Sept. 3. At Effingham vicarage, aged 18, Frances-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Henry S. Cerjat, Rector of West Horsley, and dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval.

Sept. 4. At Norwood, Allen Pering, esq.

Sept. 5. At Richmond, aged 78, John Crispin, esq. late Her Majesty's Consul at Corunna.

At Pit House, Beddington, aged 85, Ann, widow of John Williams Bristow, esq.

Sept. 8. At Sutton, aged 75, Maria, widow of John Webb, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug.* 9. At Bognor, aged 53, Elizabeth, relict of Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, Knt., Capt. R.N. She was the eldest daughter of John Vivian, esq. of Claverton, near Bath; was married in 1828, and left a widow in 1843 (see our vol. XX. p. 205).

Aug. 14. At Up Marden-house, aged 58, Charles Clarke, esq.

Aug. 15. At Brighton, Selina, infant dau. of J. R. Ormsby Gore, esq.

Aug. 17. In Chichester, aged 56, Mrs. Souter, relict of John Souter, esq. of Selsey.

Aug. 19. At Brighton, aged 11, Harriet-Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Freeman, esq.

Aug. 26. At Brighton, aged 23, Henry Vane Asshton Poulett, second son of Rear-Adm. Poulett, and Ensign E.I.C.

Aug. 29. At East Hill House, Hastings, Miss Eliza Bayley.

Aug. 30. At Burwash, aged 50, Thos. A. Evans, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 3. At Selmeston vicarage, Maria, wife of the Rev. Henry Latham, M.A.

Sept. 4. At Framfield-place, aged 70, Alexander Donovan, esq.

Sept. 7. At Brighton, aged 36, Capt. George Douglas, half-pay, 90th Light Inf.

Sept. 8. Aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Ottley, esq. of Brighton.

WARWICK.—*Aug.* 24. At Foleshill, aged 79, Joseph Soden, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*Aug.* 10. Aged 67, Thomas Gregg, esq. Kirkby Lonsdale.

WILTS.—*Aug.* 16. Aged 66, Joseph Barnes, esq. of Park Cottage, Devizes.

Aug. 17. At the house of his son at Burderop, Thomas Brown, esq. of Caversham, co. Oxford.

Aug. 23. Aged 16, Henry, only son of Charles Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John.

Aug. 28. At Down Ampney, near Cricklade, aged 66, Charles Smith, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Bewdley, aged 96, Sylvanus Jones, esq.

At Oldbury, Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Whitcombe, esq.

At Worcester, aged 80, Thomas Tolderyy, esq.

YORKS.—*July* 15. At Scarborough, aged 42, Rachel, wife of John Wharton, esq. youngest daughter of the late Thomas Candler, esq. of Low Hall, West Ayton.

Aged 76, Benjamin Sayle, esq. late of Brightside, near Sheffield.

Aug. 9. At Woodhouse, near Leeds, Margaret, wife of William Gott, esq.

Aug. 10. At Harrowgate, aged 53, Maria D'Arcy Stewart, only dau. of the late Dugald Stewart, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 76, William Betts, esq. late of the Abbey House.

Aug. 24. At Snaith, aged 55, William Shearburn, esq.

Aug. 26. At East Cottingwith, aged 80, James Gray, esq. late of Gate Fulford, near York.

Aug. 28. At Rose Hill, Rotherham, aged 44, Henry Joseph Firth, esq.

Aug. 30. At Stokesley, aged 90, Margaret, relict of John Haviside, esq.

Sept. 5. At Hull, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of George Nelson, esq.

Sept. 8. Aged 45, Jane, wife of the Rev. William Knight, M.A., incumbent of St. James's, Myton, and eldest dau. of the late James Lowthrop, esq. of Welton Hall.

WALES.—*Aug.* 30. At Caebailey, Swansea, aged 28, Maria-Jane, wife of Joseph Richardson, esq. and younger dau. of William Hopkins, esq. of Bristol; and,

Sept. 4, at Swansea, aged 32, Harriott-Maria, only surviving child of the same gentleman.

Lately. Lucy-Barbara, third dau. of Capt. Roberts, of Llwyndderw, co. Brecon.

Aged 61, J. Rogers, esq. M.D. of Abermeirig, co. Cardigan.

At his seat, Buckland, Brecknocksh. Lieut.-Col. Gwynne Holford.

At Swansea, aged 95, Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Roteley, esq.

In the parish of Presteign, aged 104, Hannah, widow of Edward Brown.

At Tenby, Capt. Thornton, brother of Mrs. Morris, widow of Thomas Morris, esq. banker, Carmarthen.

Elizabeth-Jane, wife of Mr. Daniel Prytherch, of the Rhose, near Ruabon, Denbighsh. leaving three sons and six daughters, all married, and 45 grandchildren.

Sept. 1. At Cardiff, aged 86, James Williams, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug.* 16. At Park Lodge, Stirling, Miss Gideon Sconce.

Aug. 17. At Dundee, aged 82, Walter Newall, esq.

Aug. 18. At Cargilfield, aged 76, Mrs. Fearne-Gardiner, widow of George Kinnear, esq. banker, Edinburgh.

Aug. 24. At Paisley, Mrs. Lowndes, of Arthurlie.

Aug. 30. At Blackadder, aged 90, Sir Robert Preston, Bart. of Valley-field, co. Perth, and Lutton, Somerset, and of Sydney-pl. Bath. He was born in 1757, being the only son of the celebrated Gen. George Preston, (who at one period was commander of the Royal North British Dragoons,) by the dau. of James Johnston, esq. He married his cousin, dau. of John Preston, esq. of Gorton, and had issue, amongst other children, Robert Preston, esq. formerly a Major in the army, who succeeds to the title and estates. The latter are in Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, and Perthshire. The title, a Scotch one, was created in 1637, and the sixth Baronet having died in 1834, without any issue on the male line of the first Baronet, the title reverted according to patent of creation to the nearest male collateral relative, the deceased, who was the representative of the first Baronet's nearest brother.

Lately. At Aberdeen, aged 73, James Bentley, esq. Professor of Oriental Languages in the King's College and University.

Sept. 2. In Edinburgh, aged 85, Miss Grace Hay, dau. of the late Sir James Hay, Bart. of Smithfield and Haystoune.

Sept. 3. Mr. Alston, of Rosemont. His loss to the Asylum of the Blind, for which alone he may be said to have lived during the last 12 or 15 years, will be irreparable. He first gave the Bible to the blind.

IRELAND.—*July* 28. Caroline Carden, youngest dau. of William Murphy, esq. M.D. South Mall, Cork.

Aug. 11. At Clonlost, aged 26, Anne-Grahame, wife of John James Nugent, esq. Clonlost, Westmeath.

Aug. 16. Mary, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H. of Shangana, Dublin.

Aug. 18. At the Rectory, Louth, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Elias Thackeray.

Aug. 25. At Castlewarden, Dublin, Hugh Palliser, esq.

Aug. 28. At Morrison's Island, Cork, aged 62, George Atkins, esq.

JERSEY.—*Sept.* 2. At Beaulieu Gourey, aged 53, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Charnel Bateman, esq. and wife of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Holmesdale-house, Blechingley, Surrey.

GUERNSEY.—*Aug.* 29. At Guernsey, aged 74, Catharine, widow of Daniel Tupper, esq. of Haute Ville.

EAST INDIES.—*May* 12. At Secunderabad, aged 21, Lieut. Richard William Harpur, 37th Grenadiers, eldest son of the late Dr. Harpur, 5th Bengal Light Cav. and grandson of the late Richard Harpur, esq. of Burton Latimer.

June 3. At Umballa, Bengal, aged 24, William Alexander Slade, 14th Light Dragoons, nephew and adopted child of Charles Richard Carter, of Greenwich.

June 10. At Calcutta, aged 28, Alfred Turnbull, esq. Civil Service, one of the Under Secretaries to the government of Bengal, and youngest son of William Turnbull, esq. of the Albany.

At Umballah, Capt. Charles Digby Dawkins, 11th Bengal Cavalry, Commandant of the Governor General's Body Guard.

June 29. At Kurrachee, of cholera, Lieut. John Henry Dawson, 12th Bombay Nat. Inf.

July 13. At Poonah, Lieut.-Col. Robert Fanshawe Martin, Deputy Adj.-Gen. to the Queen's forces at Bombay, youngest son of Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.

Lately. At the same place, of cholera, Capt. James Bouchier Seton, of the Bombay Fusiliers.

At Bangalore, Margaret, wife of Capt. Hennah, 4th Madras Cav. and dau. of the late Henry Bull Strangways, esq. of Shapwick, Somerset.

ABROAD.—*May*... At Philadelphia, Fanny, 5th dau. of the late Rev. Geo., Lillington, of Warwick, and wife of Mr. Standbridge, of the former place.

July 26. At the Baths of Lucca, Italy, Thomas-Strachan, youngest son of William Cave, esq.

Aug. 1. On board her Majesty's ship Vesuvius, off Vera Cruz, George Hyla, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Augustus Holden, of Gower-st.

Aug. 6. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Harriot-Arabella, wife of Richard Hereford, esq. of Sufton-court, Herefordsh. and second dau. of the late Sir Robert Mends, R.N.

Aug. 10. At Athens, aged 21, Martin W. J. Marsh, esq. of Merton Coll. Oxford, only son of Arthur Marsh, esq. of Eastbury, Herts.

Aug. 13. At San Marcello, near Florence, aged 72, Ann, wife of John Gorton, esq. late of Stone Castle, Kent.

Aug. 21. At Gratz (Styria), aged 35, the Prince of Tour and Taxis, Lieut.-Col. of Hussars. He was shot in a duel by Capt. Schnedt, of the Infantry.

Aug. 23. At Berlin, aged 4, Sevilla, dau. of Henry Francis Howard, esq. Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation.

Sept. 2. At Bockhold (Prussian Westphalia), His Highness Prince Florentin William, reigning Prince of Salm-Salm. He was born on the 17th of March, 1786, and succeeded his father, Prince Constantin Alexander, in 1828.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from AUG. 29, to SEPT. 19, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1752	3580	Under 15	1655	3580
Females	1828		15 to 60	1253	
			60 and upwards	670	
			Age not specified	2	

Births for the above period.....5214

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Sept. 22.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
58	6	40	7	26	2	37	4	46	4	58	9

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 28.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Sept. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 10*d.*	to	4*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 10*d.*	to	5*s.* 0*d.*
Veal	3*s.* 10*d.*	to	4*s.* 10*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 8*d.*	to	4*s.* 10*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 28.

Beasts	4077	Calves	134
Sheep and Lambs	30,200	Pigs	520

COAL MARKET, Sept. 25.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	63	70	66	30, 17	fair, cloudy
27	68	75	66	, 19	do. do.
28	69	75	61	29, 98	fine
29	67	70	58	, 98	do. cloudy
30	62	67	60	30, 15	do.
31	64	74	61	, 18	do.
S. 1	56	67	55	, 25	cloudy
2	63	70	57	, 29	fair
3	61	70	58	, 28	do.
4	60	71	58	, 23	do. cloudy
5	64	74	64	, 15	do. do.
6	68	77	67	30, 10	do.
7	66	76	64	30, 00	do.
8	68	72	62	29, 96	cloudy
9	64	74	64	30, 04	fair, do.
10	64	72	63	, 30	cloudy, fair
11	64	72	62	, 39	cloudy, fair
12	63	72	60	, 40	do. do.
13	60	68	59	, 36	do. do.
14	61	66	58	, 27	do. do.
15	62	71	60	, 27	fair
16	63	73	61	30, 20	do.
17	64	74	60	30, 00	do.
18	60	63	54	29, 90	cloudy, fair
19	58	68	55	, 74	do. do.
20	60	67	56	, 54	fair
21	62	64	59	, 60	cloudy, rain
22	62	67	59	, 68	fair, cloudy
23	62	64	57	, 49	heavy showers
24	60	65	59	, 61	do. do. cloudy
25	61	66	57	, 77	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	209	96½	96⅛	98½	10⅜	—	—	—	28 30 pm.	16 20 pm.
29	209	96⅜	96¼	98½	—	—	—	—	—	17 20 pm.
31	208½	96½	96⅛	98⅛	10⅜	—	—	—	30 pm.	20 18 pm.
1	209	96½	96⅛	98½	10⅜	—	—	—	26 25 pm.	18 21 pm.
2	209	96½	96⅛	98⅝	—	96	—	259½	—	18 21 pm.
3	209½	96⅝	96¼	98⅞	10⅜	96⅛	106½	259	25 30 pm.	18 21 pm.
4	210	96½	96¼	98¾	10½	96⅛	—	259	—	17 20 pm.
5	—	96⅝	96¼	98¾	—	—	—	—	29 pm.	20 15 pm.
7	209¾	96⅝	96¼	98¾	10⅜	—	—	—	—	13 17 pm.
8	210	96½	96⅛	98⅝	10⅜	—	—	260½	—	17 10 pm.
9	211	96½	96⅛	98¾	10⅜	—	—	—	29 pm.	10 15 pm.
10	211	96½	96⅛	98¾	10⅜	—	—	—	—	11 15 pm.
11	211	—	96	98⅝	—	95⅞	—	259	20 pm.	10 14 pm.
12	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 14 pm.
14	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 8 pm.
15	—	—	95⅞	—	—	—	105½	—	—	8 11 pm.
16	—	—	95⅞	—	—	—	—	260	20 pm.	8 12 pm.
17	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13 pm.
18	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13 pm.
19	—	—	95¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13 pm.
21	—	—	95⅝	—	—	—	—	261	26 pm.	10 14 pm.
22	—	—	95⅞	—	—	—	—	—	22 pm.	14 11 pm.
23	—	—	95⅞	—	—	—	—	—	22 pm.	14 11 pm.
24	—	—	95⅞	—	—	—	—	—	24 pm.	11 14 pm.
25	—	—	95⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 14 pm.
26	—	—	95⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 14 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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Gent. Mag. Vol. XXVI. Novr 1846.

T. Fisher, del^t 1805

J. Basire sc.

Merkyate Cell, Hertfordshire.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—We have to acknowledge this month a donation of 1*l.* from Wm. Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House, Warwick, towards the repairs of St. John's Gate.

The song "How imperfect is expression!" printed in our Minor Correspondence of last month, proves to be a translation from the French, as appears by a copy in an old music-book in the possession of a correspondent, who has sent us this transcript:

D'une manière imparfaite
Je vous dirai mon ardeur;
Quand la bouche est l'interprète
On explique mal son cœur;
Mais quoique je ne puis dire
Ce que j'ai si bien appris,
Dans mes yeux vous pouvez lire
Ce que vos yeux ont écrit.

Ah! si vous pouviez comprendre
Ce que je ressens pour vous,
L'amour n'a rien de si tendre,
Ni l'amitié de si doux.
Loin de vous mon cœur soupire,
Près de vous je suis interdit;
Voilà tout ce que j'ose dire,
Et peut-être j'ai trop dit.

According to this copy the English words appear to have been sung by Mrs. Abington in the Twelfth Night. Qu.—May not Garrick have translated the French for Mrs. Abington, as she was under contract with him and Lacy to perform at Drury Lane? See Garrick Correspondence, vol. i. p. 624. Qu.—The author of the French words?

One of the Sixth order of Nobility refers our Correspondent "L." (June, 562) to Sir R. Broun's Baronetage (1843), in which he will find the ten years' war on the subject fully and fairly recorded. In Broun's Baronetage (1841) is reprinted a curious pamphlet, published in 1755, which contains the following passage:—

"That Baronets and their ladies have been usually stiled honourable for time immemorial is an unquestionable truth, supported by a great variety of evidences, as in numbers of literary superscriptions, as well in print as MS., multitudes of dedications of books of the learned in different times, some more than a century ago, as well as private ordinary deeds and writings of different natures; and other vouchers that sufficiently concur to evince a constant custom, which seems, as Selden observes, to give the law in this matter; not that they are the higher with, or the lower without it."

Mr. William D'Oyly Bayley is now preparing the Supplement and Appendix to his History of the House of D'Oyly, and he begs leave to say that he shall feel most grateful for information of all errors in those portions of the work already printed, and for all Corrections, Notes, Observations, and Additions thereon, properly authenticated.

P. 438. Upon further inquiry we find that the late Rev. J. W. Darby's books have not come into the hands of his brother, the Rector of Riddlesworth, but that he bequeathed them to his godson, the son of the Rev. H. A. A. Oakes, of Rougham, near Bury, to whom they, including MSS. &c., have been delivered.

R. R. A. H. has favoured us with the information that the verses beginning "Quippe sub immensis," to which we referred in a note to p. 351 of our last number, form part of a poem entitled "Platonis Principia," which is printed in the second volume of the "Museum Criticum," pp. 227–230, and bears the signature and date—R. S. Coll. Regal. et Univ. Schol. In Comitiis Prioribus, Feb. 1790. The verses in question are such as are at Cambridge technically designated "tripos verses," and the author of them is (it is believed) Robert Percy Smith, of King's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1794; A.M. 1797; Battie's Scholar and Browne Medallist 1791; Members' Prizeman 1794 and 1795.

Veritas remarks, in the last edition of Burke's Peerage, a mistake, where, in the pedigree of Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, &c. Sarah, his Countess, is named as the daughter of Thomas Myddelton. She was the daughter of Sir Simon Myddelton, of Hackney, and sister, by another mother, to Rebekah Myddelton, married to William Barnham, esq. of Norwich. Vide Sir Simon's will (1680), also a *correct pedigree* in the Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1792. Our correspondent adds, in further corroboration of this statement, the certificate of birth, signed by the Countess, of her great-niece and god-daughter, Sarah Wood, whose mother, Sarah, was the only child of Sir Simon and Elizabeth Smithisby, his third wife, and married secondly — Austin, esq., and they lived for some years at Myddelton House, Enfield. From the register of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London:—"Jan. 29th, 1712. Sarah Wood, daughter of Mr. Charles Wood and his wife, was born Jan. 10th and baptized Jan. 29th, 1712, by Francis Thompson, D.D. Rector, the Countess of Oxford, the Lord High Treasurer's lady, being godmother." Sarah Wood was married to Luke Bird, esq. of Croydon and Fish Street Hill, and was the great-grandmother of the Rev. E. C. Wilshere, Rector in Tobago, the Rev. E. S. Wilshere, of Negapatam, East Indies, and the Rev. A. M. Wilshere, of Chester-le-Street.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lectures on Painting and Design, &c. By B. R. Haydon. *2 vols.*

THE melancholy interest that we felt, in common with not only those who were personally acquainted with Mr. Haydon, but with all to whom his works and reputation were known, at his untimely fate, has been revived by the perusal of this work, the latter volume of which had hardly issued from the press before the hand that wrote it was cold in death. But it is not our intention to renew the complaints that have so often been made over neglected genius, or to palliate the lamentable consequences that have followed a too sensitive and hasty indignation of the supposed injustice of society, and its unwilling recognition of the claims of genius:* nor shall we enter into the field of controversy regarding the comparative merit of Mr. Haydon and his contemporaries, or pronounce how far he himself approached in excellence the high standard of art which he erected as the object of his own ambition, and pointed out as the only just standard of imitation to his scholars. But this we may safely declare, that the present lectures, notwithstanding occasional aberrations of judgment, notwithstanding much abruptness and looseness of connexion, and notwithstanding some want of correctness and finish in the execution, contain a large body of solid information on the art on which they treat, and are based upon the soundest and truest principles. It must, however, be premised that to adhere to the principles of the highest art, and successfully to carry those principles into practice, is, in the present day at least, a very different thing from being a popular and successful painter. There are few in any of the arts whose ambition leads or whose powers enable them to attain the highest rank. Many are the causes that deaden their desire and retard their progress; and, in the present state of art in England, reputation may be gained and wealth acquired more surely by powers and acquirements of an inferior rank, than by a superior genius aiming at the higher results, and unwilling that his fame should be bounded unless by an horizon widening and extending into the ideal regions of futurity. A person may be a very pleasing painter of landscape, and yet be wrong in the accuracy of his perspective, and in the gradations of comparative distance and size; or a very successful and even pleasing painter of portraits, with a very scanty acquaintance with anatomy. With the exception of the greatest masters, such as Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian, we do not know any one, however illustrious his name and however beautiful the creations of his pencil,

---

* "Every one who has seen Sir A. Hume's model will and must admit, *Procter* was a man of great genius:—he gained both prizes for sculpture and painting. Well, for a long time Mr. West never heard of Procter; he enquired for him, and found him living in a garret in Clare Market, *on one roll a day, and drinking at the pump!* This is a fact. Affected at his condition, Mr. West applied for, and got for him his allowance to go to Italy, to which he was entitled, in consequence of his getting the medal. Mr. West invited him to dine, and communicated his good fortune; *Procter*, too much affected, died from the over excitement sudden success had made on a frame exhausted by suffering. We heard a *patron* say once—'*Good* prices were *bad* things!'"—ii. 115.—Rev.

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whose defective knowledge of some parts of the leading principles of his art may not be discovered. But successfully to *conceal* defects seems to be a talent only inferior to that of being entirely free from them. Elegance of design and splendour and harmony of colouring will cover a multitude of sins. It may, perhaps, be thought that human life is too short, and human abilities too limited, to attain this unusual excellence, and that he who can wisely estimate the extent of his own powers will rest content with a partial inroad into the wide dominion of art, and with a conquest commensurate with his narrow resources and limited opportunities of advancement. But what has once been achieved may surely be attempted again. To distrust his own powers would be the surest means of failure. To aim at anything short of the highest and most perfect is at once to concede the inferiority of one's own strength, and to declare that we have formed a very imperfect and incorrect estimate of the art, on which we have presumed to dedicate all the intellectual ability that nature has bestowed on us.

Mr. Haydon sets out upon this broad and general principle, that the basis of all design is the human figure, and then follows the necessity of a standard form based on correct and unalterable principles. How is this form to be attained is the next step; and the answer is, first, by a contrast with that of brutes (see p. 56,) and by reference to the most perfect specimens of design existing, which are the Elgin marbles,—the greatest works existing of the finest and only perfect period of art, by the greatest and only perfect artist the world ever saw. "It is," he observes, "this union of nature with ideal beauty,* the probabilities and accidents of bone, flesh, and tendon, from extension, flexion, gravitation, compression, action, or repose, that rank the Elgin marbles above all other works of art in the world." The professor then inquires as to the causes of this excellence among the Greeks, and the curious question arises as to whether they *dissected the human body*,† which is answered affirmatively. And here an

* "There seems to have been no sophistry in Greece about effective imitation being a hindrance to poetry of conception; Zeuxis painted grapes so exquisitely, that birds were attracted; Parrhasius, a curtain, that he imposed on Zeuxis; and Apelles, a horse so well, that horses neighed; and these were all men celebrated in high art, and in subjects requiring the most perfect abstractions of beauty and form. I can bear testimony that this is not a mere legend, for in my old studio, I had the Elgin horse's head high up over my chimney; *in leading a fine blood horse into the room to paint from, he looked up at the Elgin head, and neighed with the greatest delight.*"—vol. i. 244. This singular fact of an animal being impressed with a work of art as with the reality of nature, may be confirmed by an anecdote related to us by Mr. Jesse, of a dog who had been used to be taken up in his mistress's lap, Lady Kneller, scratching a full-length portrait of her by Sir Godfrey Kneller, standing on the floor, as if soliciting the usual indulgence; and the same gentleman has mentioned to us a still more extraordinary fact, of a dog of Edwards the trainer who was extremely attached to a race-horse of Lord Jersey's at Newmarket. The horse was sent to Russia, but a picture of it was taken before it went, and to the *picture* of the horse the faithful and affectionate animal attached itself. Mr. Jesse mentioned to us the names of the very respectable persons from whom he received this information.—Rev.

† Mr. Haydon discusses the curious and controverted subject, as to whether the Greeks *dissected*. At vol. i. p. 21.—"No, says *John Bell*, they did not dissect, because the Gymnasium was open to them; no, says *Sir Anthony Carlisle*, they did not dissect, because their figures were all in repose. No, says *Payne Knight*, they did not dissect, because they never obtained anatomy; no, say the most eminent scholars, they did not dissect, because there is no allusion to art and anatomy in their medical literature; no, say all, they could not have dissected, because—First,—The body was held in sacred awe. Secondly,—There were laws against dissection. Thirdly,—Their Poets speak of a dead body with religious and delicate feeling." And these objections are answered by Mr. Haydon, on the ground that such laws and customs

objection from an opposite quarter is advanced and met. The *obtrusion* of anatomical knowledge in the works of some artists is too marked, and, indeed, too offensive to have escaped even common observation; but Mr. Haydon says, "The abuse of anatomy is no argument against its use. If Michael Angelo, Bandinelli, and John of Bologna, sometimes paraded their anatomical science, *Phidias* never did; and therefore Phidias is as fair a specimen of its beauty as Goltzius is of its deformity. The mere practical experience of the eye, without the understanding is stored to assist the eye, will go very little way indeed." Burke, in a letter to Barry, says, "If I were to indulge a conjecture, I should attribute all that is called greatness of style and manner of drawing to this exact knowledge of the parts of the human body,—of anatomy and perspective; for by knowing exactly and habitually, without the labour of particular thinking, what was to be done in every figure they designed, they attained a freedom and spirit of outline, because they could be daring without being absurd; when ignorance, if it be cautious, is poor and timid,—if bold, only blindly presumptuous. This minute knowledge of anatomy (he adds), and practical as well as theoretical perspective, by which I mean to include fore-shortening, is all the effect of labour and use in particular studies, and not in general compositions. Notwithstanding your *repugnance to handling of carcasses*, you ought to make *the knife go with the pencil, and study anatomy in real, and, if you can, in frequent dissections.*" Again, this great and universal master of knowledge adds, "Works of real merit are produced by a laborious and accurate investigation of nature, upon the principles observed by the Greeks, first to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the common works of nature,* and then, by selecting and combining, to form compositions according to their own elevated conceptions. This is the true principle of poetry and painting. Homer and Shakspere had perhaps never seen characters so strongly marked as Achilles and Lady Macbeth, and yet we feel those characters are drawn from nature; the *limbs* and *features* are those of common nature, but *elevated* and *improved.*" Mr. Burke adds on this interesting and important subject, "I was once told by a person who had studied those branches, that every discovery he had made disclosed to

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will yield to the enterprise, the enthusiasm, of the artist. "Mr. Bell acknowledges Hippocrates dissected *apes*: this is a very near point to the knowledge of the construction of man. Will you believe that any man of genius would stop at an ape?" Again—"What if it were forbidden by law, religion, or prejudice, would these influence a man of genius in the depths of his study? would that stop him from gratifying his burning thirst to advance the beauty and truth of the divine art he was born to honour?"—Never!—Rev.

* "Some years since (1812), when I was painting the 'Judgment of Solomon,' and at the moment was about to begin the mother agonized for fear her child should be cut in two, I was passing Temple Bar, full of the expression I wanted, when, right before my own eyes, I saw a blood-horse kick an interesting boy, whose mother, a poor woman, by his side, had allowed him, in hopes of some pence, to hold it for a gentleman, and though he was cautioned by the rider, had mounted, was thrown, and killed by that kick! on the spot. I saw the mother rush in agony to her boy screeching, 'My child! my child!' I ran over with others to help her: she turned her face to me, screaming in suffocation and hoarseness; she beat me back in raving insanity!—that look haunted me for years;—her lips were lifeless!—a red spot was fixed in her cheek! a large tear hung on each lid without dropping! her brows were elevated! for thought was gone; and in her wild eye she seemed to see a horror internally and to see nothing externally! She clasped her hands, and saw nobody before her, when they drew the poor boy away. * * * * I went home to my model, who was waiting, and painted at once the mother in Solomon, and transferred to my picture the agony I had seen in life, and the expression I painted brought tears into other eyes besides my own."—ii. p. 4.—Rev.

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him fresh beauties in that wonderful group of Laöcoon, and to understand it thoroughly would require more knowledge of the human body than most of our anatomists attempt to know."

After his four first lectures on this subject, and on its various collateral branches, which are the basis of the rest, Mr. Haydon proceeds to consider the principles of composition among the great masters, and their modes of arranging figures, which may be most advantageously studied in the cartoons of Raphael; and he observes, "that the repetition of the inclination of line the principal figure makes, is the secret of all beautiful arrangement of figures and quantities." He then enters on the fascinating subject of colouring, and traces its varying principles and practice through all the modern schools, from Van Eyk to the present period. The second volume, which was published at an interval of two years from the former, contains an account of the revival of fresco painting, with a comparison between that and oil, and a history of the manner in which the Elgin marbles were procured and brought to England, and some biographical accounts of Fuseli, Wilkie, and other of our modern painters. We must now extract a few passages from some of the subjects discussed in these instructive volumes, premising that they must be broken and miscellaneous in their nature, being intended only as specimens of the professor's style and manner, without any attempt to pursue any one branch of this elaborate subject through its whole essence and detail, which would be useless after Mr. Haydon's labours, and incompatible with the extent and limits of our pages.

And first let us attend to what is said of the effect on art of the arrival of the Elgin marbles.

"The Elgin marbles have as completely overthrown the old antique as ever one system of philosophy overthrew another. Were the Elgin marbles lost, there would be as great a gap in art as there would have been in astronomy if Newton had never existed. They have thrown into light principles which could only have been discovered by the successive inspirations of great geniuses, if ever at all, because we have had, what the Greeks had not, a false system to overthrow, and misplaced veneration and early impressions to root out. * * * The young men whom I now address have no idea of the state of the art in the world when these works burst upon it. Will they believe that neither Michael Angelo, nor Raffaelle, nor Julio Romano, *dared* to represent a horse *as he naturally was?* Will they believe that they all *sunk* his eye, because, after Lysippus, it was thought to be poetical to give a horse the look of a human being? Was there ever such absurdity? And will they believe that all the historical painters of modern times, with one exception (Northcote), when they painted a poetical horse, notwithstanding the noble horses of our own country, were so far held in awe by the abominable productions of the degenerated ages of antiquity (after Alexander) that they feared to make a horse like a horse, because it was not poetical. A horse with a human eye is as much a monster as a man with a horse's eye. What I say of the horse was equally applicable to the human heroic figure of the same period of art, and from these chains of absurdity, and prejudice, and ignorance of what was truly poetical, viz. nature *elevated*, but not *perverted*, the Elgin marbles have rescued us for ever. * * * * Directly on seeing the Elgin marbles it was my lot to feel the future in the instant, and what I asserted in their future influence and enormous superiority Canova eight years after confirmed. On my introduction by Hamilton, I asked Canova what he thought of them, and he instantly replied, with a glistening Italian fire, 'Ils renverseront le système des autres antiques.' Mr. Hamilton replied I had always said so, but who believed me? and what was the result of the principles I laid down? why many a squeeze of the hand to support me under my infirmities, and many a smile in my face in mercy at my delusion. 'You are a *young* man,' was often said, 'and your enthusiam is all very proper.'" *

* "I would venture to say the *Torso* is not so pure in principles as the Elgin marbles." p. 126. "The Torso has evidently been disfigured intentionally, and with art." p. 129.—Rev.

That Mr. Haydon's praise of these celebrated marbles did not evaporate in enthusiastic encomiums, but was the result of a most patient study of their excellence, may be seen in the following extract from his own narrative:—

"Having dissected man and animals for two years, having taken a course of his own, founded on his early conviction that the process of early Greek and Italian study was the same, with a mind thus comprehending the construction of the frame, it was nothing miraculous that, seeing in this sculpture every tendon, bone, and muscle distinguished from each other in substance and shape, and always indicated where nature indicated them, it was nothing but natural he should at once recognise their superiority to all other sculpture, because in no other sculpture was this system of nature so distinctly clear. There was a vitality wanting in the Apollo (majestic beauty as it is) he here found. He was no longer ashamed of copying fine nature as it existed: hour after hour, day after day, night after night, did he dwell and live, and inhale his being, amidst these sublime fragments. Often has he remained fifteen hours in the penthouse, Park-lane, which sheltered their beauty, with his lanthorn and his drawing board, examining every foot, every head, every limb, every breathing body, by moving his solitary candle about, above, or underneath them; and when he has placed his glimmering light on the ground, beneath the mighty back of the Theseus, a vast, broad, and silent shadow, dark and dim, has stretched across the whole gallery, whilst here and there a transcendant limb, here and there a shattered head, or fighting figure, instinct with life, have trembled into light, and seemed ready to move, so evident was the life and circulation," &c.

After having decided on the superior excellence of those wonderful remains of ancient art, Mr. Haydon brings them in contrast with the greatest master of the modern school:—

"In comparing our illustrious modern sovereign of design, Michael Angelo, with Phidias, or the Greeks generally, in the naked figure, he must unquestionably yield the palm. Michael Angelo, as Fuseli says, often perplexed his limbs with useless anatomy, and from his Moses and his Christ holding the cross, casts of which I have studied, it must not be denied, and cannot be refuted, that he did not know how to clear the *accidental* from the essential. If the principle be a sound one, as it is, viz. that any two parts of a body bearing comparison must be, to keep a consistency throughout, similar in essence and development, then is Michael Angelo's grossly inconsistent, because, if the spine of the ilium in front be covered fully by the muscles round it, so ought the spine of the scapula behind to be equally covered: if the one be and the other be not, then the figure is inharmonious. The spine of the scapula in his Christ is visible, meagerly and meanly marked, belonging to a thin man; the spine of the ilium is surrounded and covered by its attendant muscles, beautifully and fully, belonging to a muscular man. What authority in nature or antiquity had Michael Angelo for such management? None: it was his caprice—his anatomical caprice. These are the excesses which bring dissection into contempt, and which induced *John Bell* [the anatomist] and others, to doubt whether the Greeks dissected or not, because they were never guilty of such absurdity, and because they had too much self-control to make that an end of art which is but a means of the perfection of art. And yet *Vasari* says this very figure is *mirabilissima*. This shows the extent of Vasari's judgment, for it is most unquestionably the most affected, absurd, pedantic academic figure that ever came from a great genius, even in the tortures of a nightmare dream. Fuseli thought the same of it, and in his lectures condemns it. This figure, and the figure of Lazarus in the National Gallery, which he evidently painted for Sebastian, are justifiable grounds for asserting that he was not equal to *Phidias* in the naked, though in the conception and arrangement of a vast work to illustrate a grand principle he approaches in the *Capella Sistina*, but surely does not equal, much more surpass, the Parthenon and its glories in conception. In execution he must not be compared, gigantic as he is, or (in speaking of perfection) mentioned in the same page, without explanation. His figures may be giants, but they have not that air of refinement the Greeks combined with strength. Their actions are affected, their expressions ferocious; his women may be, as Fuseli calls them, moulds of generation, but certainly not of love. Reynolds says he has seen figures by his hand which it would be extremely difficult to say whether

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they were the height of the sublime or extremely ridiculous. I should say, in that case, there could be nothing more easy to decide. *Phidias* and *Raffaelle* have one great decided beauty in their works. Their figures, whether in action or repose, or expression, always look as the unconscious agents of an impulsion they cannot help. You are never drawn aside from what they are doing by any appearance in them, as if they wished to make us consider how very grand they were, or how very gracefully they were moving. They seem impelled by something they cannot control: their heads, hands, feet, and bodies immediately put themselves into positions the best adapted to execute the intentions wanted. Whereas often in Michael Angelo, and always in his imitators, there is a consciousness, as it were, in their arms and legs which destroys all idea that the figures are the mere unconscious agents of a predominating idea, which acts by means of the will on the muscular system. * * * The studied figures of the ancients seem born what they are. It is, perhaps, an odd expression to use, but all the naked heroes of the ancients look like *gentlemen* stripped, whereas Michael Angelo's naked men appear pugilists, ready to knock you down for presuming to look at them."

Again: Mr. Haydon says,—

"Michael Angelo, though he drew the groin with such anatomical beauty, did not map the result of the muscles acting on the skin, like the Greeks. Convulsion is more the character of Michael Angelo's figures than action. He occasionally, as Fuseli says, perplexed his limbs with useless anatomical knowledge. I am perfectly sure, without disrespect, from having studied the Moses, the Christ, and the Lazarus, he could not select the superfluous from the accidental, and that no naked figure he ever executed could be compared with the heroic studied figures of Greece, i. e. the Torso, the Theseus, the Ilyssus, the Laöcoon, and the Gladiator."

Again:—

"I hope I bow before the occasional grand sentiment of Michael Angelo; I hope I venerate his great genius in architecture, sculpture, and painting: I only say he is not pure enough for *a model of style to regulate the taste of a country*; and as I know, and can prove, there was a purer, a greater, a truer school, and that we have now among us fragments of mighty genius sufficient to revive the principles of its truth and sublimity, am I then to be daunted from telling you so for fear of offending the infatuated adoration of an authority * that did not know the construction of a leg?"

Let us now proceed to some observations on one of the pictures of his illustrious contemporary and rival—Raffaelle.

"In the hands of an ordinary painter what could have been done with 'Feed my sheep?' But it is the inherent power of conceiving from such simple suggestions, and what from the circumstances of the case must have happened, which ever marks the great capacity from the ordinary academic graduate of the grand style. * * * * Christ is the first figure which attracts, standing in an unaffected and simple manner, not resting on one leg and throwing the whole behind, like the eternal action of the run of antique figures; but as all men generally stand when they are not standing to be seen, and only as their convenience or ease induces them. His expression has a mixture of melancholy and pathos, beautifully touching; it is the *finest head of Christ* in all the Cartoons. He is pointing to a flock of sheep, indicative of the text, and to the keys in Peter's hands, as connecting him with the Catholic Church; St. Peter being the head of it. St. Peter is on his knees, watching with eagerness the looks of his Divine Master, and listening with an inquiring submission to the utterance of his will. St. John presses forward full of anxiety and affection, his hands up, as if in adoration; his nose, eye, and mouth, motion, action, and expression denoting regard, as lovely and as delicate as the soul of the divine painter who conceived and painted him. Though Raffaelle's St. Johns are built on the St. John of all the great painters from Cimabue downwards, yet Raffaelle added a beauty that all missed, and which would have rendered all representations of him incomplete without this addition. He seems to say, 'Do not

* Reynolds.

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think I have less love of thee than another; believe me as intensely devoted, O Divine Master, as the apostle to whom thou hast committed this charge.' Another apostle, by his side, seems to lift his hands in rather envious astonishment: the one behind is rather pressing forward towards Christ with affection; the next turns round to his companions with simple wonder and inquiry, and without speaking, looks with a scrutinizing vigour, first to ascertain what the other thinks by his air, before he ventures an opinion; while the other, with graceful simplicity, is holding his robe, and expressing also surprise, but mingled with pleasure. The one immediately behind this last is too far off to comprehend or hear exactly what is passing, and, with his head half dropped, he seems in a breathless mixture of half eye and half ear to make out as well as he can what is happening in front; he is so placed that he could see Jesus between the heads of the others, but is scarcely near enough to hear him. Of the remaining three, the hair only of one is seen; and the faces of the two others denote no particular emotion. This skilfully exhibits the interest dying away, as it were, the further it is removed from the cause of excitement. By studying carefully the figure of Christ, as a composition, immense knowledge may be gained to all. It is a fine example of management, so as to prevent a single figure coming flatly and meagrely on its background. On the left side see how rich and full it is by the great variety of shapes produced by the folds of the drapery. Then comes part of a sheep feeding, and then some weeds, while a creek, running in from the lake, crosses the left hand at the thumb-joint; and again, the other line of this creek goes from the inside of the elbow to the drapery; all these produce a variety of quantities as to shape and figure, and break the meagre line of a naked arm, and take off the perpendicular and angular endings of contour which the drapery of Christ on this side would produce. On the other side, the right hand issues from a mass of broad drapery; and the flock of sheep, by their heads and bodies, break the uniformity of shape which there would be if it had nothing but a flat surface," &c.

It is well known to all who know anything of the history of painting, and of the biographies of the two great masters of Italian art, that it has been a subject of warm dispute among the admirers of Raffaelle and Michael Angelo whether or not the former was indebted for the improved grandeur of his style to the example afforded him by the works of the latter, and whether Raffaelle did not draw his finest inspirations from the chambers of the Vatican. Such have been the assertions of Vasari and Condivi; but these statements came into the world long after Raffaelle had left it; and, as Lanzi reproachfully observes, "Where were his dear and favourite pupils, Julio Romano, Luca Fa Penni, and Polidoro? where were they, that they did not rise to vindicate the insulted honour of their master, and prove the injustice of the accusation?" The statement, in a very abridged form, is as follows:—Vasari asserts that Michael Angelo, in flying to Florence, when he quarrelled with the Pope, Julius II., left the keys of the Sistine Chapel, which he was then painting, with *Bramante, Raffaelle's uncle, who dishonourably let Raffaelle in; and that he directly, on seeing the grand style of the prophets, altered his whole style.* This absurdity was current in Europe for two hundred and fifty years, till Lanzi, with his usual acuteness, opened the eyes of all the world.

"Now," says Mr. Haydon, "would you believe that when Michael Angelo fled to Florence it was in 1506, two years before Raffaelle was ever in Rome, and four before the chapel was ever begun to be painted?* There is nothing unjustifiable in saying, that there is strong ground for inferring that Raffaelle did not *surreptitiously* derive any advantage from works four years before they were executed;

* If mass were celebrated by Julius at Christmas 1512, at the conclusion of painting the chapel, and Michael Angelo was twenty months painting it, he must have begun to paint it in May 1511, which will make the time of beginning four years and four months after he fled to Florence, 1506, though the Cartoons were begun 1511, probably long before.—Rev.

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nor is it improbable that he really could not get into a chapel by stealth two years before he ever entered the city; and, lastly, I really think you will agree with me, that Bramante could not give Raffaelle the keys to open a door which was never locked, especially, too, as Michael Angelo did not leave any keys (if ever he left them at all) till four years after the time Vasari dates as the period. The prophet Isaiah, which Vasari says directly shewed an alteration of style, in consequence of the *stolen* views of works which were not in existence, was painted at the period of the school of Athens, one or two years before Michael Angelo touched this very chapel. So much for Vasari's sacrifice of glorious Raffaelle to the great Dagon of his idolatry, and so much for Reynolds's absurd and unthinking assertion, that but for Michael Angelo Raffaelle never would have existed! Have I not made out grounds for acquittal? Are there any twelve men of any jury on earth who would not now give a verdict for Raffaelle?"

Now to this defence by Mr. Haydon we shall add a few observations, in order that the subject so important to the fame of the painter, and so interesting to his admirers (and who are not to be found in their ranks?) may receive its fullest and clearest evidence. It must be premised, and those unacquainted with Italian literature will have need of the information, that there are several editions of Vasari's Lives of the Painters. The origin of Vasari's error is discoverable from comparison of the original edition of his Lives in 1550 with those which followed it. In this *first* edition we find no account of any quarrel between Julius (the *Pope*) and Michael Angelo respecting his tomb; but in relating the circumstances attending the painting the Sistine chapel, Vasari informs us, that the Pope was eager to see the progress of the work, for which purpose he had paid a visit to the chapel, when he was refused admittance by Michael Angelo. That the artist, knowing the inflexible temper of the pontiff, and being apprehensive that some of his attendants might be induced either by bribes or threats to admit him, pretended to quit Rome for a few days, and gave the keys to his assistants, with orders that no one should be allowed to enter, even if it was the Pope himself. He then shut himself up in the chapel, and proceeded with his labours, when the Pope made his appearance, and was the first to mount the scaffold, but Michael Angelo, pretending not to know him, saluted him with a shower of tiles and slates, insomuch that he was glad to effect his escape. Immediately afterwards, Michael Angelo quitted the chapel through a window, and hastened to Florence, leaving the key of the chapel with Bramante.* Better information, or a further consideration of the subject, convinced Vasari of his error; and in his *subsequent edition* he has, in his life of Michael Angelo, properly assigned the flight of Michael Angelo to a *former* period, when he was employed on the tomb of Julius the Second, and omitted the story of the disagreement in the chapel. Through inadvertence, however, he left the reference to this incident in the life of Raffaelle as it originally stood, in which he has been followed by subsequent editors. Bellori denied that Raffaelle had imitated the manner of Michael Angelo in any respect whatever, design, colouring, the naked figure or the clothed, or in any iota of invention; but Lanzi, who is called well-informed and judicious, admits that Raffaelle attained a bolder style of design from the works of Michael Angelo. In the MS. library of Lord Leicester at Holkham, the original drawings of Raffaelle from his great undertaking at the Vatican, have been discovered. "This precious volume," says Mr. Roscoe, "contains thirty-five folio sheets, some of which are folded and

* See Vasari, vol. ii. p. 963, ed. 1550.

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drawn on both sides. These drawings are for the most part drawn with a reed-pen, in brown ink or bistre, and are sometimes accompanied with short memoranda in the handwriting of Raffaelle, stating where the subjects of them were found," &c. The drawings consist of capitals, friezes, cornices, bases, ceilings, &c. with a few on other subjects, among which is a fine free sketch of Moses raising the brazen serpent, as painted by Michael Angelo on the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, with variations by Raffaelle, which may assist in deciding the warmly contested question, *whether Raffaelle studied the works of Michael Angelo?* That this volume of drawings, which was obtained in Italy about a century ago by the then Lord Leicester, is a portion of those executed by Raffaelle for his great task, there can be no doubt: such decision not resting on a mere inspection of them, although this will sufficiently shew that they cannot be the work of any other hand, but being confirmed by the express evidence of several Italian writers, by whom the present volume is particularly referred to.*

" As soon as Wilkie recovered from the agitation of a first visit to the Vatican, in 1826, he wrote me from Rome. In the beginning of his letter, he alludes to the Last Supper of Lionardo, and says, ' that once perfect work is now but a shadow, and past all power of retrieval. Its material is said to be fresco or tempera, but oil it was, beyond all doubt.' This is a proof of Wilkie's sagacity, for oil it is. ' Like all other pictures in oil of that date, it is cracked, the small spaces leaving the plaster tinged only with what it had absorbed of the paint. Lionardo had an eye for softness and depth, incompatible with fresco.' (It is a curious fact, Lionardo's hand trembled so when he began to paint, he never could paint in fresco.) After other matters, he says, ' I am now in Rome, and one of the day-dreams of my youth has been accomplished.' Our friends had arrived the day before, by Perugia; slight things make deep impressions; they told me they had been in the Sistine Chapel; they avoided all remark, till we should go together. The next day we and another went in a body. We passed up stairs, and through the Loggie of Raffaelle, then through to the first stanza; *Battle of Constantine;* impression unfavourable; looked grey and chalky; proceeded to the second, the *Attila;* looked warm, light, and elegant; but the *Bolsena*, when we hid the window, told with amazing truth and richness; by this time the dryness of frescoes had worn off; and this last, with the Heliodorus, began to glow upon us with all the tone and richness of oil. Fresco, however, being limited in its power of depth, the St. Peter in Prison, finely as it is arranged, is black and colourless, and in material, for want of what oil alone can give—a failure. But of all, the School of Athens is the most elegant, though suffering much from change. Parts of it are most highly finished, and the French, who object to the latter pictures, think this the purest of any. The whole looked less than I expected, and in worse condition. By many intricate stairs we came to the *Capella Sistina*, and on entering, looked to the end, but not seeing the Last Judgment, guessed that I was immediately under it; on turning, the effect produced by shapes was rich beyond everything, but the hue was grey and slaty. This wearing off, as it always does in fresco, I was gratified by a rich and harmonious arrangement of tints, and what we did not expect, much which reminded us of Sir Joshua, even of his colour and feeling, impressing us with the undoubted sincerity of that great man's admiration."

" Never shall I forget my impression of this gigantic collection! I left Wilkie calmly trotting up, step by step, whilst I, darting up three stairs at a time, and hurrying along, never stopped till before the Transfiguration! You rushed from the Romans to the Venetians, from the Flemings to the Spaniards, from Titian to Raffaelle, from Rembrandt to Rubens, and settled principles in half-an-hour, which took months, perhaps years to accomplish. It cannot be denied that in point of brute force of effect, Rubens bore down all opposition, from his breadth, brightness, and depth; and let every painter be assured, that if he keep these three qualities of effect, the leading qualities in the imitation of nature, he will defy rivalship in the contest

* See Roscoe's Life of Leo the Tenth, vol. ii. p. 501.—Rev.

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of exhibition. *Rembrandt*, with all his magic painting on too confined a principle, lost in power, and looked spotty and individual. Paul Veronese and Tintoretto had not that solidity, the character of Rubens. Titian seemed above contest, and to rely on his native majesty of colour; there was a senatorial repose, which gave a look of impertinence to *Rubens;* but still you could not keep your eyes off the seducer; even if you turned your back, you kept peeping over your shoulder. All peculiarity suffered. The silvery beauty of Guido looked grey; the correctness of Raffaelle looked hard. Rembrandt failed most by the brightness of Rubens; the magic of Correggio, or the sunny splendour of Titian; and after wandering about for days, you decided that he suffered most whose works had most peculiarity; and with all this grossness, want of beauty, and artificial style, Rubens' brightness and breadth carried the day, as far as arresting the eye, and forcing you to look at him, hate as you must his vulgarity, his Flemish women, and his Flanders breed of horses," &c.

It may not be uninteresting to take a peep at the common habits of life of this great man, and observe particularly on his extreme devotion to his art, and the regular unremitted industry of his life.

"In an interesting little book, published within a few years after Rubens' death, it will be delightful to see his daily habits. He rose regularly at four, and made it a law of his life to begin the day by prayer; after which, he went to work, and before breakfast made those beautiful sketches known by the name of his breakfast sketches, always having in the house an educated person, who read to him Livy, Plutarch, or Virgil. As work was his great happiness, he was very abstemious, that he might not be prevented painting all day. He worked on till five, when he mounted his favourite horse, and rode round the ramparts at Antwerp; at his return, he found his friends assembled for supper: his chief relaxation was riding, or studying his fine collection of gems, or reading; and as he painted every thing from nature, and painted horses often, he had some of the finest breed in his stables. He rarely visited, except when requested to do so by artists, in whose works he always found something to praise," &c.

There are few greater or more illustrious names in painting than that of Reynolds,—none so great in the English school. In drawing out the most exquisite *graces* from nature, without ever deviating into affectation like Parmegiano, or deserting truth like Baroccio, we conceive that he was never excelled by any one at any period. As a portrait painter in some points he was inferior to Vandyck, in others he far excelled him. They may be compared together with advantage in the collections at Knowle and Petworth. In one of the rooms at the latter place there is a portrait (a three-quarters length) of a lady, by Sir Joshua, which in beauty, grace, elegance of features, and attitude and expression, is so perfect, that it becomes painful to leave it. We do not recollect that her name was told us,

> But here she lives immortal, though unknown,
> A new creation, bright as Nature's own.

It is therefore but justice to the fame of the master and the taste of the critic to blend together a few extracts from the different passages in which the latter has remarked on the works and excellence of this great man, whose name will probably ever continue to stand at the head of the honourable catalogue of British art.

Vol. i. p. 168. "Had Reynolds been earlier and better educated, his *historical* works would have been equal to his portraits, because he would have been induced, from confidence in his hand, to make such attempts at an earlier period of his practice, and not have delayed it, as he did, to the latter end of his life, when he was too much habituated to the individualities of portrait to be able to idealize with power.* There is no knowing how much the art has lost by the state of English art

* True! there is no *idealization* in the Ugolino; a London pavior supplied the father's head, and a pupil the son's; and the whole scene is Anglicised, as all Sir

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when he first appeared.* Had he been severely disciplined, and his mind thoroughly versed in the construction of the species he represented,—had he mastered the figure as a preparatory basis,—with his beautiful mind, his exquisite feeling for colour and nature, his relish for surface, there is no saying to what a degree of excellence he would have carried the art; but this want fettered his hand through life, and withered his efforts in High Art whenever he attempted it. * * * In practice his mind was totally without basis and ballast; he was consequently at the mercy of every freak, every whim, and every dream, of others less gifted than himself: and there is hardly an idle wish, a foolish whim, an indigestible fancy, or absurd weakness, that young men mistake for symptoms of genius, that cannot find their prototype in the practice of Reynolds."

P. 178. "Considering the way in which he was brought up, it is extraordinary he knew what he did; and nothing says more for the nobleness of his real nature, than the condemnation, throughout all his discourses, of his own practice, and the perpetual urging of the rising youth into a higher path; though his not doing so himself makes one attribute it to policy rather than to feeling. So utterly unskilled was he in drawing, that Fuseli called on him once and found him making circles all over the body of a female on his canvass, before he could place the bosom rightly," &c.

Vol. ii. p. 150. "Though Reynolds nobly held up *high* art as *alone* worthy of pursuit, yet I have stories of him from his friends which show he did not press high art if he saw it was unpopular in high quarters. He was an extremely politic and well-bred man, and was never off his guard as to what would interfere with his personal interest. A friend of mine, the late Sir W. Beechey, was with him once, when a lady of the highest rank was announced. Sir Joshua had painted her, and went to her into his gallery, with his palette in his hand, without delay. Sir Joshua had painted her, and she thought not successfully. She assailed him at once with the bewitching raillery and sarcasm of a woman of fashion; and Sir Joshua, who had, from a cold caught in the Vatican, become rather deaf, affected not to understand her; in fact Reynolds made this deafness a very great convenience, for he never heard anything he did not like to hear. 'My portrait is not at all like, Sir Joshua!' said this beauty. Reynolds, bowing to the earth, replied, with his hand to his ear, 'I am delighted your Grace is pleased with it.' 'Pleased! I am really not at all pleased!' said she. 'I am quite delighted,' bowed Reynolds. 'Good God!' said she to my friend, 'Do make this man understand I do not like it!' Beechey shrunk from the task, when in came an artist she knew, and she instantly entreated him to get Sir Joshua out of his error. Up went this impudent miniature-painter, and, roaring into Sir Joshua's ear, said, 'Her Grace does—not—think—her—portrait—like—Sir Joshua!' 'Not think it like!' replied Reynolds, 'Not like?' then bowing, said in the mildest voice, as if he heard for the first time, 'Then we 'll make it like—we 'll make it like.'† This is an epitome of his whole life, in fashion. Sir

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Joshua's are, even his Nativities and Holy Families. Mr. Twining mentions, in his notes on Aristotle's Poetics, his being acquainted with a person who could not bear the effect of the impression of the Ugolino on his nervous system: and that this was not peculiar we had once the opportunity of proving. An elderly lady was on a visit at our house, and she slept in a chamber where the mezzotint engraving of the Ugolino now hangs: when she left, we found the print carefully covered over with a sheet of brown paper, and she afterwards declared she could not have slept without thus concealing it from her view,—so painful was the impression produced.—Rev.

* "Such was the state of art between Kneller and Hogarth, that the portrait painters used to send their whole-lengths to Bath by the waggon, to have the figure drawn by a Dutchman, and then sent back again! This I had from Prince Hoare, on the authority of his father, who was a painter settled at Bath, and when the Dutchman died, Hogarth caricatured the painters going to his funeral."—ii. 160.—Rev.

† "Wilkie's principle was *submission*; mine was *resistance*. Wilkie got into the palace of his sovereign, and I got into his prison. Wilkie's principle was the principle of Sir Joshua. In Sir Joshua's early life he painted Lord Barrington's brother, who had a disease in his neck, and held his head on one side. Sir Joshua, though a most delicate flatterer of deformity, like Apelles, kept his head a little on one side. Lord Barrington came and said, 'What have you done, Sir?—You have made my brother look as if he had been hanged.' Reynolds, a young man, explained the reason. His lordship shook his cane over Reynolds's head, and thundered out, 'Do you dare to contradict me?' Insulted, Sir Joshua consulted Burke and Johnson, who both said, '*Bear it*; if you challenge him you will offend the whole aristocracy, on whom you depend.' Reynolds did bear it; so would Wilkie have done; but I would not."—ii. 63.

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George Beaumont was Sir Joshua's intimate friend, and he had great traces of Sir Joshua. I used to see him every day whilst painting 'Jerusalem;' he has sat behind me for hours during my painting, and it required all one's philosophy to resist his propositions; for up he would get in the middle of a head or piece of drapery, and say, 'Had you not better try this?' and out of his pocket he would take a piece of gum quackery, and he thought saying 'Sir Joshua was fond of it' made it infallible, when that was the very reason it ought not to have been tried. Then Sir George would propose white of egg—then this gum—then that gum—in fact he gave one a complete idea of Sir Joshua's habits. Once he told me Sir Joshua put a portrait of a young lady to dry by the fire; some soot fell down and covered all her neck. Sir George thought all was lost. Sir Joshua snatched up the picture, and, saying it would make a capital half-tint, rubbed the whole into the half-tint of the neck, and made a beautiful colour," &c.*

While discoursing on the manner of supporting a figure by means of light and shadow in the background, Mr. Haydon says,—

"It was this which Sir Joshua so admirably understood, because he studied the great works of Raffaelle, and took up portrait, as Burke said, as if he had descended from a higher department. Reynolds's portraits are all 'historical pictures' in composition: all his smaller parts support and carry off his larger qualities. Rubens's portraits are equally excellent; Titian's, superb as they are in character, look too often like single figures inlaid on a background, and Raffaelle's have often too much the air of being the portraits of a historical painter. *Reynolds* appears to have hit the exact point, neither composed of too many parts nor too little, and, as models of the degree of composition to be admitted into portrait, are, in my opinion, finer examples than either the portraits of Titian, Rubens, Raffaelle, Sebastian del Piombo, or Vandyck."

In our opinion this is judicious and candid criticism, free from prejudice, and proceeding from an enlightened view of the art. His closing remark on the same great artist is as follows:—

"In the dignity of portrait no heads exceed Reynolds's, though Titian's and Vandyck's are more delicate in execution. He was a great man, but certainly a light thinker; and yet, considering his incessant practice in individual resemblance, it is extraordinary he did write as he did. He first brought the principles of art into something like consistency, and, though greatly indebted to Coypel, he first rescued it from the trash of De Piles, the commonplace receipts of Lionardo, great man as he was, and all the old bewildered theorists; and in his immortal notes on Du Fresnoy he has settled on a basis never to be shaken the leading rules of effect, light, shadow, and colour. Here he was truly great. It was only where his previous education and previous habits had not been deep enough, that he wandered in his theory of beauty and form, which nothing but dissection of the brute and man can ever illustrate clearly. His eye for colour was so exquisite, that I do not think there is a single instance in all his works of a heated tint which is called *fory*. This cannot be said of Rubens, or Rembrandt, and I believe in my conscience it can only be said of Reynolds and Titian," &c.

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"Fuseli, Flaxman, and Stothard were the three legitimate designers of the British school, and yet not one of them was per-

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* Walking the other day through the galleries at Hampton Court, we met unexpectedly with a curious and striking instance of a most decided plagiarism by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from a picture by Tintoretto. There is a picture by the latter representing three cardinals in front to the right. In the centre, a little behind, is an ideal figure of a female, representing the Holy Catholic Faith, driving with a sword two other forms, representing Heresy, into the abyss below. This design has been taken *verbatim* by Sir Joshua for his picture of Beattie. Beattie is in the very place and in the attitude of the chief cardinal. The figure of the Catholic Religion in the one picture is transferred without variation into that of Truth in the other; and the hideous visages of Heresy, &c. are made to represent those of Infidelity and Scepticism. Sir Joshua's picture is really a simple transcript or copy of the original, which was so well adapted for his purpose as to save him the trouble of invention altogether: but it is remarkable that the imitation, almost identity, has never, so far as we know, been pointed out before.—Rev.

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fect master of the figure. Flaxman's designs from the Iliad, Odyssey, and Greek tragedians are his finest works; but when first they appeared, the Continent asserted (as no Briton has any imagination) they were invented by an Italian! It is extremely hard to say, whether some are sublime or ridiculous, but there are groups of Houris, Nymphs, and Nereiades very sweet and vase-like. As a designer, his works place him as much before Canova, as Canova's power of cutting marble placed Flaxman below him. Since Praxiteles, no man changed marble into flesh like Canova; no man, perhaps, ever worked up a single figure as a bit of fleshy execution equal to this distinguished man. Though Flaxman, in his lectures, talks pompously of muscles and construction, he knew in reality not deeply of either, as his anatomical designs prove; his lectures, on the whole, though containing many useful hints, are shallow, and display clear evidence of no very high intellectual power. It is not surprising that Johnson should estimate a sculptor's power of deduction very lightly, when *Nollekens* was his friend; and surely these lectures of Flaxman, with conclusions so feebly made, tend rather to confirm than refute Johnson's prejudice. The value of Fuseli's and Opie's lectures, in comparing them to Flaxman's and Barry's, is extraordinary, and the superiority of Reynolds's to all more extraordinary still. *Stothard*, as a composer, was sometimes beautiful, but he could not paint any more than Fuseli, and knew less of the figure than Flaxman; he could not tell a story by expression, yet there was an angelic sweetness in every thing he did. He seemed to have dreamed of an angel's face in early life, and passed the remainder of his days in trying to combine, in every figure he touched, something of its loveliness. Peace to Stothard's mild and tender spirit! It was impossible to be in Stothard's company a moment, without feeling he possessed the mind of some ethereal being that was out of place on this dim spot which men call earth. Never were four men so essentially different as West, Fuseli, Flaxman, and Stothard. *Fuseli* was undoubtedly the mind of the largest range;—*West* was an eminent *macchinista* of the second rank;—Flaxman and Stothard were purer designers than either. Barry and Reynolds were before my time, but Johnson said, in Barry's Adelphi 'there was a grasp of mind you found no where else;' which was true. Though Fuseli had more imagination and conception than Reynolds,—though West put things together quicker than either—though Flaxman and Stothard did what Reynolds could not do, and Hogarth invented a style never thought of before in the world, yet as a great and practical artist, in which all the others were greatly defective, producing occasional fancy pictures of great beauty, and occasional desperate struggles in high art, with great faults, Reynolds is unquestionably the greatest artist of the British school, and the greatest artist in Europe since Rembrandt and Velasquez. It is impossible for any man in any style to look at a portrait of Sir Joshua without benefit, instruction, and delight. His broad masculine touch, his glorious gemmy surface, his rich tones, his graceful turn of the head, will be ever a source of instruction to the great artist, let him practise in what style he may. It was a most interesting speculation to analyse one's feelings, as I have done, after visiting these men in one day. I always left *Fuseli* delighted by his wit, his sarcasm, his knowledge; and often annoyed by his indelicacy, his scepticism, and his malice. In *West*, one saw a man of sound sense struggling through the imperfections of education. *Stothard* always impressed you as if he was trying to forget the evils of earth; and *Flaxman* pompously insinuated he hoped he was on the road to heaven! But what I carried from Fuseli made deeper impressions, and was found in the end more beneficial. These are names which will always do honour to British art, though I question if either can be held up so confidently as an example to the student, even with all his defects, as Sir Joshua Reynolds. Reynolds, Hogarth, Wilkie, and Wilson, the student may safely study, and Gainsborough too. These men built their means of conveying their thoughts on the sound practical principles of the Flemish and the Italians. When one reflects that so great a man as Apelles discovered, after perpetual experiments, ivory-black, and Vandyck so often used a brown that it is named after him; when one considers the extreme nicety of feeling, of organ, and of eye, to keep one's tints pure; of the jealous care of Rubens, of Titian, and Vandyck, and then think of Fuseli's abomination of a palette, of his self-conceit in undervaluing its importance, of his sweeping filthy oil with his left hand round it, and sweeping off a bit of every tint upon it—when one saw him plaster up a woman's shoulder, and say, 'Be Gode, that's very like Correggio!' one did not know if to cry or laugh."*

* "Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, and Chantrey, were always predicting what grand things they would do as soon as they were above the necessities of life; as soon

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"Fuseli, almost ignorant of all the simple elements of design, plunged at once to the highest efforts, and his deficiency of elementary knowledge harassed him, as he richly deserved, the whole of his life. With a fancy bordering on frenzy, the becoming again a little child (as our Saviour beautifully says) when arrived at man's estate, was an effort of philosophy and a mortification of pride, a humility of spirit and an acknowledgment of error, I regret to say, Fuseli had not common sense enough to reverence as became him; he found Nature did not come up to the uncontrollable fancy of his own outrageous dreams, and he concluded at once Nature was tame, and unworthy the admiration of a great genius; at the very outset he got into the wrong road, and through the whole of his life he obstinately maintained it was the right one; but every now and then his conscience gave indisputable evidence it was not easy, and that it was his pride, and not his conviction, which induced him to defend his error. * * * * Fuseli's idea of a standard form was Greek and Phidian, but not being founded on a thorough knowledge of the component parts of man as a machine or a natural object, and being nothing but an idea from a superficial survey, vague and settled on no one principle of life, his representation of that idea ended in extravagance and falsehood. * * * * In moments of caprice or temporary irritability, he would defend his style of art, and say it was *above* Nature;* but if you took advantage of moments of confidential placidity of temper, he acknowledged his defects. * * * * I have heard him with great candour express great regret, at the sight of dissecting drawings, that he had not deeply pursued the same course; for he had too great an elevation of soul, and too great a love for his art, to defend even his own ignorance when he was honestly convinced of it. The people of England have been blamed for not relishing Fuseli's works: this is unjust; Fuseli, when he first appeared, astonished and attracted, but every year finding his works nothing but modifications of the first they had seen, of course they felt weary of such talented violations of nature. His original conception of the *Night Mare* spread his name over the earth: *he*, the inventor, was paid 30*l.* whilst the engraver of it cleared 600*l.*! by the print. So far from blaming the English people for their apathy to Fuseli in his latter days, so extravagant had he become, it was to their honour and credit, they had taste to perceive he deserved it. * * * * Fuseli, the whole of his life, was the butt of the press: all the critics saw his violence, but all the critics did not, or would not, see the poetry of his ideas, the beauty of his compositions,—encumbered, I acknowledge, by extravagance or deformity. His beauties were often wilfully neglected to raise a laugh at his expense. Amongst all classes, he was considered the painter of horrors, whereas his genius was essentially one of *terror*, a very different sentiment. * * * * In all Fuseli's conceptions, he never missed the most striking moment of time,—the great moment of interest in the subject. Though often obscure in his subjects, and the works he selected them from, such as those from the *Niebelungen*, of course imperfectly known in England, yet there was always the leading moment of interest, that roused a curiosity to know what those savage iron-mailed monsters of lust, revenge, and blood, were about, which disturbed and excited one. Fuseli be-

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as snow ceased to fall and water to be frozen. . . . . To this millennium of quiet they are always looking At last it is the very time — to-morrow they'll begin. In comes another sitter—then come the guineas—then the dining out—then the bewitching flattery of some darling he has just painted successfully, and very like about the eyes. In the mean time some youth, whom God has gifted, in poverty and struggle, spends his money, meant for food, to get clay for a model—conceives a grand figure—sets to work, without waiting for the three per cents., and you find in an obscure, cheerless, wretched room a gigantic figure of *Milo*, towering to the ceiling, as fine a combination of High Art and true Nature as has ever appeared since the Greeks," &c.—i. 195.—(*The designer of Milo was Mr. Lough.*—Rev.)

* "Fuseli never did, or never could, resist a witty flash, let who would be before him, and as many people were of repute and station in situation and the world, he engendered enemies in every position. If he were being beaten in argument he cut it short by a rudeness which stopped conversation altogether. Once an editor had or was having the best of an argument about Milton, when Fuseli thundered out, 'The fact is, *all editors are scoundrels.*'

"Sir Humphry Davy was decidedly beating Fuseli in argument, at Johnson's table, when Fuseli archly said, 'What is the use of chemistry?'—'Why,' replied Davy, 'more to me than *nature* is to you, Mr. Fuseli.' He never spoke another word."—ii. 29.—Rev.

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longed to that class as a genius which considered art and its instruments of so elevated and abstracted a nature, in thought, expression, and form, as to be degraded by any essential detail of life or common humanity. * * * * Had Phidias or Raffaelle been his instructors in early life, correct habits of thinking, general habits, of eternal reference to life, would have so curbed and reined in his frenzied fancies, that, in my opinion, he would have established a school combining idea and truth, such as need not have feared comparison with any other. * * * * Had he been trained as all the greatest men were trained, in art, he would not have found Nature, as he used to say, *put him out.* * * * * When Canova was in England, in 1815, I asked him, after he had visited Fuseli, what he thought of him? With the discrimination of a great genius, which he undoubtedly was, he made this exquisite hit,—Ve ne sono in arte, due cose, il fuoco e la fiamma; Raffaello ebbe il fuoco,—Fuzeli la fiamma solamente. Immortally said! a lesson to us all. * * * * The Elgin marbles shook him deeply, and first gave him a dawning he was wrong; he was never entirely easy after; he tried to sophisticate, but it never succeeded, and he was blinded by foolish flatterers—the bane of distinguished men. His feeling was indisputably Phidian; but he had mistaken the way to render such a feeling useful to the world. *Reynolds* alluded to him when he talked of artists, thinking it was degradation in acknowledging *Nature put them out.* I have heard him repeatedly say it, after trying to use a model, as if Nature must be wrong and Fuseli right, because she was not like his imitations of her! * * * * Yet I should regret, if it be supposed I am insensible to his finest conceptions. His Uriel and Satan—Uriel on a Cloud watching with Suspicion Satan, who had deceived him, as,

> He throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,
> Nor staid till on Niphates top he lights—

is sublime, and never was surpassed by anything produced by Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, or Julio Romano, in their highest poetry of mind. * * * * Again, "His Satan starting up in his own fiery likeness was sublime. His power of conversation was very great, and very delightful, but he had no vigour of argument; a very entertaining collection might be made of his sayings. In all schools of drawing chalk is rubbed out by bread. One night a student, gifted with more self-conceit than genius, handed his chalk drawing to Fuseli, with an affected humility, by asking him if he thought it wanted any *bread*. Fuseli, perceiving he wanted to be praised, thundered out, Yeas! gate a loaffe and youse it all."*

"West was a shrewd, sagacious, well-informed, but ill-educated man; mild, communicative, and affectionate. His most celebrated works are *Wolfe* and *La Hogue*, in which he destroyed for ever the absurd prejudice that modern subjects are incapable of being painted on great principles; as if the lines of composition could not be illustrated by coats and waistcoats as well as by togas or tunics. In

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* "The excuses of idleness are endless. . . . I have known some who never began to invent or to paint till they had discovered a *fine light*. They went to Italy, still the light there was not the very thing. I met one of these very ingenious friends after some years in Bond Street, 'Well, Haydon, I have got a light at last!' Would you believe, he went to Italy again, and he died in Italy without ever beginning. I knew another who was for twenty-five years in pursuit of a *fine blue*. Dozens lose their lives in preparing a ground."—i. 196. * * * * "Fuseli used to say, Nature put him out! of course, not having proved his allegiance by constant adoration, he forgot that Nature had no particular pleasure in dislocating her limbs, or putting herself into positions which seemed blown so by the explosion of a powder magazine."—i. 208. * * * * "A Devonshire artist (Gandy) told Reynolds that the surface *(impasta)* of his picture should look like fine old cheese. This was an admirable simile, and Reynolds often nearly lost himself in endeavouring to get it; and to such excess did he use his materials that once, when he placed a lady's portrait by the fire to dry, *her face slipped very deliberately down on her shoulders.*"—i. 271. * * * * "When the Academy closed, Wilkie came up to me, and in the broadest Scotch said, 'Whar d'ye stay?' and invited me to breakfast. I went to No. 8, Norton Street, knocked at his ground-room door, and a voice said, 'Come in.' In I walked; and to my utter astonishment, instead of a breakfast, there sate Sir David, *in puris naturalibus drawing himself before the glass.* 'Good heavens!' said I, 'where am I to breakfast?' Without the slightest apology for this position, he replied with the greatest simplicity, 'It's copital practice, let me tell you: jist tak a walk.' I took my leave, and walked till he was ready."—ii. 52.—Rev.

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these immortal works he has added to the art of the world. Of his larger and scriptural works I am *not* an admirer. He had no feeling for expression or colour: his drawing was meagre and his forms without elevation. The absurdity of placing him next in rank to the Caracci, with such geniuses as Rubens, Rembrandt, Velasquez, and Murillo intervening, not to mention Dominichino, Guido, and Caravaggio, is too absurd to refute. Posterity must rank him as one of the *macchinisti*; and surely not so high as Luca Giordano, Pietro da Cortona, or Lanfranco. I question if the French would place him before Le Sueur or Le Brun, and surely we will not place *Poussin* after him. When Canova was here, after discussing his merits, I said, 'At least he composes well:'—to which he replied, 'Il ne compose pas—il met des figures en groupes:' this was an exquisite distinction. To West's immortal honour he felt at once the Elgin Marbles (a passport to immortality), and would hear of nothing that tended to negative their inherent divinity," &c.

"There never were two men so totally opposite in art as our *Reynolds* and *Lawrence*, and great instruction may certainly be attained by a comparison. *Lawrence* got his expression and likeness by an intense perception of the individual parts, and keen perception of the best look of a sitter,—and I believe no man ever exceeded him in catching the best expression.* *Reynolds* by a masculine comprehension of the masses. Reynolds's men had all the air of rank without being dandies, Lawrence's were all dandies without being men of rank. Such were the gentleness, the sweetness, the chastity, the beauty, and bewitching modesty of Reynolds's women, that you would have feared even to have approached without apprehension; while you feel quite sure you might compliment the women of Lawrence to any excess without much fear of offending. Lawrence drew better than Reynolds, but Reynolds was never guilty of many ignorances of composition and design that Lawrence was guilty of every day. In invention there is no comparison. Reynolds was a genius, and so he was in colour: whereas Lawrence had no eye, and I remember but one head of exquisite colour that might bear comparison with Reynolds—a head of Lord Bathurst; Gonsalvi, and the Emperor of Austria, *perhaps*, may be added. In composition, Lawrence was a child, and Reynolds a great master. Reynolds, from his knowledge of perspective, always planted his men on their feet; while all Lawrence's nobility stand upon their tiptoes, and will do so whilst the canvass lasts. Reynolds appeared, as Burke said, to descend to portrait from a higher style, while portrait and portrait only seemed to be the extent of Lawrence's understanding. Reynolds was the philosopher of art, Lawrence the gentleman, with a tendency to dandyism.† Lawrence's great power was seeing, transferring, and iden-

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* There was a portrait this year (1846), of the late Lord Liverpool by Sir Thomas Lawrence, painted as it appears to us in a very flashy manner; and to which the painter had attempted to give additional force, by a preternatural expression of animation and sternness in the eyes, almost amounting to fury. This produced the most unpleasing effect conceivable; for in the first place, it was not the least in harmony with the placid position of the body, and composure of the limbs; and secondly, it was opposed to a sound canon of art, that the expression of a countenance in a picture, unless particular circumstances require a deviation from it, should be the quiet tranquil repose of general life, exempt from the influence of any strong particular passion. Vandyck's Lord Strafford is the *sternest featured portrait* that we know.—Rev.

† "The three poisons of art are:—crayon painting, coach painting, and I must add, though of late years it has been carrried to great excellence, water-colours. Lawrence began as a crayon painter, and he never got rid to the day of his death of a certain *chalky* look in his flesh. Water-colour tinting destroys all relish for *impasta* and surface; and when the most eminent water-colour painter handles oil, he always retains a certain gaudy colour, which never leaves him,—witness *Turner*, great genius as he is; while in the painting of *Martin*, there is a certain glossy varnished look that announces the former painter of glass or coach."—p. 324. To these three we might, perhaps, add a fourth—the mere ambition of displaying the power of *overcoming difficulties*, without enlarging the power or increasing the effect of art. In the gallery at Petworth is a portrait by Mr. Turner, called Jessica, a young female looking out of a window. It goes by the name, so the housekeeper told us, of the "Lady in the Mustard Pot," the background being composed of a bright yellow. But it is, in fact, a wonderful display of power in the painter, in bringing into relief the figure from such a ground; and who besides him would have ventured it? We looked at it with astonishment at Mr. Turner's pictorial powers, but also considering it to be a misplaced

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tifying the happiest expression of a sitter; and no man can bear testimony to this power more than myself. I had several under my own eye of the nobility he had painted; for the first half hour I saw no resemblance; at last, some lucky remark lighted up their features, and in these few moments I witnessed Lawrence's choice. Before Lawrence went to Italy, which sobered his meretriciousness, Fuseli used to say, and truly, that his pictures in effect were sweepings of a tinshop; but through all his works there reigns a sense of beauty, which if it had been tempered and corrected by a reverence for the great names in the art, instead of being pampered by medals with other young gentlemen and ladies in early life, would have corrected his taste; though Sir George Beaumont feared his eye was defective, and Reynolds predicted his style would attract the ignorant, and ruin the art; —he has not ruined it, but he did it serious harm. There is an interesting anecdote of the two men so completely illustrative of each that I will relate it. At a nobleman's house there exists an exquisite picture by an old master. Reynolds when there always had it taken down, and, with due humility, dwelt on it for hours. *Lawrence* subsequently used to visit the same house. The nobleman, astonished at Lawrence's apathy, offered to have it taken down, which Lawrence declined, and retired to billiards.* At West's death there was no historical painter in the Academy to succeed him; had there been, the art would now be on a very different footing: and I have no doubt a vote of money would have long since passed, but Lawrence came in with his delusive and fascinating appeal to human vanity, and, though he turned the tide for several years, he only staggered the art, for it has taken root in the right way amongst the people; and though apparently sinking and fading, be assured it is but to revive and rekindle on a basis which will insure success."

THE NUNNERY OF MERKYATE CELL.

(*With a Plate.*)

MARKET STREET is a way-side village of the old Watling Street, between St. Alban's and Dunstable, and formerly subsisted chiefly upon the traffic created by the passing traveller. It stands within the three parishes of Caddington, Flamstead, and Studham, and the first and last of those parishes are each divided between the two counties of Bedford and Hertford. So irregular is the boundary line, that it has been a matter of dispute among the writers of our topographical and monastic history in which county the Cell, or Nunnery, which gave importance to the village, was actually situated. The preponderance of opinion, however, appears to be in favour of Hertfordshire. Messrs. Lysons, though they have noticed the Nunnery in their Magna Britannia for Bedfordshire, say that it was "on the Hertfordshire side of the parish," and Mr. Clutterbuck has described it in his his History of that county.

The foundation of the cell of Markate is ascribed to Roger, a priest and monk of St. Alban's, whose legendary biography is detailed by Matthew Paris in his history of the abbats of that house. He was first led to the spot by three angels, who, clothed in snowy robes and stoles, each bearing in their hands a cross, and above the cross a candle burning with more than the splendour of wax, met him at Windsor when returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and, conducting him to the aforesaid spot, declared that he was there to remain in the service of God. Here, says the historian, he suffered many hardships, and endured such temptations as Matthew thinks were never surpassed. No one was ever

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effort of genius. No other painter could have done the same; but that is surely no test of excellence—only of power.—Rev.

* A similar story was told us by the late Lord Redesdale of a modern painter, now dead, who was staying a few days at his house in Worcestershire, where are a few pictures by the old masters of excellence, and which never appeared to excite his curiosity in the least, or even called forth a remark, in fact he never appeared to look at them at all. In such cases as these painting deserves hardly a higher name than that of a trade.—Rev.

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more severe on his own flesh, no one more compassionate to the afflictions of others. He was distinguished by the spirit of prophecy, and was esteemed most excellent in contemplation. With such intentness was he wont to pray, that when the devil once appeared visibly in flames, and even set fire to the cowl upon his back, he would not be deterred from his devout purpose, nor cut short his prayer.

To the teaching of this Roger adhered the blessed Christina, a virgin born at Huntingdon, who, for the love of chastity, had relinquished ample possessions and a paternal roof abounding in riches. But still Roger consented not to look upon the face of the virgin, although she remained a recluse with him for four years and more. On the contrary, he ingeniously contrived to bury her alive. There was a house adjoining his oratory, and which in its conjunction formed an angle just sufficient to hold a single table. In this prison Roger lodged the rejoicing Christina, and placed for a door a block of wood larger than the prisoner could move. Here the confined handmaid of Christ sat upon the hard and cold stones, until the death of Roger, which (as aforesaid) was for four years and more, concealing five hermits, who all lived together with Roger. Her bodily sufferings are next described with a minuteness that is almost disgusting; also her patience, and the teaching of Roger the friend of God. At length she was favoured with a vision of the Lord Jesus Christ, beautiful in form beyond the sons of men, and bearing a golden cross, telling her it was necessary that all should bear this cross who wished to go to Jerusalem. The which vision when she had related to Roger, he began to weep for joy, saying, in the vulgar tongue, "Rejoice with me, *myn gode Sonendayes doghter* (that is, my good daughter of the Lord's day), for your tribulation is shortly to cease." And it happened even as the man of God had spoken; for he made her his heir in the cell, and she, advised by a vision, and comforted by the blessed Mary, knew that it was necessary for her to take up her abode in his habitation.

Other wonders which ensued are too long for detail in this place, but they are extracted (in the original Latin) in Dugdale's Monasticon. Hearing that Thurstan, Archbishop of York was at the neighbouring town of Redbourn, Roger requested his neighbour Godescall of Caddington and his wife to take Christina to that prelate, who was a great favourer of ascetics, and encouraged the lady in her purpose. This, however, had no further result; but, shortly after the hermit's death, Geoffrey de Gorham, the abbat of St. Alban's, was induced by his opinion of the sanctity of Christiana, and the sympathetic visions with which each were favoured, to build the nunnery from its foundations. A few years after, when a serious fire had occurred, he repeated this pious labour.

The foundation charter was granted in 1145 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It gave the site of the monastery of the Holy Trinity in Caddington, as it was then marked out by ditches, and a wood between the ditches at Watlinghestrete, three furlongs and thirty perches in length, to Christina and her canonical successors, they paying yearly three shillings to the chapter of St. Paul's. This charter was laid upon the altar of the church by Ralph the dean, Theodoric a canon, and Nicholas a clerk, on the part of the chapter, at the time of its consecration by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln. On this occasion there were also present Patrick Bishop of Limerick, Alcelin dean of Lincoln, the archdeacons of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, the abbat, prior, and many monks of St. Alban's, and many other canons, clerks, and laity.

Into the history of the possessions of the nunnery we here cannot enter for want of space; what is known respecting them, and a list of the prioresses, will be found in the New Monasticon,* vol. iii. p. 368. In the

* In p. 369 the editors of the New Monasticon quote a note from Newcome's History of St. Alban's, in which that author notices an assault by fifty robbers, about the year 1269, on "the cell at Merkgate Street, called St. Giles de Bosco;" but the editors in the previous page had said that the nunnery of St. Giles de Bosco was another foundation. See Woodchurch Priory, in Clutterbuck, i. 361, and Flamstead nunnery (the same) in New

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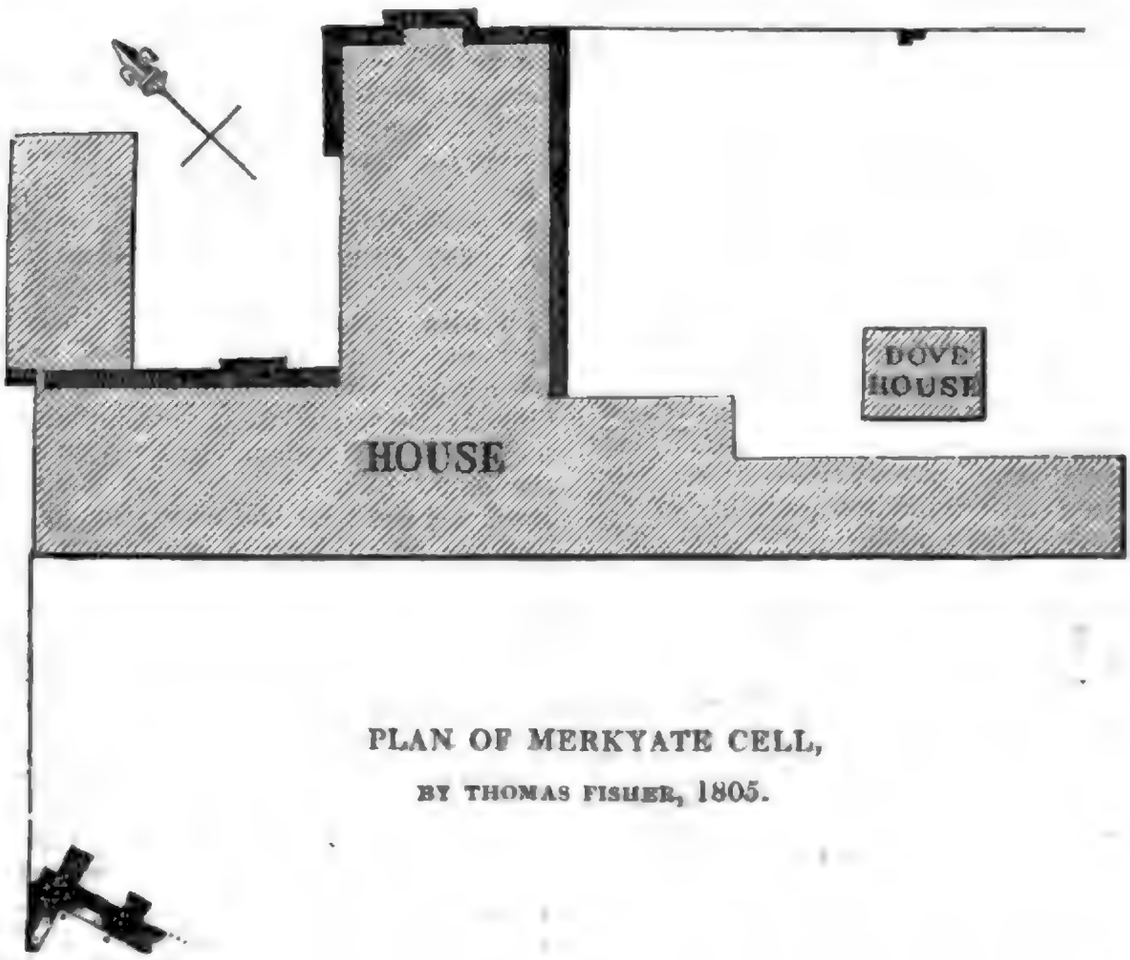
28 Hen. VIII. its revenue amounted to 155*l.* 5*s.* 10¾*d.*

After the Dissolution it appears that the house of Merkyate was first possessed by Humphrey Bourchier, a son of Lord Berners. So says Leland in his Itinerary: "Mergate was a nunnery of late tyme. It stondith on an hil in a faire woode hard by Watheling streate; on the est side of it Humfray Boucher, base sunne to the late lorde Berners, did much coste in translating of the priorie into a maner-place; but he left it nothing endid." This must have been before 1536 (28 Hen. VIII.) on the 7th Sept. in which year, "The scite and demeanes of the late priory of Markeyate in the countie of Bedford," were purchased of the king by George Ferrers gentleman, by a negociation of which the particulars are given in the Monasticon. It continued in that family until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it became the property of Thomas Coppin esquire, who, by his will in 1662, founded a school in Market Street. His grandson John, in 1734, erected a chapel near the cell, which was repaired and enlarged by Joseph Howell, esq. then owner of the cell, early in the present century.

This gentleman, who purchased from the Coppins, is described by Mr. Clutterbuck in 1815 as "the present owner. The mansion-house (he adds) disencumbered from large gloomy yews and a blockading terrace, now forms an interesting object from the public road. Under the terrace were discovered some remains of the original cell, which have been preserved by the drawings of Mr. Fisher."



PLAN OF MERKYATE CELL,

BY THOMAS FISHER, 1805.

Ruins of the Church, discovered 1805.

It is from Mr. Fisher's drawings, made in 1805, which are now before us, that we are enabled to give the following account of what was then discovered. They consist of

1. A general view of the house and chapel.
2. A view of the chapel.
3. A south view of the house from the dove-house court.

Monasticon, iv. 299. Leland has made a mistake respecting this nunnery, calling it St. Leonard's instead of St. Giles's.

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4. A south view of the house, from the inner court, which is that engraved in the accompanying Plate.

5. A view of the foundations of the church of the nunnery, opened in 1805 on the lawn immediately before the house. These evidently belonged to the extreme east end, or chancel.

6 and 7. Sketches of part of a coffin-lid, the fragment of a sepulchral inscription

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and other architectural fragments, together with a ground-plan, which is given in the preceding page.

The foundations which were opened disclosed several bases of pilasters, some of them flanking windows, and decidedly of the early-English period. The sculptured fragments found were also of the same style.

The ground-floor of the house had windows of Perpendicular pointed architecture, and probably of Humphrey Bourchier's building immediately after the Dissolution, as mentioned by Leland. The three upper stories were more probably of the age of Charles I. They presented five gables towards the rear of the building, and from an old drawing in the house it appears there were formerly gables on all sides, and a turret crowned with a cupola at each corner of the building.

Towards the high-road, on the west, the mansion had received a still more recent front of only two stories, having long sash windows, probably of the time of the Coppins. J. G. N.

Mr. Urban, *London, Oct.* 8.

I SEND you herewith an account of George the Third's first visit to Eton, in 1762, copied from an original letter in my possession.* It was addressed to Richard Neville Neville, Esq., of Billingbear, in Berkshire, at that time secretary to the embassy at Paris, by his kinsman Dr. Thomas Dampier, then lower master of the school, and afterwards dean of Durham, and father to the bishop and the judge of the same name.

Many of our older Etonians still alive must recollect with sentiments of pride and gratitude the unceasing acts of kindness and condescension by which the venerable Monarch endeared himself, during a long series of years, to every person connected with the college, and the interest which he took in the welfare and prosperity of the school.

Fortunately for the rising generation, the same attachment towards *Alma Mater Etona* has become hereditary in the August Successors of George III. I will only add, "Esto Perpetua."

Yours, &c. Etonensis.

Eton, Oct. 3d, 1762.

I pray you to rejoice with your old mother Eton, who, on ye 25th of last month, was honoured, more than ever any foundation was before, by crowned heads. The King and Queen condescended to make the school and college a visit for three hours.

They first came into ye upper school, where they were addressed by the captain, in an English speech, about 5 minutes long, ye boys, assistants, and masters ranged on each side. From thence they went into ye long chamber, and during that time the boys were conveyed expeditiously and silently into their seats in chapel, where their Majesties went next. Upon their entrance ye organ, with a band of musick (borrowed of the Col^l^. of the Guard) entertained them; but nothing delighted them so much as the sight of the boys, which ye King told us was the finest sight he had ever seen, and with so great decency and order as could be owing only to the care and management of ye two masters. The pædagogues, you may be sure, bowed most thankfully for this gracious approbation. From the chapel they went to see ye drawings, where they staid a great while. The King talked much upon various subjects, which ye drawings, as they were presented to him, suggested; and, indeed, he talked amazing well upon all,—in my opinion *ante annos*. About the last half hour he came across ye room, and discoursed with Doctor Barnard and me upon our school and education in general. He often repeated his preference of a public education, and that at Eton particularly. It would take up too much of your time to recount the many very sensible observations he made. Upon ye whole, it was

* On referring to the volume of our Magazine for the year 1762, we find an account of this Royal Visit to Eton, comprising most of the circumstances mentioned in the present document.—*Edit.*

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impossible for any one (even of an inferior rank), to show more affability, benevolence, and chearfulness. His chaise was ordered to ye cloister-gate, but when he saw ye boys ranged in ye school-yard to receive him, he bid his chaise go under ye school, being desirous, as he said, to see all he could of the boys, and walked all along amongst them. The boys (who had hitherto kept their fire) on a sudden burst out into a loud "*Vivant Rex et Regina.*" The King laughed much at their eagerness, and the waving of ye hats. Their Majesties left an handsome present for the foundation-boys, and we hear from London that they were highly pleased, and talk without end of ye satisfaction they had in ye visit, far beyond (they say) all the pomp and show of ye installation,* tho' very magnificent.

Thus have I detained your precious moments with a long Eton Gazette Extraordinary; but how could I help it? I am, dear Mr. Neville,

Yours most affectionately,

T. DAMPIER.

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS,

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.

MR. URBAN, *Worcester College, Oxford, Sept.* 22.

Among the papers of my father, the translator of Dante, I have met with notices of and brief translations from several Italian poets, from the earliest times to the present. He had it in contemplation to write an account of the chief authors in that language, whether in prose or verse; of several he had completed his intended version, so far as he thought it necessary to give a specimen of his author, but in most instances has left his notice either unwritten or unfinished. This I can in some measure supply, and as I think his translations and criticisms are worthy to be preserved, I venture to offer them for insertion in your Magazine.

It was probably hardly necessary to distinguish my own additions, by inclosing them in brackets.

Yours, &c. HENRY CARY.

GIACOPO DA LENTINO.

IN the earliest poets of Italy we find something of that dryness which there is in their earliest painters. As there is little ease and variety in the attitudes, and no richness and fertility of colouring in the one, so there is much poverty of invention and language in the others. Yet, in both poets and painters may be discovered the rudiments of that excellence to which each of them afterwards attained. In both may be seen a gravity and purity of manner, and a rejection of whatever was false and vicious. They were in the right way, though they had not made much advance.

Here it may be worth remarking how much the two arts seem in that country to have acted upon one another; that as Giotto and Cimabue were in some sort the teachers of Dante, so Dante in his turn may be looked upon almost as the master of Michel Angelo.

It is evident that much cannot be effected by means of another language in the representation of that which has scarcely any thing but mere simplicity and severity of manner to recommend it in its own.

A copier of a picture or an engraver may trace with tolerable accuracy the exact form which is before him; but a translator having other terms to make use of than those which are employed by his original, and those terms besides to be reduced to other measures, must necessarily differ much from that original. His difficulty therefore will be rather increased by that which makes the task of the engraver so much the easier; that is, the strictness and meagreness of his model.

Perhaps it was scarcely requisite to

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* The Installation of Knights of the Garter which took place on the 22d of September preceding at Windsor.

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say this much in order to bespeak the indulgence of my reader for the following attempt on Giacopo da Lentino, now introduced to his notice.

Chi non avesse mai veduto foco,
Non crederia, che cocere potesse;
Anzi li sembreria sollazzo, e gioco
Lo suo splendore, quando lo vedesse.
Ma s' ello lo toccasse in alcun loco,
Ben sembreriali, che forte cocesse:
Quello d' Amore m'ha toccato un poco,
Molto mi coce: Deo che s'apprendesse,
Che s'apprendesse in voi, O donna mia,
Che mi mostraste dar sollazzo amando;
E voi mi date pur pena, e tormento.
Certo l'Amor face gran villania,
Che non distrugge te, che vai gabbando;
A me, che servo, non da sbaldimento.

The wight who never had beheld the fire
Might apprehend no danger from the flame;
Nay, he would sit, as at some pleasant game,
And wonder, marking the fair form aspire;
But if a spark should chance approach him nigher,
He could not doubt the scorching of the same:
E'en so of Love to me a sparkle came,
And I am scorch'd: ah, lady, my desire
Is now, that it were kindled too in thee,
In thee were kindled, who didst living show
A sport to me, yet givest me torment now.
For certes Love works grievous villany,
Who sees thee mocking and doth leave thee so,
And lets me fearless to my ruin go.

Io m' aggio posto in core a Dio servire,
Com' io potesse gire in Paradiso,
Al santo loco, ch' aggio audito dire
O' si mantien sollazzo, gioco, e riso.
Senza Madonna non vi vorrai gire,
Quella ch' ha bionda testa e chiaro viso:
Chè senza lei non poteria gaudire,
Istando dalla mia donna diviso.
Ma non lo dico a tale intendimento,
Per ch' io peccato ci volesse fare;
Se non veder lo suo bel portamento,
E lo bel viso, e' l morbido sguardare;
Chè 'l mi terrìa in gran consolamento,
Veggendo la mia donna in gioia stare.

My heart is set on service of my God,
So I might enter paradise, and share
The joys they tell of in that blest abode,
Where peace and mirth and endless comfort are.
Yet loth were I to set forth on that road
Unless I thought to find my lady there.
Nor should be happy were I not allow'd
To see her beaming head and golden hair.
And yet I say it not to such intent
That I were willing to transgress therein,
No more than to behold those looks of love,
The radiant visage and the gentle mien.
But O, it were the fulness of content
To see my lady in her joy above.

[So little is known of Giacopo da Lentino, called the Notary, that it has been made matter of doubt to what country he belonged. The appellation of Lentino would argue him a Sicilian, and accordingly he has by some been ranked among the poets of Sicily. P. Negri,* without any pretence of reason, places him among the Florentine writers. Dante, who must be deemed a better authority, twice alludes to him, but in neither instance mentions his name. In his Purgatory† he speaks of him simply as *il Nottajo* "the notary," and again, in his Treatise de Vulgari Eloquentia,‡ quoting a verse which belongs to a Canzone of his, published by the Giunti, he terms him one of "the illustrious Apulians," *præfulgentes Apuli.* Crescimbeni,§ as Mr. Cary has observed in a note on the passage of the Purgatory above alluded to, gives an extract from one of his poems printed in Allacci's collection, to show that the whimsical compositions called *Ariette*, were not of modern invention.

Our author flourished towards the close of the thirteenth century, just before Dante was in his full vigour.

Of the two sonnets above translated, the first is among the Rime Antiche appended to the Bella Mano of Giusto de' Conti; the second is in Allacci's collection. The largest collection of his remains is to be found in the first volume of the "Poeti del primo secolo della lingua Italiana," 2 vols. 8vo. Firenze, 1816.]

* See Tiraboschi, vol. I. p. 137. *Mathias's edit.*

† Canto xxiv. v. 56.

‡ Lib. I. cap. 12.

§ Lib. I. Della Volg. Poesia, p. 72, 4°. *ed.* 1698.

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ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. III.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; with elucidations by THOMAS CARLYLE. 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* *London.*

THE course of these papers upon original letters has now brought us to the consideration of one of the most remarkable books of our time. It is an endeavour to set before us the words written and uttered by "the man Oliver," and by means of those words to lead the world to an understanding of his character, and an appreciation of "the grand puritan business" of which he was, properly speaking, the life and soul. This is Mr. Carlyle's object, and an object of greater importance, of more direct practical bearing upon solemn questions of infinite moment to all men, or more worthy of the earnest labour of a literary man, can scarcely be conceived. And earnestly, laboriously, with full devotion of heart, and strong determined purpose, has Mr. Carlyle girded himself to the task, and executed it. He has first looked round upon what has been done in reference to this subject by other men, and in his own peculiar vein, respecting which we shall make a remark or two hereafter, has levelled many hard words and deadly blows at Heath and Noble, and other biographers of Cromwell, with little praise of any of them.

"Of Cromwell's actual biography," Mr. Carlyle concludes, "from these, and from all books and sources, there is extremely little to be known. It is from his own words, as I have ventured to believe, from his own letters and speeches well read, that the world may first obtain some dim glimpse of the actual Cromwell, and see him darkly face to face." (i. 27.)

Mr. Carlyle takes some pains to establish the fact of kindred between the family of the Protector and that of Cromwell Earl of Essex, and does so satisfactorily. Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Cromwell, great-grandfather of the Protector, was an agent of Cromwell the Earl of Essex, in the suppression of the monasteries; and, whilst occupied in that business, addressed to him two letters, in both which he claims kindred with his distinguished patron. One of these letters may be seen in Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, p. 146, more accurately printed than by Carlyle, i. 40. The other letter is printed by Noble in his Cromwell Memoirs, i. 242.

Sir Richard Cromwell immigrated from Glamorganshire, but was fixed in England, by his employment under the *malleus monachorum*, and still more certainly by its reward, a grant of the nunnery of Hinchinbrook, in Hunts. There, his son, the Protector's grandfather, Sir Henry Cromwell, maintained a hospitality so distinguished, as to procure for him the title of "The Golden Knight," and there Sir Richard's grandson, the Protector's uncle and god-father, Sir Oliver Cromwell, had the honour of ruining himself, by giving three nights' entertainment to King James I.—two nights on his progress to take possession of the English throne, and another night on his visit to Scotland in 1617.

The Protector's father, Robert Cromwell, was a younger son of "The Golden Knight." His mother was Elizabeth Steward, daughter of William Steward, of Ely, farmer of the tithes of the cathedral, and widow of William Lynne, a gentleman of Bassingbourne in Cambridgeshire. She was, also, according to the statements of genealogists,* "the ninth, or the tenth, or some other fractional part of half a cousin to Charles Stuart King of England." (i. 30.)

Robert Cromwell and his wife dwelt at Huntingdon, and tradition reports him to have carried on the business of a brewer. The house where he dwelt, and where his son Oliver and all his family were born, "is still familiar to every inhabitant of Huntingdon: but it has been twice rebuilt since that date, and now bears no memorial whatever which even tradition can connect with him. It stands at the upper or northern extremity of the town, beyond the market place. . . . on the left or riverward side of the street. It is at present a solid yellow brick house, with a walled courtyard. . . . . The little brook of Hin-

* The suspicions on this subject suggested by our correspondent in our last number, p. 372, will be found worthy of attention.

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chin making its way to the Ouse, which is not far off, still flows through the court-yard of the place, offering a convenience for malting or brewing, among other things." (i. 33.)

The Protector was born on the 25th April, 1599. So says the parish register of St. John's, Huntingdon, where he was baptized on the 29th. "*Nativitas illa magna*" is dated by Ashmole on the 22nd April (Ashmole MS. 332, 11 b. from Black's Cat. p. 221), which is reason enough why the astrological figure set by him gave no token of Oliver's coming greatness. John Booker notes the day correctly in his "Astrological Practice Book," and adds, with professional precision, "about 3 o'clock, A.M." (Ashmole MS. 183, p. 373, from Black's Cat. p. 142.) Oliver was the fifth child of his parents, and their second son. They had ten children in all. Seven grew up to maturity, of whom Oliver was the only boy.

Amongst his relations the two who seem most directly connected with his subsequent fortunes were a paternal cousin who was the second wife of Oliver St. John, "the ship-money lawyer, the political 'dark lantern,' as men used to name him," and a paternal aunt, who married William Hampden of Buckinghamshire, and was mother of the celebrated John Hampden.

Cromwell's first education was received at the public school conducted by Dr. Beard, the author of the Theatre of God's Judgments, a Treatise to prove that the Pope was Antichrist, and other works of determined Puritanical character.

Oliver was entered of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, under the tutorship of Richard Howlet, on the 23rd April, 1616, being the same day on which Shakspere died.

"While Oliver Cromwell was entering himself of Sidney Sussex College, William Shakspere was taking his farewell of this world. Oliver's father had, most likely, come with him; it is but some fifteen miles from Huntingdon; you can go and come in a day. Oliver's father saw Oliver write in the album at Cambridge: at Stratford, Shakspere's Ann Hathaway was weeping over his bed. The first world-great thing that remains of English History, the literature of Shakspere, was ending; the second world-great thing that remains of English History, the armed appeal of Puritanism to the invisible God of Heaven, . . . was, so to speak, beginning. 'They have their exits and their entrances.'" (i. 55.)

But Oliver was not destined to acquire academical distinction. In the middle of the year 1617 his father died. The young heir went home to Huntingdon to lay his father's bones in their place of rest, and to comfort his widowed mother in her affliction, and he returned no more to Cambridge. Tradition says he went to London and entered himself of an Inn of Court, but no evidence of the circumstance has been recovered, nor any other fact in his history, until the register of St. Giles's Cripplegate announces to us that on the 22d August, 1620, Oliver Cromwell was married to Elizabeth Bourchier, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, a merchant knight, and a man of opulence and respectability.

From the time of his marriage until his return to the parliament of 1628, as one of the members for Huntingdon, we catch few glimpses of Oliver. He settled in his native town; had children born, several who died, and Oliver, Richard, and others, who grew up to manhood. We are told also, although upon somewhat questionable authority, that during this time he had certain hypochondriacal conceits, imagined he was about to die, "had fancies about the town cross," and often occasioned his physician to be aroused even at midnight.

"It is in these years, undated by history, that we must place Oliver's clear recognition of Calvinistic Christianity; what he, with unspeakable joy, would name his conversion, his deliverance from the jaws of eternal death." (i. 68.)

In 1629, Cromwell is first noticed as a parliamentary speaker. He was called up by a religious question, and vouched his old schoolmaster, Beard, as an authority for the "flat popery" preached at Paul's Cross by Dr. Alablaster and defended by Bishop Neile. The house directed that inquiry should be instituted. Beard was summoned to appear at Westminster; but the king interfered, the parliament was dissolved, and ten long years elapsed before another such assembly was called together. During all that time Cromwell and his puritan coadjutors were bracing their nerves for the

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struggle which day by day was becoming more clearly inevitable.

In 1631 Oliver removed from Huntingdon to St. Ives, and, until 1636, rented a considerable grazing farm there, "gross, boggy lands, fringed with willow-trees, at the east end of the town."

"A studious imagination may sufficiently construct the figure of his equable life in those years. Diligent grass-farming; mowing, milking, cattle-marketing; add 'hypochondria,' fits of the blackness of darkness, with glances of the brightness of very heaven; prayer, religious reading, and meditation; household epochs, joys and cares:—we have a solid, substantial, inoffensive farmer of St. Ives, hoping to walk with integrity and humble devout diligence through this world; and, by his Maker's infinite mercy, to escape destruction, and find eternal salvation in wider worlds." (i. 91.)

And now we arrive at Oliver's first letter, the second that has been recovered, but, as here printed, the first of about 224 which are contained in these volumes. Of these letters in general, hear what report is made by the editor.

"I called these Letters good,—but withal only good of their kind. No eloquence, elegance, not always even clearness of expression, is to be looked for in them. They are written with far other than literary aims; written, most of them, in the very flame and conflagration of a revolutionary struggle, and with an eye to the dispatch of indispensable pressing business alone: but it will be found, I conceive, that for such end they are well written. Superfluity, as if by a natural law of the case, the writer has had to discard; whatsoever quality *can* be dispensed with is indifferent to him. With unwieldy movement, yet with a great solid step, he presses through, towards his object; has marked out very decisively what the real steps towards it are; discriminating well the essential from the extraneous; forming to himself, in short, a true, not an untrue, picture of the business to be done. There is in these Letters, as I have said above, a silence still more significant of Oliver to us than any speech they have. Dimly we discover features of an intelligence, and soul of a man, greater than any speech. The intelligence that can, with full satisfaction to itself, come out in eloquent speaking, in musical singing, is, after all, a small intelligence. He that works and *does* some poem, not he that merely *says* one, is worthy of the name of poet. Cromwell, emblem of the dumb English, is interesting to me by the very inadequacy of his speech. Heroic insight, valour and belief without words—how noble is it in comparison to the adroitest flow of words without heroic insight." (i. 102.)

They are, indeed, letters that must be read carefully, and with the mind alive to the current of the writer's thoughts. The reader who will read them after that fashion will find a great deal that is rough, and hard, and uncouth, but will very seldom be stopped by anything that is impenetrably obscure. To our thinking, these letters are nothing like so hard to be understood, so enigmatical, as Mr. Carlyle seems to suppose, and the supposition of which has given rise to a system of editorial interpolation, which is not at all to our taste. Upon this point we are quite at issue with Mr. Carlyle. Whenever he comes to a passage which he supposes to be incomplete, he adds, within single commas, such words as he thinks necessary "to bring out the struggling sense," as he elegantly phrases it, but rather, as we should say, to accommodate it to some notion of modernisation, some imaginary type or formula of the proper style in which letters should be penned; to make it more agreeable to Lindley Murray, more genteel and graceful. We will give an example; one may be found in any part of the book; we take the first that comes. Oliver writes thus:

"I understand that you have lately released some persons comitted by Major Ireton and Captaine Husbande, and one comitted by Captaine Castell, all uppon cleere and necessary grounde as they are represented vnto me, rendring them as very enemyes as any we haue, and as much requiring to haue them contynued secured.'

This is a copy of a contemporary transcript, printed in the Athenæum for the 13th December, 1845. Mr. Carlyle prints it thus:—

"I understand that you have lately released some persons committed by Major Ireton and Captain Husband, and one committed by Captain Castle,—all '*committed*' upon clear and necessary grounds as they are represented untome. '*Grounds*' rendering them as very enemies as any we have, and as much requiring to have them continued secured." (i. 210.)

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The words printed by us in italics, *committed* and *grounds*, are insertions of Mr. Carlyle. Again, we have stumbled upon a passage upon which Mr. Carlyle seems to have bestowed great pains. It relates to a marriage treaty for Richard Cromwell:—

"I have two younge daughters to bestowe, if God give them life and oportunitye. Accordinge to your offer, I have nothinge for them,—nothing at all in hand. If my sonne dye, what consideration is there to me? And yet a jouncture parted with. If she dye, there is little; if you have an heire-male, then but 3000*l.* without time ascertained."

Now this seems clear enough to us, and very terse, shrewd, expressive, and business-like. But Mr. Carlyle fancies that he sees a sense struggling to get free, and he charitably emancipates it by the additions in italics.

"If my son die, what consideration is there to me? And yet a jointure parted with '*on my side.*' If she die, there is '*on your side*' little '*money parted with;*' '*even*' if you have an heir male, '*there is*' but £3,000, '*and*' without time ascertained." (ii. 17.)

In the speeches the additions are still greater; but these two examples illustrate Mr. Carlyle's system of editorship as well as could be done by fifty. Our objections are threefold. *First.* This interposition of added words is calculated to introduce mistakes by the slipping out in future editions of the prefixed and appended single commas, by which the additions are distinguished. No human editorial care is sufficient for the accurate preservation of these minute distinctive marks, especially in reprints. *Second.* The words introduced are, generally speaking, unnecessary to the sense, and are occasionally, as in the instance of the word *even* in the last example, at variance with it. No one can be more careful in this respect than Mr. Carlyle, and yet he has occasionally erred. *Third.* Such additions destroy the genuineness of the printed documents, and, in bad hands, would be very likely to be abused. We occasionally find words inserted by Mr. Carlyle—unimportant words and honestly inserted—without the warning commas. If such a system of editorship is to be allowed, how easy for dishonest editors—and there are such—to destroy the whole character, sense, and meaning of a document, to create confusion all but endless, and to give a triumph to a party or an untruth, by the crafty insertion of a word or a letter? Such results might even proceed from carelessness. There is no safety but in the hard, uncouth sentences of the original; and Mr. Carlyle's book would have been more satisfactory, more completely genuine and historical, and the Letters and Speeches he has printed would have presented a better study and delineation of the character of the Protector, if he had merely modernized the spelling and punctuation, and corrected palpable misprints. We beg of him to think of this suggestion in reference to future editions.

And now, as we are upon the subject of editorship, and have expressed some little dissatisfaction, we will introduce in this place some remarks which, upon other grounds, might probably have been more properly made elsewhere. They relate to the general character of the illustration which the editor has brought to bear upon the documents he has here printed. In that respect the book is a remarkable and memorable one. No collection of documents that ever passed through our hands is to be compared in point of fullness and propriety of illustrative explanation with the volumes now before us. Mr. Carlyle, who is a new man in this branch of literary labour, has at once placed himself at the head of our editors of documents, and set an example to all persons who give themselves to that ordinarily very humble department of the art of book-making, which we trust will not be exhibited in vain. Here is no higgledy-piggledy publication of letters with a confusion of notes at the end of the volume; no wide-reaching collection, ranging over centuries all but incalculable, and subjects beyond number, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, without an atom of editorial guidance, without illustrative introduction, with few notes, no table of contents, no index. All these obvious sins against editorial duty are daily committed by gentlemen of great pretence; gentlemen, too full of little artifices, contrived to keep their names before the public, ever to be able to

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accomplish their object effectually or creditably. To all such gentlemen, having in our last number led them up to the contemplation of the example of Miss Wood, we now beg to recommend the higher precedent of Mr. Carlyle. Every spot connected with his hero is described evidently from personal observation; every person connected with him has been made a subject of inquiry; authorities in print and MS. have been ransacked; every allusion in his letters is unfolded and cleared up; every fact developed in its causes and consequences; and persons, places, and things set before us often with infinite trouble and great pictorial effect. It is obvious that the whole book has been a labour of love; it is obvious, also, what sort of book such labour can make even out of the most unpromising materials. Study it, we beseech you, gentlemen editors for publishing societies, and prove that you are not incapable of deriving benefit from so excellent an example.

In 1636 Oliver Cromwell removed from St. Ives to Ely, where he succeeded Sir Thomas Steward, his mother's brother, as farmer of the cathedral tithes. At Ely he continued to reside until the course of events, at the expiration of some eleven years, rendered the metropolis his only fitting resting place. He lived at Ely in the house set apart for the tithe farmer, and known in the town as "the house occupied by Mr. Page." It stands

"Close to St. Mary's churchyard; at the corner of the great Tithe-barn of Ely, or great square of tithe barns and offices —which is the biggest barn in England but one, say the Ely people. Of this house, for Oliver's sake, some painter will yet perhaps take a correct likeness: —it is needless to go to Stuntney, out on the Soham road, as Oliver's painters usually do; Oliver never lived there, but only his mother's cousins! Two years ago this house in Ely stood empty; closed finally up, deserted by all the Pages, as the commutation of tithes had rendered it superfluous; this year (1845) I find it is an alehouse, with still some chance of standing. It is by no means a sumptuous mansion, but may have conveniently held a man of three or four hundred a year, with his family, in those simple times. Some quaint air of gentility still looks through its ragged dilapidation. It is of two stories, more properly of one and a half; has many windows, irregular chimneys, and gables. Likely enough Oliver lived here; likely his grandfather may have lived here, his mother have been born here." (i. 121.)

In the short parliament of April 1640 Oliver sat for Cambridge, and again for the same place in the ever memorable long parliament which met in November in the same year. From that time his history is too well known for us to dwell upon. Marston Moor followed on the 2nd July, 1644; but before that time the war had deprived Cromwell of his eldest son. How, or where, or when he died has not been discovered. (i. 207.) Of the fight at Marston there is a brief but excellent report in one of Oliver's letters.

"We never charged but we routed the enemy. The left wing, which I commanded, being our own horse, saving a few Scots in our rear, beat all the Prince's horse. God made them as stubble to our swords . . . . Of twenty thousand the prince hath not four thousand left. Give glory, all the glory, to God!" (p. 121.)

He goes on to report the death of his correspondent's son in terms most interesting and characteristic, but we can only refer to them.

Naseby was fought on the 14th June, 1645. The village and circumstances of the battle are well described by Mr. Carlyle (i. 230); the battle itself briefly but clearly by his hero in a letter written during the pursuit (i. 233).

Of the battle and rout of Preston in August 1648 there is a description in two letters of Cromwell's (i. 362, 370), and a great deal of editorial illustration. The following is from a letter of Oliver's to his cousin St. John, now printed we believe for the first time.

"I am informed from good hands, that a poor godly man died in Preston, the day before the fight; and being sick, near the hour of his death, he desired the woman that cooked to him to fetch him a handful of grass. She did so; and when he received it, he asked, whether it would wither or not, now it was cut? The woman said, 'Yea.' He replied, 'So should this army of the Scots do, and come to nothing, so soon as ours did but appear,' or words to this effect; and so immediately died." (i. 385.)

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The first volume closes with the death warrant of the King, preceded at p. 431 by the extraordinary letter written by Cromwell to Colonel Hammond to reconcile him to the pending course of events—well worthy of deep consideration, and containing, if rightly read, a clue to Cromwell's defence of his own conduct.

The second volume opens with the treaty for the marriage of Richard Cromwell, and thence passes to the deep horrors of the Irish war, (50—166.) Nothing in British history is more fearful than the facts which are here detailed, nothing more awful than the spirit in which they were achieved. After details of butcheries which make one's blood run cold, thus writes this 'armed soldier, terrible as death, relentless as doom.' (ii. 53.)

"I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbued their hands in so much innocent blood; and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future. Which are the satisfactory grounds to such actions, which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret." (ii. 62.)

The war with Scotland follows. The battle of Dunbar is described in seven letters, all written by Cromwell on the 4th September, 1650, the day after that signal achievement. These letters, addressed, three of them to official persons, and four to his family and private friends, when taken in connection with the admirable introductory narrative prefixed by the editor, and the proclamation issued by Cromwell on that same day, give us an exact knowledge of the position of his affairs, and admit us deeply into the state of his mind and feelings; but in reference to this wonderful victory we must let the editor himself exhibit the great doings of his hero.

The Fabian policy of old Lesley, the Scotish general, had brought the English army to the verge of ruin. In a wild open country, exposed to the pelting storms of a wet September, the men falling "sick beyond imagination," the sea behind and on the right hand of them, in front the Scotish army of 23,000 men, on the left hand a deep ravine which the Scots had rendered altogether impassable; thus were they shut in, supplies being exhausted, and their number only about half as many as that of the Scotish army opposed to them. Cromwell's conduct in this extremity was indeed heroic.

Upon his face there is no note
How dread an army hath enrounded him,
Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watch'd night,
But freshly looks, and overbears attaint
With cheerful semblance and sweet majesty;
That every wretch, pining and pale before,
Beholding him plucks comfort from his looks.
A largess universal, like the sun,
His liberal eye doth give to every one,
Thawing cold fear.

Foreseeing the possibility of defeat in the bloody struggle which was inevitable, and that, in that case, the victorious Scots would pour down triumphantly into the northern counties of England, he writes privately on the 2nd September to Hazlerig, the governor of Newcastle, explaining to him the extreme difficulties which surrounded his army, out of which it needed "almost a miracle" to extricate them. He charges him, "whatever becomes of us," to get together forces for the protection of England, but to keep the tidings secret "lest danger should accrue thereby." "All shall work for good," he continues; "our spirits are comfortable, praised be the Lord! though our present condition be as it is. And indeed we have much hope in the Lord, of whose mercy we have had large experience." (ii. 201.) On the afternoon of that same 2nd September, Cromwell and Lambert are walking in the garden of the house which is the lord-general's quarters. His eagle eye is attracted by some unwonted movement of the enemy. They are coming down the hill, edging, or, as he termed it, "shogging" to the right. It is a blunder. Cromwell instantly proposes to take advantage of it. Lambert eagerly assents. Monk and other general officers are called into counsel. All agree. It is determined to attack the enemy in their new position before dawn tomorrow.

"And so the soldiers stand to their arms, or lie within instant reach of their arms, all night . . . The night is wild and wet:—2d of September means 12th by

our calendar: the harvest moon wades deep among clouds of sleet and hail. Whoever has a heart for prayer let him pray now, for the wrestle of death is at hand .... Thus they pass the night; making that Dunbar peninsula and Brock rivulet long memorable .... We English have some tents; the Scots have none. The hoarse sea moans bodeful, swinging low and heavy against these whinstone bays; the sea and the tempests are abroad, all else asleep but we—and there is One that rides on the wings of the wind.

"Towards three in the morning the Scotch foot .... extinguish their matches, all but two in a company; cower under the corn-shocks, seeking some imperfect shelter and sleep .... About four o'clock 'comes order to the English to mount and march.' They pour 'swiftly to the left to Brocksmouth House, to the pass over the Brock' .... The moon gleams out, hard and blue, riding among hail-clouds; and over St. Abb's Head a streak of dawn is rising.

"And now is the hour when the attack should be, and no Lambert is yet here ... The Scots too .... are awake; thinking to surprise us; there is their trumpet sounding, we heard it once; and Lambert, who was to lead the attack, is not here. The Lord General is impatient;—behold Lambert at last! The trumpets peal, shattering with fierce clangour night's silence; the cannons awaken along all the line: 'The Lord of Hosts! The Lord of Hosts!' On my brave ones, on!—

"The dispute 'on the right wing was hot and stiff, for three quarters of an hour.' Plenty of fire from field pieces, snap-hances, matchlocks, entertaining the Scotch main-battle across the Brock; poor stiffened men, roused from the corn-shocks, with their matches all out! But here on the right, their horse, 'with lancers in the front rank,' charge desperately; drive us back across the hollow of the rivulet;—back a little; but the Lord gives us courage, and we storm home again, horse and foot, upon them, with a shock like tornado tempests; break them, beat them, drive them all adrift. 'Some fled towards Copperspath, but most across their own foot.' Their own poor foot; whose matches were hardly well alight yet! Poor men, it was a terrible awakening for them; field pieces and charge of foot across the Brock's burn; and now here is their own horse in mad panic trampling them to death. Above three thousand killed upon the place: 'I never saw such a charge of foot and horse,' says one; ... Oliver was still near to Yorkshire Hodgson when the shock succeeded; Hodgson heard him say, 'They run! I profess they run!' And over St. Abb's Head and the German Ocean just then bursts the first gleam of the level sun upon us; and I heard Nol say, in the words of the Psalmist, 'Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered,'—or, in Rous's metre,

> "Let God arise, and scattered
> Let all his enemies be;
> And let all those that do him hate
> Before his presence flee!

"Even so. The Scotch army is shivered to utter ruin: rushes in tumultuous wreck, hither, thither; to Belhaven, or, in their distraction, even to Dunbar; the chase goes as far as Haddington; led by Hacker. 'The Lord General made a halt,' says Hodgson, 'and sang the 117th Psalm,' till our horse could gather for the chase. Hundred and seventeenth Psalm, at the fort of the Doon Hill; there we uplift it, to the tune of Bangor, or some still higher score, and roll it strong and great against the sky:

> "O give ye praise unto the Lord,
> All nations that be;
> Likewise ye people all, accord
> His name to magnify!
> For great to us-ward ever are
> His loving kindnesses;
> His truth endures for ever more,
> The Lord O do ye bless!

"And now, to the chase again .... The prisoners are ten thousand!" (ii. 299.)

The hearts of our readers must be made of different stuff to ours, if they do not acknowledge that in this description the genius of the writer is as evident as the heroism of the great subject of his pen.

The next 3rd of September produced the victory of Worcester, that "crowning mercy." Beneath its dark shadow England rested for nine years, seven of which were passed under the rule of this iron-conqueror. His protectorate nominally commenced on the 16th December, 1653, when he "received the sword in Westminster Hall at 2 17′ p.m.," as Ashmole tells us. (Ashmole MS. 332, fo. 105. Black's Cat. p. 222.) "I sought not this place," he said, when speaking afterwards of his protectoral office, "I speak it before God, angels, and men: I did not. You sought me for it; you brought me to it." Miserable, to himself personally most miserable, was the result. Shakspere, with intuitive knowledge of human nature, makes a deserted king exclaim,

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"Gives not the hawthorn bush a sweeter shade
To shepherds looking on their silly sheep
Than doth a rich embroider'd canopy
To kings that fear their subjects' treachery?
O, yes it doth; a thousand-fold it doth.
And to conclude—the shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
His wonted sleep under a fresh tree's shade,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates,
His viands sparkling in a golden cup,
His body couched in a curious bed,
When care, mistrust, and treason wait on him."

Oliver, in the last year of his life, in his last speech to his last abortive Parliament, publicly proclaimed that his bitter experience corroborated the declaration of the poetic sage; "I can say," he declared, "in the presence of God, in comparison with whom we are but like poor creeping ants upon the earth, I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside, to have kept a flock of sheep, rather than undertaken such a government as this!" (iii. 428.)

A few months after those words were uttered, that death which Oliver had so often dealt out to others, with hand terrible and unsparing, entered within the little circle of his own affections. He had one ewe lamb, the tyrant struck at her; no prayers, nor skill, nor tears could avert the blow; and she was not its only victim. The grim hero who had deluged Tredagh with blood, and had, there and elsewhere, witnessed and commanded human sufferings and miseries the mention of which makes men to shudder, was so overwhelmed by the sight of these domestic sufferings, that the mere "sympathy of his spirit with his sorely afflicted and dying daughter" brought him to the grave. Pages of slander have been devoted to the misrepresentation of the circumstances of his dying-bed, and even natural omens have been falsely called in aid to favour the belief that Providence supernaturally testified its abhorrence of this famous man. Many of our readers will probably now learn for the first time that the great tempest which is universally believed to have raged "for some hours before and after his death," (Clarendon, book xv.) and to have made his departure from the world a circumstance of terror and amazement, occurred on Monday, the 30th of August, 1658, whilst Cromwell died, as is well-known, on the following Friday, the 3rd of September, the day he had already rendered famous by his victories at Dunbar and Worcester.

Many are the idle tales invented by fearful cavaliers, to whom the name of Oliver was as terrible as that of Richard to the Saracens, which this book will dissipate. Now, for the first time, after the lapse of two centuries, can we make an approach towards judging righteous judgment respecting the character of a man whom even his slanderous enemies admit to have been a person of "a great spirit, an admirable circumspection and sagacity, and a most magnanimous resolution." Now can we call him to our bar, and true verdict give, of "hypocrite or not." We have not space for the consideration of the high question, but here is the evidence upon which it may be determined. Mr. Carlyle has with great labour brought it to the light, gathered it up from a multitude of quarters, set it before friends and enemies with a noble honesty. Here it is; whoever wills may judge. Did he what he thought right, ever looking to the judgment of God and not to the condemnation of men? Did he in all his ways put his trust in the defence of the Most High, not fearing or caring what men could do or say respecting him? Did his outward speech and outward action demonstrate "the act and figure of his heart," or was his whole life a mere "seeming for his peculiar end?" He may have been mistaken; that is not the question. There is no doubt that in many things he erred grievously. But was he honest or a dissembler, truthful or a pretender? Here is his own tale told by his own pen, and whoever shall in time to come censure him without reading and studying it, will be a calumniator rather than a judge. Insincerity is the offence alleged against both Charles and Cromwell. What if they were tried by the same test? Collect the letters and speeches of the sovereign. Print them all, public and private, to his father, the pope, Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, Glamorgan, Henrietta Maria; close up the collection with the *Eikon*, if you will; and what a moun-

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tain of dissimulation would be the result! Can it be pretended that one tittle of evidence of anything of the same kind can be deduced against Cromwell from the volumes before us? Impossible!

This book is the production of a writer whose genius is unquestionable, and whose great powers are sanctified by an ardent love of truth. He is a fearless, honest man, of exalted ability and noble aims, and, conjoined with a great deal of admirable humour, he possesses the faculty of historical picture drawing in a very remarkable degree. His sketch of the death of Raleigh (i. 62) is a little jewel; his accounts of the military achievements of Cromwell; his brief notice of the trial of the King; many passages in his illustrations respecting Cromwell's parliaments; and, finally, his account of Cromwell's death, are all of very high merit as historical narratives; but why does he deform his book, repel readers, and lessen his great influence, by the introduction of such termagant words as are to be found in every page of these volumes? His abusive nicknames displease every one; and his strange words, which, if spoken, produce wild crashes of sound resembling the hullabaloo which once passed for "the unknown tongue" amongst the Irvingites, are especially mourned over by those who in other respects are great admirers of his writings. For our own parts these things call up upon our cheeks, as we read them, a blush for the writer who can so far sin against custom and good taste. If we are reading aloud, we skip over the jargon and pass on. It brings to our mind Hamlet's description of the efforts of those tragedians who warred against the ears of the groundlings, and we would entreat him, as the Prince of Denmark did the player, to reform it altogether.

Mr. Urban,

SINCE writing the note that you have printed in page 244—5 of your Sept. Magazine, on the subject of the proper translation of "yeux verts;" which I maintained to be "grey or blue eyes," and not "green:" and which I supported by a passage in Ronsard in which eyes of this colour are given to *Europe*, as "black ones" are to Africa; I have now met with another passage of the same author, which is so decisive on the subject, as to remove any further doubt. In a poem called *Fantaisie*, vol. viii. p. 12, are these lines.

> Aussi les Grecs, en amour les prémiers,
> Ont à *Pallas*, Déesse des guerriers,
> Donné *l'œil verd*, et le *brun* à Cythère,
> Comme d'Amour et des Graces la Mère."

"So the Greeks, who have best described love, have given to Pallas, the goddess of war, *l'œil verd*, and to Venus, the goddess of love and mother of the Graces, *l'œil brun*."

It now only remains to see what was the colour that the Greeks gave to the eyes of Minerva, which are thus described as "vert." Hom. Il. i. 206.

θεὰ γλαυκωπὶς Ἀθήνη.

So also, ii. 166, 172, 279, 426, and in no less than thirty or forty more passages. The first passage quoted is translated by Cowper (v. 250,)

> To whom the *blue-eyed* Deity.

Again, iv. 475,

> ——— These Mars to battle roused,
> These Pallas, *azure-eyed*.

And so throughout the Iliad and Odyssey, wherever the translators have given the meaning of the original; but Pope often, and Cowper sometimes, have *omitted* the epithet altogether. This point then we think being ascertained, it only remains to observe, that Mr. Cary, in general so well informed, so careful, and so accurate, has been extremely unlucky in translating "verd" *hazel*, as that very colour is the one given by the poet to Venus, as a contrast to the blue or grey eye given to Minerva, and therefore the one he should have particularly avoided.

So much on the subject of "blue eyes:" a subject that once was the cause of greater disputes, and more dire events, than fortunately take place in the fields of criticism. "Nabussan, the King of Babylon," we are told, "adored the beautiful *Falide*, but she had *blue eyes*, which was the source of great misfortunes, for there was an ancient law in the kingdom of Babylon which forbade their kings to fall in love with any maiden who was *glaucopis*, or blue-eyed." This law had been established by the priests for five thousand years:

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and accordingly all ranks of that empire came to the king remonstrating against his falling in love with *Falide*. 'Who ever (said they) heard of a king liking blue eyes? Preposterous! black, grey, green, hazel, all are at the sovereign's service. But blue! prodigious!! It was certain the glory of the kingdom of Babylon was drawing to an end: the abomination had reached its height. All nature was threatened with dissolution! could it be believed—Nabussan, son of Nussanabo, was in love with two great blue eyes!' All the females with *black* eyes, and *dark* eyes, and *hazel* eyes, were particularly furious. The priests laid the kingdom under an interdict. The subjects refused to pay the taxes. Lands were left uncultivated. The country was threatened with invasion, and all because the *King Nabussan loved Falide, who had a pair of the loveliest blue eyes imaginable*."

B—h—ll. J. M.

Mr. Urban,

AS the castle of Eu became in 1844 an object of much interest as the scene of the cordial and happy meeting of the sovereigns of France and Great Britain, I collected a few notices relating to the castle and abbey, which may even still be acceptable to your readers, from their connexion with some passages of early English history, especially since the particulars given in the journals of the day from guide-books, &c. related merely to the present residence, and did not go back further than the 16th century.

Yours faithfully,

Richard Taylor.

P.S. The fine work in bas-relief in the court-yard of the Maison Bourgtherode, Rouen, representing a former royal meeting at Guisnes,—that of Henry VIII. and Francis I.—appears to possess so much merit as a work of art, as to make it desirable that a casting should be obtained and fixed up in one of our museums. There is a casting in the museum at Rouen, and another at Versailles, from moulds which I believe are preserved.

In Latin documents, Eu or Ou is called Aucum, and Augum. The abbey, Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de Augo, is described in "Neustria Pia," p. 694, as situated "apud Aucum, oppidum nobilissimum diœcesis Rothomagensis, in confinio Normaniæ et Picardiæ: non longe à mari Magno Oceano. Cujus primarius fundator legitur Guillelmus I. comes Auci, filius nothus Richardi I. cognomento Intrepidi, ducis Normaniæ: à quo et comitatum Aucensem dono accepit, pro sua legitima: cujus uxor extitit D. Lescelina. Guillelmus igitur comes Auci primus fundator hujus loci agnoscitur, ann. 1002."

The following is a note on a passage in William of Poitiers, from Mr. Baron Maseres's Historiæ Anglicanæ Monumenta, p. 60.

"Roberti Aucensis Comitis, means Robert, Earl of Eu, or Ou, or Owe (for it is wrote all the three ways in old authors), which is a town in the north-eastern part of Normandy, near the sea-coast, about half-way between Dieppe and Saint Valery, at the mouth of the river Somme. This Robert, Earl of Eu, was descended from Richard the First, Duke of Normandy, by one of his concubines. This Duke Richard, besides his children by his beautiful wife, Gunnor, a lady of great family in Denmark, (amongst which were Richard the Second, his successor in the dukedom of Normandy, and Emma, that was Queen of England and mother of King Edward the Confessor,) had two sons by his concubines, whose names were Godfrey and William. Of these, Godfrey was first made Earl of Eu, and upon his death his brother William succeeded him in that earldom, and was succeeded in it by his posterity down to the time of Willelmus Gemeticensis, or William of Jumieges, who flourished in the reign of William the Conqueror. The words of Gemeticensis are as follows: 'Genuit etiam [Richardus primus] duos filios, et totidem filias ex concubinis. Quorum unus Godefridus, alter verò dicebatur Willelmus. Horum prior comes fuit Aucensis. Quo defuncto, accepit frater ejus eundem comitatum, quem adhuc hæredes ejus jure successionis possident.' It seems probable, therefore, that the Robert, Earl of Eu, mentioned in the text, was grandson to this William, and consequently great-grandson to Duke Richard the First: and if so, he was second cousin to William the Conqueror. It is on account of this descent that our author

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says he was 'natalibus magni,' a person of high birth."

Eu.—By Wace, in his metrical chronicle, this place is written Ou. In p. 246 of the late Mr. Edgar Taylor's translation, there is the following note on Robert Comte d'Eu, one of the Norman lords at the battle of Hastings: "We have seen him before at the battle of Mortemer. He received the custody of the castle of Hastings, and considerable lands in England, which his family retained till the severance of Normandy: see Introd. Domesday, i. 463; and Estancelin's History of the Comtes d'Eu.* Comes Augi is one of the defaulters in the Red Book Roll."

It was at the castle of Eu that William Duke of Normandy (the Conqueror) married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin count of Flanders. Wace, p. 64, says: "Her name was Mahelt, related to many a noble man, and very fair and graceful. The count gave her joyfully, with very rich appareillement, and brought her to the castle of Ou, where the duke espoused her. From thence he took her to Roem, where she was greatly served and honoured." In chap. xi. p. 117, where the fitting up of William's fleet at St. Valeri is described, the following mention of Eu occurs: "Vimou extends as far as Ou, which separates Normandy from Vimou. Ou is a river; and Ou is a fair castle situate upon that river."

> Ou est ewe, Ou est chastel
> Ke seit sor l'ewe d'Ou mult bel.

About the year 1181, when St. Osbert was abbot, St. Laurentius, archbishop of Dublin, came to the abbey of Eu, and falling sick there, Osbert attended him on his death-bed, piously administered the sacraments to him, and took charge of his funeral on the 14th of November.—Neustria Pia, 698.

Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean. 4 vols. 7th ed.

(Continued from p. 248.)

VII.—Betterton the actor.

Vol. ii. p. 64.—"She was obliged to the long experience and good judgment of that excellent tragedian *Roscius*, who was grown old in the arms (if I may so call it) and approbation of his audience; *Roscius*, a sincere friend and man of honour, not to be corrupted, even by the way of living and manners of those whom he hourly conversed with; *Roscius*, born for everything that he thinks fit to undertake, has wit and morality, fire and judgment, sound sense and good nature; *Roscius*, who would have still been eminent in any station of life he had been called to: only, unhappily to the world, that it is not possible for him to bid time stand still, and permit him to endure for ever, the ornament of the stage, the delight of his friends, and the regret of all who shall one day have the misfortune to lose him."

VIII.—Lord Harvey (*the Lord Harvey of Pope*).

P. 345.—"See there who enters, a certain chevalier, almost as much re-

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* Should any of your readers have access to the work referred to by my lamented relative, more particulars of interest may probably be found there.—R. T.

Note.—Respecting the Earls of Eu, our correspondent will find an article in L'Art de verifier les Dates, to which some important additions have been recently made in Mr. Stapleton's Observations on the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer, printed for the Society of Antiquaries. The seal "HENRICI COMITIS AUGI" 1170—1194 is engraved in Moss's History of Hastings. In the fifteenth century, the Bourchiers, Earls of Essex in England, were also Earls of Eu; and the title continued to be used by their descendants, the Devereux, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It may be added, that Louis-Philippe, some years before he was called to the throne of France, restored the sepulchral effigies of his ancestors the Comtes of Eu, which are arranged in the crypt of the cathedral, much in the same way as the royal effigies are placed in the crypt of St. Denis, near Paris. Mrs. A. J. Stothard has noticed the town and cathedral of Eu in her Tour in Normandy.—*Edit.*

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nowned for his nicety as his two wives were for gallantry, bating that his fame is not quite so extensive. He is master of a glaring library, designed for show; for I hear of no other use he puts it to. The glass doors are mounted upon joints as neat as the best wrought snuff-box. Is it not an awkward, out-of-the-way expense? If one were not led to consider it, as he never omits to do that, who would remark the extraordinary, unnecessary workmanship of those new-fashioned hinges? He is more delicate than that fop who made his butcher cut up all his meat with a fork; for this, if it were possible, would cut up his himself, as he cleans his tea equipage, with his own hands. Whatever business his company may have, whatever haste they are in, they must stay till Monsieur Chevalier has performed this ceremony, the things replaced, and as they were, with all imaginable parade and decency.* The linen that he makes use of to dry his cups are like large handkerchiefs of cambric, mounted with Flemish lace, and always sent as they are used to the clear-starchers. He has been long an admirer of one of the maids (*Mrs. Collier*) belonging to the Empress; but, Monsieur le Chevalier, she is not for you: a lucky warrior (*Sir R. Temple*) has her heart. For him she refuses all those advantageous offers that have been made her: singular and renowned for constancy in an age wherein interest too often triumphs over love. Your divinities shall see this languishing beauty waiting at her mistress' chair. You will also, in seeing, pity her, for having so long delayed the possession of the only person she can love, and whom all must conclude worthy of being loved."

IX.—Lord Somers—Lord Halifax.

P. 261.—"Pray, your ladyships, be pleased to stretch your ardent eyes with a more than ordinary regard to those two renowned politicians that stop at the door in deep conference with each other. They have had a successful ministry. Time was when their young ambition durst not cast away an improbable wish of being masters of the tenth part of what they are now in possession of. Then all they presumed was to be applauded for men of genius in the airy regions of *Parnassus*. They both wrote, and both with success, nor can there be better judges of writing; and, as an everlasting monument of their praise, be it recorded, that they have not been afraid to applaud and reward the performances of others, free from that emulation which has stung even some of the great emperors of old, who would be thought poets. They have in their two persons more conspicuously encouraged and raised the ingenious than has the whole race of the Atalantic nobility beside. True, they have had a larger power than most, and have more distinguished it. Have they enriched themselves suddenly and surprisingly? 'tis meritorious in one respect, because they do good with it to others. Both have had the lucky circumstance of finding it to be for their interest still to remain of the party they first fixed in. The methods they have took to raise their fortune give us but little hopes that they would have persevered in any principle that should but once appear to be contrary to their interest. But, since no such change has arrived, let us charitably applaud them, as men remaining true to their first professions,—a virtue rarely found in statesmen."

X.—The Earl of Sunderland.

P. 262.—"One there was, once upon a time, at the head of the Atalantic State, who, though long since dead, his crimes can never die. An original, immortal villain! Of him alone we ought to make an exception to the general rule,—"*Of the departed speak not ill.*" His vices should be recorded on monumental marble, or ever-during brass, that no time nor age may be able to efface their horrible remembrance. Who submitted an infinite natural capacity and vast strength of

* We can well remember in our youth that it was the custom in some families for the mistress of the house, or one of the daughters, to clean the breakfast and tea-cups before their removal; a custom that probably arose from the fear of their being broken; and we think we can recollect that Horace Walpole's custom was the same with his fine Dresden or Sèvres china cups; but we forget our authority, unless it was Mr. Pinkerton.—Rev.

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parts to the inglorious, villanous practice of first seducing his prince, and then betraying him, and punishing him for it. A prince who loved and embraced him, implicitly pursuing all the measures of his pernicious, traitorous counsels, because they were his. A villain, for the sake of villany! False, and foolish in his falseness! A private pensioner to three monarchs of different interests, at the same time betraying them to each other; and yet an impairer of his own large paternal estate, and by means unknown and unaccountable. What did all thy treason avail, inglorious statesman? What the beauty of thy subtile parts? Whom hast thou to boast of ruining? A weak, short-sighted, credulous prince, that trusted thee; a prince full of this generous maxim,—that it is a much less shame to be deceived by, than it is to distrust, a friend. What reward hadst thou for thy treachery? Didst thou ever dare to wear those honours to which thy ingratitude aspired? or could thy treasons raise thee higher than thou wert before? Hast thou not contracted so universal an odium (even to those that rejoiced at the effects thy villanies had produced), that, like an obscure bird of night, thou darest never after publicly appear? A cloud of conscious guilt hangs hovering over thy thoughtful brow: self-convicted, self-punished! Live eternally here alone, in the infamous memory of thy consummate mischief. Below, like another *Prometheus*, may thy rank, perpetual liver grow with never-ceasing supplies, to gorge immortal vultures, till all mankind, warned by thee, grow good and honest, because they will find it their interest to be unlike thee."

Lord Wharton.

Vol. III. p. 162. "Cataline now trod the stage and became an important actor. A man who with a complication of vices had but this one virtue, *not pretending to any*; every way mercurial, he would sin up to the height of pleasure, yet drudge on to the last extremity of business. Indefatigable in his pursuits, not by fits and starts, but by a regular succession, vast was his ambition, vast his artifice, mighty in love, not less in politics. His long head seemed beyond the age he lived in, and could calculate any present accident to an hereafter purpose; fawn and lie, flatter and swear, seem sincere but never be so. No view of his, though never so trivial, but what he bent his whole endeavours to obtain, and always accomplished. His oily, deceitful, artful tongue could insinuate anything. Bold even to impudence, mischievous even to cruelty, base even to cowardice, implacable to eternity, yet acceptable even to popularity. Nor withheld by reserves of avarice, for he never mattered what he staked so he could but draw the prize, all his passions subsiding till he had reached the port whither he was bound. He knew no personal resentments, no personal vindication; never to be made angry, always seeming pleased. When foiled in any attempts, he fell but to rise with the greater force; observing the weak side through which he had missed his aim, he returned with double vigour and double conduct to the assault. Many had been his endeavours in several reigns to get footing at court, but none so fitted as this (full of divisions, jealousies, and fears) for his intricate purpose: introduced to advance the Empress Irene's revenge* and designs upon the orthodox, but bent upon accomplishing his own. The Roman history having furnished him with precedents of such who had mounted the steps of the imperial throne through craft and dissimulation, he thought if these are qualifications, himself as well fitted to reign as any. His business, therefore, was to jumble all things into anarchy and confusion. How did he pack the senate? how the voices at any promotion? In his temper an admirable tribune of the people, he would stoop to the meanest office, nor lose the most despicable vote for want of assiduity, promises, rewards, bribes, hopes, fears, threatenings, or whatever could influence the passions or circumstances of those with whom he had to deal. He would play with the gamester, pray with the godly, * * * * He was drunk with the debauchée, sober with the abstemious, no Proteus so various, full of real ambiguity, and pretended openness. His house, his purse, his

* "Empress Irene," Queen Anne.—Rev.

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advice, his interest, his mistress, his pains, were all at the service of whosoever was considerable enough to be obliged by him; fond of giving but hating to pay, justice and he being at mortal enmity; no principles so fixed but what he endeavoured to undermine; he found the weak side of all mankind. Those unsusceptible of avarice, and who were only ambitious, he attacked by grandeur, dignities, and honour; the covetous or the poor he had pensions for; jewels and lovers for the ladies he would influence; but generally speaking, as himself had observed, he prevailed more by *vanity* and sacrificing to that idol than to any other deity, his fine wit never wanting acceptable eloquence, as well as salt and malice to ridicule and give things what turns he pleased."

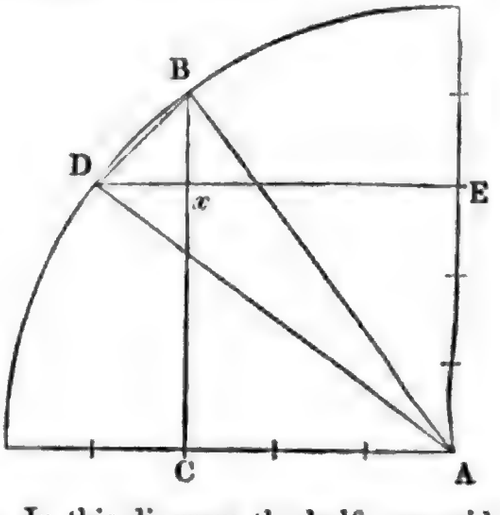
(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban,

IN my last letter (July, p. 42,) I promised to point out some peculiarities in the nature of the semi-pyramidal triangle, and what may possibly have been the design in committing it in its bifold form to the keeping of these monuments. In doing so, however, I trust I shall not be considered as trespassing upon the mysteries of modern science. It is not my object to discuss such points, but simply to shew what ideas may have been entertained by the Egyptians whose monuments we are speaking of; and that the relations of material forms were objects of interest in former times, in the same direction as they have since occupied our modern philosophers. In estimating such views, we must therefore make due allowance for the non-acquaintance of this ancient people with the science of mathematics, for geometers they certainly were without the pure science, and bear in mind that a knowledge of proportions acquired casually, and without reference to principles, could only be regarded in the light of precious jewels found by chance, and which must be preserved by careful tradition, or be lost to future generations.

The secrets of their philosophy were certainly committed to these monumental works. We find a known instance in the Sphinx, which was an astronomical index, and pointed to the seasons, which lay between the two signs of the lion and the virgin, there represented in one figure. The union of the royal or sacerdotal person with a hawk's head was a metaphysical or perhaps geographical index, the object of which may have been denoted with sufficient clearness to the priesthood. And the union of the two pyramidal triangles in the one monument which contains them is open to the same conception with regard to their use, and as pointers to some other secret. What that is will appear by reference, in the first instance, to the diagram annexed; for I think it is shewn by that diagram that these two triangles, when placed *in situ* in their quadrant, do serve as pointers to an arc of the circle, which may be regarded as both indicating the measure of the circle beyond its three diameters, and also a certain relation between the sides of a square and its diagonal.

I must beg your readers not to be alarmed at these propositions, for they will eventually see that, though approximations of a very similar kind in both instances, they are no more than approximations of a low order, but sufficient for practical uses.



In this diagram the half pyramid is found, as described in my first letter, in the triangle A B C, and the opposite half is placed on the opposing radius of the quadrant at the letters A D E. In this position the two triangles serve as pointers to the chord B D, within the periphery of the circle, which is the secret thus committed to their keeping.

For first, that chord contains such an approximation to the quantity which is required in the measurement of the

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circle beyond three times its diameter as might very well be taken, under an imperfect system of measurement, for the true excess, and certainly sufficiently true for all the purposes of art, or practical geometry and design. It is in fact true within $\frac{1}{825}$th part of the chord, or about a $\frac{1}{1830}$th part of the circumference to which it belongs. So that if the dome of St. Paul's be 60 feet in diameter it would give the true circumference within $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch.

These pointing triangles indeed seem to bear an ideal relationship to the circle and its diameter in their own proportions, for the measure of their two sides is as 3 to 1 to their proper base, and, coupled with the office they perform, it would not be wonderful if they were regarded as accessory powers in the developement of the mysteries of proportion, and handmaids of the imperfect science of the day. A people who embalmed their domestic auxiliaries which cleared their granaries of mice, and their rivers of crocodiles, may very easily be conceived to have enshrined such a geometrical auxiliary in the structure of their pyramids.

But, before I proceed to the relation of the square figure, permit me to advert in a few words to the division of the pyramidal proportions into the 113 feet of English measure, for we shall not forget that this is the common divisor of Belzoni's measurements. Connected with the previous hypothesis, the use of that number is at least a most singular coincidence with the Metian resolution of the circle, which gives the same number of parts to a diameter whose circumference is 355; making the diameter 113, to an excess of 16 (or $113 \times 3 + 16$). For admitting the proportions which are shewn to exist in the structure of the pyramid to have been contemplated in the original design, it is absolutely necessary that the measure used in laying it out should have been the English foot itself, or some other measure which would commensurate with 113 feet English. But the old Egyptian cubit will not commensurate with 113 feet English. According to the French Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences all the authorities concur in fixing that cubit at 1ft. $9\frac{888}{1000}$in. of English measure. Of such cubits it is true that 62 very nearly equals 113 English feet; but the difference amounts to between 6 and 7 inches in the length of the base of the pyramid; a variation which could not possibly have happened by any mistake in the measurement of a base line of 678 feet by a measurer so experienced and accurate as Belzoni was. Can it be, then, that the English measure existed among the Egyptians, and was used by the builders of the pyramids? Do we know whence the English foot was derived? It is detected in very ancient monuments, but more particularly it has been used in the measures of land from all antiquity. But if we may suppose the infant art of geometry to have been brought into England by the Druidical priesthood, of which one order or section was exclusively engaged in the pursuits of science or works of art, and whose connection with the temples of Upper Egypt and the Ammonite Oasis might, I think, be satisfactorily shewn, is it asserting too much if we say that the descent of the English foot from the Egyptian geometers of an extremely ancient date may be classed in the category of probabilities? I think not; and if the measures given by Belzoni be accurate, which need not be doubted, it appears pretty certain that the English measure was the measure used, and no other.

By the actual measure of the pyramid, then, the sides of the square B*x*, D*x*, which is one-fifth of the radius, or one-tenth of the diameter of that circle of which the quadrant is part, will be expressed by the number 113, and the diameter of the circle in connection with it will be expressed by ten times that number, or 1130, and the excess required in the circle beyond three times that diameter, according to the rule of Metius, will be 160. Thus we find the same diagram giving expression to this excess, and also to the diagonal of the square in relation to its side in these relative numbers, for the side 113 to a diagonal of 160 is correct within $\frac{1}{565}$th part of the diagonal line, or nearly in the same degree as the excess shewn in that same chord is to the true excess in the circumference of the circle, for that we have said is within $\frac{1}{825}$th

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part of that same chord. The chord B D does, therefore, in connection with the number 113, give both the actual measure and the expressed measure of the circle's excess, and the square's diagonal.

These combined approximations to the only two unexpressible relations of geometry thus shewn in one nodus was certainly a secret worth knowing; but, in order to satisfy the minds of your readers that I am not speculating upon their credulity, I will state the matter arithmetically, and so plainly that any of them who can fathom the mystery of a rule-of-three sum, and understand the simplest application of decimals to the expression of a fraction, will see that the points are strictly true as stated.

As a standard of proportion between the side of a square and its diagonal I will give them the numbers 5,288,400 to 7,478,927, which expresses that proportion so nearly that the variation from truth is only as about one inch in 36,000 miles, or $\frac{1}{36000}$th of an inch in a diagonal a mile long. These proportions are expressible in decimal numbers, as 1 to 1·41421356, &c. which therefore do accurately express the relative quantities of the little square B*x*, D*x*, and its diagonal B D. That little square being $\frac{1}{10}$th of the circle's diameter in which it stands, its diagonal is therefore in proportion to that diameter as ·141421356, &c. to 1, while the received proportion of the circle's excess beyond its three diameters is as ·141592653 to 1 of that diameter. The difference, therefore, between that excess, and the diagonal of the little square shewn in the chord B D will appear in the difference of those decimals, and will be found to amount in fractional expression, as I have stated, to $\frac{1}{8335}$th part of that diagonal or chord, as any one may prove by reducing the difference of those decimals to the proportion which that difference bears to the whole.

The number 113, therefore, found in the measures of this pyramid, carries also the other Metian number of 16 as part of the mystery intended to be recorded. Whether that is at all connected with the sixteen cupids, which are found sporting on the River God, the ancient Nilus, in the museum of the Capitol, I do not know: but it has appeared to me that the 16 cubits in the rise of the Nile, which those cupidons are generally thought to represent, do not answer the idea which those emblems convey, for the 16 cubits were not the fruitful cubits, but those which preceded the opening of the waters into the country. But take the 16 degrees in which the ancient river was known between the Delta and the Ethiopian Meroë to be intended, those figures would very accurately express that number of regional divisions through which the river flowed; and if we take these as the proximate number of degrees which in the circumference of the globe fills up the geometrical measure of it beyond its 3 diameters, there seems an additional reason for thinking it possible that this number may have had that meaning in it.

It is very singular that we find this same number again on the summit of the great pyramid, which, according to Thevenot, terminates in a square table, which, he says, measures 16 feet and $\frac{8}{9}$rds. Now that pyramid is greater than the one of Belzoni's measurement, and, if the charmed proportion was intended to be preserved in the measure of this table, the difference in the magnitude of the pyramid may account for the excess of the table beyond the proximate 16 of Belzoni's pyramid. The $\frac{8}{9}$rds of a foot would be a twenty-fourth of 16 feet; but say the measure is a twenty-sixth, which would make the table to be a little less than Thevenot's measure, that would require the lesser pyramid to be increased $\frac{1}{338}$th in its base to equal the larger one, making the base of the greater one in effect the same as the lesser one, plus the square root of the base line of that lesser one; for $26\frac{1}{26}$ is the square root of 678, which is the base of the lesser pyramid. The larger pyramid according to this rule ought therefore to measure 678 + 26, or 704 feet. What its true measure is will probably never be known, until another Belzoni arises; it has been stated at 693 feet, but all the old measures have proved upon examination to be too little, and that is probably the case with this. The object would be worth a visit to Cairo, and I offer it as a boon to some of your

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travelling readers, Mr. Fellows or Mr. Auldjo for instance, who would find it as profitable as ascending Mont Blanc, or digging stones in the Troad. It would prove demonstratively the knowledge of the square root among these people.

To return to our diagram, the question arises, whether, in an imperfect state of science, the measures of the chord or diagonal pointed out by the pyramidal pointers may not have been regarded as essentially that which formed the circle's excess, and which, as Metius did, might be expressed by the number 16 in relation to the diameter of 113. The difference from truth in the Metian numbers of 113 and 16 is so small that it amounts only to about 12 feet in the circumference of the whole globe; and from the actual measure of the chord the real excess differs by about $\frac{1}{12000}$th part of the circumference, as I have stated, which is a practical infinitesimal; but, taking it to have been so regarded, it would have given to that chord and its pointers the credit of a geometrical proposition, which may be thus stated: that the excess of the circumference of a circle over its three diameters is proportional to $\frac{1}{10}$th of its diameter, as the diagonal of a square is to its side, and consequently the circumference would be found by 3 times the diameter, plus the diagonal of a square, formed on one-tenth of that diameter.

In conclusion, I may observe, that it is no answer to this hypothesis, that the relations thus shewn are not mathematically true; for, though not mathematically true, they are proportional, and, therefore, geometrically true; and they are as true as the arts of geometry enabled the people of those periods to approach the truth; and until the discovery of the great problem of mathematics, by which the proportions of right-angled figures are alone adjustable, and a new method of reasoning upon the nature of the circle, grew up in the improved state of science, any conclusions upon the proportions of these figures could only have been attained by actual measurement or accidental observation; and I apprehend that the approximations to the truth presented in the above figure, connected with the natural index which the twin pointers afford, were quite sufficient to attach all the importance to them which is here ascribed.

One word more, and I have done. The nodus of these relations lies in the pyramidal apex B D X, comprehending one-fourth of the height of the pyramid from its summit; and it is precisely that portion which, in one of the pyramids, is covered or sealed up from all access by having a smooth surface, instead of the stepping stones of the lower portion. Surely there must have been a reason for this: the lower regions of the building were appropriated to a use: may not the upper regions have had theirs? I believe no attempts have ever been made to investigate the interior of these pyramids, except at the base; but in the most ancient idolatry of these countries, the Jupiter Belus, which prevailed both in the Egyptian Thebes and Babylon, there was a double consecration of the temples in their lower and upper stories. The former held the inanimate image of the God, the latter his bed and table, and was the strong hold of his living appetites; and is it not equally probable that if the Egyptian Pharaohs buried their dead divinity in the foundation of the pyramids, they may have made these sealed summits the depository of their true worship? In fact, that these were their *treasure cities*, removed by their height above the reach of the waters, and guarded by the superstitious veneration attached to the sepulchred divinity below from the approach and violence of the people? One cannot help thinking, therefore, that if future Belzonis would direct their labours to these upper regions for the treasures which Cambyses may have missed in his predatory visit to the ancient of days, rather than the sepulchral vaults of the dead Apis underneath, it might better answer their purpose; a hint which, perhaps, Ibrahim Pasha might use with advantage.

Yours, &c. H. M. G.

P. S. Your correspondent of Lichfield did not assist my exposition of the pyramidal problem by his statement of it in another, as it struck me, not a more simple form. I am obliged by his good intentions, but the manner

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in which he put his observations was certainly calculated to mislead a casual reader into a supposition that the proportions had been already discovered in the pyramids. I am aware he did not intend this, because it is not pretended that the proportions themselves are a new discovery, which is all that is disclosed by the "*toy*" he refers to in the Egyptian squares, of the existence of which I confess I was not aware when I wrote my letter. These proportions are perfectly well known, as all the relations of geometrical figures are, and, though the inventor of the Egyptian squares applied them to the ingenious use he has made of them, and given them an Egyptian name, probably because of their relation to the pyramidal form, yet it never was surmised nor suspected that these proportions were observed in the structure of the pyramids themselves, a fact which has been disclosed incidentally by the accurate measurements of Belzoni.

ANCIENT ALTAR-SCREEN AT REIGATE.

THE annexed wood-cut is a representation of an ancient stone rere-dos, or altar-screen, discovered in the course of last year, and occupying the eastern wall of the chancel of Reigate Church, Surrey. The height of that portion which extends from the window-sill to the pavement is 8 feet. On each side of this rise two lofty niches one above another, with brackets and canopies flanking the window, to a height of more than 16 feet. The total breadth is 20 feet.

The plan of this rere-dos consists of a series of 13 niches, richly worked within, and surmounted by crocketed canopies of the ogee form. Between each canopy a pinnacle, also crocketed, was introduced. These, together with the exterior angles of the brackets terminating the niches below, and all other projecting ornaments, were found to have been struck off, and over the even surface a coat of plaster was laid, on which were the remains of an inscription in black letter. Thus the whole of this rere-dos was probably mutilated in the 16th century. The work itself is assigned to the perpendicular, or third pointed period of Christian art.

Twelve of these niches are of equal size, and were doubtless occupied by figures of the Apostles; the central one, of somewhat larger dimensions, by the Virgin and infant Saviour. Below, and occupying more than 10½ feet of the entire width, projected the altar slab, supported probably on the three sides by solid stone-work of plain panelling, similar to that which still runs below the tier of niches, from the angle of the altar to the large niches on either side.

The whole was surmounted by a range of that ornament known as the "Tudor flower," which was continued along the north wall of the sacrarium, below the window, and in both cases supported by a moulding, enriched at intervals by other carved foliage.

That which, perhaps, gives the chief interest to this discovery, is the variety and harmony of the colours employed on the work. It was on this account described at the Winchester meeting of the Archæological Association as "polychromatic." The prevailing colours are red and green, but these of several shades, and some few lines are picked out in white.

Over the face of the work ran a delicate tracery in colour of tendrils and flowers. Fragments of the crockets and other carefully wrought ornaments were found mortared into the recesses themselves—these were richly painted and gilt. Gold flowers, stars, fleurs-de-lis, &c. occurred frequently in various parts, and the sacred name of ihs seemed to be repeated beneath every one of the thirteen niches.

It would appear that one of the upper side-niches had been entirely diapered in gold, and thus the general effect when the whole was lighted up must have been magnificent. The side-altar in the north chancel seems to have had a similar decoration on a smaller scale. On removing the plaster on either side of the east window in that chancel, a niche was discovered, filled in with masonry. One of these was enriched with the name of ihs repeatedly inscribed; the other was ap-

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parently plain. But the space below the window was occupied by monuments, and it was not possible to pursue this discovery further. W. H. A.

MR. UPCOTT'S LIBRARY OF MSS. &c.

WE now proceed to give our promised account of the Sale of the Manuscripts and other Collections of the late Mr. William Upcott. His property was divided into three Catalogues, the first of Books, for five days, beginning on the 15th of June; the second, of Manuscripts and Autograph Letters, for three days, beginning on the 22d June; the third of Prints, Pictures, and Curiosities, on the 25th of June and two following days. The sale took place in the rooms of Messrs. Evans in New Bond Street, but, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of that firm, was conducted by Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson.

The collection of Books was very miscellaneous in character. Many of the volumes had been preserved only on account of the autograph name or notes inscribed in them.* The most

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* Lot 557 was a copy of the "Parallele de l'Architecture Antique et de la Moderne. Par R. Freart. Paris, 1702," a volume which had been presented by the Earl of Cork to Dean Swift, with the following inscription, to which Pope was a party:—

"I give this Book to Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in order to constitute him the Director of Architecture in Ireland, especially upon my own Estate in that kingdom.

"CORKE BURLINGTON.

"*July* 27, 1726.

"Witness, A. POPE.

"Which Book I do hereby give to my ingenious and worthy friend Francis Bindon, Esq. hereby delegating him Director of Architecture throughall Europe."

This book was sold for three guineas.

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remarkable were those which were examples of Mr. Upcott's passion* for illustrating with prints, &c. Many of these were topographical histories, and there were also several distinct collections of papers, scraps, and prints formed with the like object of commemorating local incidents and peculiarities. For the counties of Northampton and Oxford, in particular, Mr. Upcott's collections were very extensive, and great expense had been incurred for drawings and fine engravings.

In the following extracts from the Catalogue we have made a partial arrangement of subject:

Illustrated Literary Works.

Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, 8vo. 1816: illustrated with several hundred portraits and letters. 5*l.*

Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, with portraits and letters. 4*l.* 4*s.*

Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1819. 8*l.* 15*s.*

Richard Owen Cambridge's Works and Life, with 65 prints and 24 letters, mostly addressed to Ozias Humphrey, R. A. 4*l.* 11*s.*

Daniel's Merrie England in the Olden Time, with drawings and prints sufficient to extend the book from two to eight volumes. 10*l.*

Davies's Life of Garrick, 2 vols. 1784. 3*l.* 10*s.*

T. F. Dibdin's Reminiscences, 2 vols. 1837. 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

T. F. Dibdin's Library Companion, 1824. 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Dunlap's Memoirs of G. F. Cooke, 1813. 1*l.* 15*s.*

Heath's Account of the Grocers' Company. 6*l.*

Hone's Every-Day Book. 2*l.* 8*s.*

Another illustrated copy. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Hone's Year Book. 2*l.* 15*s.*

Hone's Table Book. 2*l.* 18*s.*

Evelyn's Memoirs and Correspondence. 18*l.*

Garrick's Correspondence. 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Garrickiana, (collections unbound.) 1*l.* 15*s.*

Hayley's Life of Romney. 1*l.* 19*s.*

Boswell's Life of Johnson, first edit. 1791. 11*l.* 11*s.*

Johnsoniana (unbound). 12*l.* 5*s.*

——— (another lot). 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Evelyn's Memoirs, 1819, one of two copies printed on large paper, and bound in four volumes; and accompanied with a portfolio. 17*l.* 10*s.*

Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 vols. 13*l.* 13*s.*

Smith's Nollekins and his Times. 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Williams's Life of Sir T. Lawrence. 5*l.* 5*s.*

Catalogue of the Sale at Strawberry Hill in 1842. 5*l.* 5*s.*

Description of Strawberry Hill, 1775. 13*l.*

Illustrated Topography.

	£	s.	d.
Cromwell's Clerkenwell .	2	10	0
Cruden's Gravesend . .	1	12	0
Faulkner's Chelsea, 1829 .	2	10	0
Faulkner's Kensington .	2	15	0
Lewis's Islington . .	11	11	0
Nelson's Islington . .	5	5	0
Lysons's Berkshire . .	13	13	0
Park's Hampstead . .	3	4	0

Topographical Collections, consisting of cuttings from newspapers, prints, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Chelsea, Pimlico, and Brompton	1	17	0
Hackney	3	8	0
Hampstead and Highgate .	0	13	0
Islington	3	15	0
Islingtoniana (unbound, but enough for three volumes) .	3	5	0

The books relating to Northamptonshire were placed together, in lots 1200 to 1238; but the only lot very remarkable was lot 1229, which consisted of 250 drawings and 750 prints. It was sold for 66*l.*

The Oxfordshire collections extended to seventy-two lots, 1239 to 1411. Lot 1394, Views and Portraits, in six large portfolios, amounting to 842 drawings and 1215 prints, was sold for 235*l.* Anthony à Wood's autograph manuscript of the History of the University of Oxford, (a second autograph MS. is in the Bodleian Library, bequeathed by the author,) was sold for 8*l.* 8*s.* to Mr. Rodd.

Historical Collections made by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, consisting of broadsides, newspaper cuttings, and prints, in five large volumes. 14*l.*

Other collections relating to Public Exhibitions and Places of Amusement, made by the same gentleman, in five volumes. 17*l.* 17*s.*

Views of Birthplaces and Residences of celebrated persons, illustrated with portraits and autographs; equal to two volumes, but unbound. 17*l.*

Vulgaria; a portfolio of popular sheets, caricatures, &c. 2*l.* 17*s.*

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* See his letter in our May number, p. 475.

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A large collection of Cuttings from Newspapers, arranged in subjects and in counties. 8*l.* 15*s.*

The total amount of the six days' sale of Books, was 1404*l.* 9*s.*

We now turn to the second and most remarkable portion of Mr. Upcott's collection, his Manuscripts and Autographs; and we are happy to be able to specify, upon good authority, which lots have been secured, either at or since the sale, for the national library at the British Museum; as well as to denote the destination of several other articles.

This sale commenced with more than a dozen specimens of the old German Album Amicorum. They did not fetch very high prices, ranging from, with one exception, 5*s.* to 30*s.* All were purchased for the British Museum.

Lot 17. America.—A Collection of original Letters and Documents relating to the War of 1755. Purchased for six guineas, by Wiley and Putnam the American booksellers, of course for transmission to the country chiefly interested.

19. Lord Anson's Book of Orders on his Voyage round the World, 1742. 8*l.* 8*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

20. Five hundred and eighty-three original Assignments of Manuscripts from Authors to their various Publishers: bound in three volumes. 48*l.* [From this curious lot, which was purchased for Sylvanus Urban, we contemplate to derive some very interesting literary information for the benefit of our readers.]

26. Sir Richard Browne's Precedent Book when Ambassador to France in 1641. 3*l.* 12*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

27. Correspondence of the same, and of his son-in-law John Evelyn of Wootton, extending from 1624 to 1712, in two folio volumes. 55*l.* British Museum.

28. Miscellaneous Papers and Correspondence of David Erskine, Earl of Buchan. 3*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Dawson Turner.

29. Diary of the Parliaments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, 1656-9, by Thomas Burton, in six oblong pocket volumes. [Edited in four volumes, 8vo. 1828, by J. T. Rutt.] 1*l.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

32. The Code of Gentoo Laws, translated from the Persian, by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, and printed in 4to. 1766, illustrated with manuscript contents throughout by Edmund Burke, who presented it, with the following note written at the foot of the title page, "To my dear friend and fellow labourer, Dr. French Lawrence, This small token of my remembrance, which he will think the more valuable as it contains a sort of running Contents in my hand, is given by his unhappy friend, now released from all his publick functions. Edmund Burke. 15th August, 1794. Mortis ergo." This alludes to the death of his only son, Richard Burke, M.P. for Malton, who died on the 2d of the same month. 4*l.* 4*s.* White.

37. Original Correspondence addressed to Colonel Robert Bennett, Governor of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, during the Civil War. 7*l.* 10*s.* Webb. (Sir Thomas Phillipps.)

42. Forty-five Letters, in French, from Sir William Curtius, English Resident at Frankfort, to Sir Richard Browne, during his Embassy in Paris, 1643—1647. 17*l.* 10*s.* Green. Subsequently transferred to the British Museum.

43. The Official and Private Correspondence between James and Solomon Dayrolles, Residents at the Hague and at Geneva, between 1706 and 1786, comprising 1368 letters and documents; bound in 21 volumes. 110*l.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

44. Correspondence of Thomas Pennant and Emanuel Mendez da Costa, Sec. R.S., on subjects of Natural History, from 1752 to 1778, 170 letters. 6*l.* 19*s.* Rodd.

45. The Correspondence of E. M. da Costa, Sec. R.S. during 50 years, with the most distinguished Naturalists of his time, 2457 letters, bound in 11 volumes. 32*l.* Rodd.

51. Ninety-one Letters of Anne (Digby) second Countess of Sunderland, to John Evelyn, written from Althorpe during the years 1674—1699. 13*l.* 13*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

59. John Evelyn's Academical Exercises. 1*l.* 11*s.* Green, for John Evelyn, esq.

60. Alphabetical Catalogue of Evelyn's Library, in his own hand. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Green, for the same.

61. Classified Catalogue of the same, in his own hand. 4*l.* 8*s.* Green, for the same.

63. Letters of Mary Evelyn to various persons, 1668—1673. 5*l.* 10*s.* Green, for the same.

65. Memoirs of Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, in the hand of John Fenn, esq. M.A. 3*l.* 10*s.* Payne. (Sir Thomas Phillipps.)

73. Remarks upon America, as a Guide to persons desiring to transport and establish themselves in that country, dated 1784. 2*l.* 15*s.* Hodges.

83. Letters received by Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlayne to the Queen's Majestie, from sundrie persons, and pro-

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cured by hym to be written in this same book. 8*l.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

84. Anecdotes of the Family, Life, and Writings of William Hayley, the friend and biographer of William Cowper, by himself, in 5 vols.; and Life of Thomas Alphonso Hayley, the disciple of John Flaxman, by his father William Hayley, in 2 vols. 4*l.* Wilks. [The binding, in 7 volumes in russia, cost 5*l.* 19*s.*]

87. Particulars of the professional Life of Ozias Humphrey, R.A. compiled in 1805, and profusely illustrated with drawings and engravings. 15*l.* White.

88. Deeds and other papers relating to the family of Humphrey of Honiton, Devon. 2*l.* White.

90. The Correspondence of Ozias Humphrey, 1754—1810, in eight volumes, containing 959 letters, eight original sketches, and 37 portraits. 16*l.* White.

"This collection, in eight volumes, of Original Papers of Ozias Humphrey, R.A., F.S.A., portrait painter in crayons to his Majesty George the Third, comprises a portion of his correspondence between the years 1754 and his decease in 1810; together with his Memoirs, written in part by himself, and dictated to me and to his nephew William Ozias Humphrey.

"It was the possession of these Original Letters, given to me by my godfather, Ozias Humphrey, that first stimulated me to collect others; and thus the foundation was laid for the numerous series of autographs, I may say almost unique, which at this time are in my possession.

"William Upcott.

"*Islington*, 102, *Upper Street*,
"*Oct.* 8*th*, 1835."

91. Official Correspondence of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his brother Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and of Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York. 45*l.* Rodd. (British Museum.) [From this series, of 864 letters, the publication was formed, in two vols. 8vo. 1828, edited by J. W. Singer, esq.]

106. Letters of Sir Leoline Jenkins, Ambassador for the General Peace at Cologne and Nimeguen in 1678 (not printed in his Memoirs). 70*l.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

111. Notes and Memoranda relating to English Antiquities, written in Latin by John Leland, antiquary to King Henry VIII. in his own handwriting, with an original letter by him, addressed *To my frende Master Bane, studient in Londine.* ("This MS. did once belong to Sir Henry St. George, and is mentioned in the MSS. of England and Ireland, Ox. 1697, fol. p. 112, No. 4230.") 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Webb. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

117. Lucretius de Rerum Natura, books iii. iv. v. vi. Translated into verse by John Evelyn, being the continuation of this Poem, the first book of which he printed in 1656: wholly in his handwriting. 6*l.* 12*s.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

119. Copies of Letters addressed to Madame de Maintenon, between the years 1690 and 1716, and of others addressed by Mad. de Maintenon to Madame de Rochechouart, a quarto volume of 297 pages: from the Lamoignon collection. 6*l.* British Museum.

122. Mandate of Maria Teresa of Lorraine, Empress of Austria, creating Leopold Grand Abbat of Park, on vellum, beautifully emblazoned. 12*s.* British Museum.

137. Seventy-nine Letters addressed to the Rev. Father Natali Alexander, Doctor of the Sorbonne, from 1647 to 1714, including several from Cardinal Howard of Norfolk. 4*l.* 10*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

140. Letters and Public Documents (535 in number) of British Naval Officers, from 1652 to 1826, bound in four volumes folio. 18*l.* Webb. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

142. Letters (in number 22) addressed to the Rev. Simon Ockley, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. 1*l.* 3*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

143. Papers of Robert Orme, author of the History of Indostan. 7*s.* Webb.

145. Catalogues of various Auction Sales of Pictures and Articles of Vertu, from 1726 to 1757, transcribed into two volumes folio, with the prices, and names of purchasers. 3*l.* 5*s.* Rodd.

152. Relation, contenant les Lettres que les Religieuses de Port Royal ont ecrites pendant les dix mois qu'elles furent enfermées sous l'authorité de la Mère Eugenie, 1664. 722 pages, 4to. 1*l.* 9*s.* Webb.

163. Letters of Dr. John Shebbeare, written during a tour on the Continent in 1752. 4*s.* Rodd.

164. The Snuff-box; a poem in the hand-writing of William Shenstone. 2*l.* 4*s.* (British Museum)

166. Letters (in number 66) addressed to Sir Philip Sidney and other members of his family. 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

168. The Wicker Chair, a burlesque poem, in the hand-writing of William Somerville. 1*l.* 6*s.* Nattali.

174. English Letters and State Papers (104) from 1533 to 1620. 40*l.* Payne. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

175. Miscellaneous Papers and Letters. (57), from 1563 to 1757. 13*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

177. Récueil des Autographes des Hommes Illustres, 1260—1740, on vel-

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lum. 4*l.* 4*s.* Payne. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

178. The History and Antiquities of the ancient Town and new Citty of Leicester: by Thomas Stavely, Steward of the borough of Leicester. From the collection of Dr. Farmer. 5*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

180. Domus Patriarchalis, or the Origin of Hebrew Letters, by Dr. W. Stukeley, in his own hand, dedicated to Queen Caroline. 13*s.* Rodd.

182. Thirty-six original title-deeds, leases, mortgages, agreements, and assignments of the Theatres in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Salisbury Court, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, in three folio cases. 2*l.* Rodd.

185. Correspondence and Diary of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S. from 1679 to 1723, contained in one folio volume, two quarto volumes, and five octavo volumes; with enough correspondence to make three additional folio volumes. 29*l.* Rodd. [From these papers the Thoresby Correspondence and Diary were edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in four vols. 8vo. 1830.] Mr. Crossley, of Manchester.

194. Mr. Upcott's collections for the Bibliography of British Topography, prepared for a supplement to his Bibliotheca. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* British Museum.

199. La Pucelle d'Orleans, by Voltaire; a manuscript copy, with marginal and interlineary notes by the author, 1755. From the Royal Library, Versailles. 2*l.* 3*s.* Sotheby.

204. Letters of Dr. Browne Willis to Dr. Ducarel. 5*l.* 5*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

205. Letters and Despatches addressed to Henry Worsley during his embassy in Portugal from 1714 to 1722. 3*l.* 5*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

"This volume, with several other effects belonging to Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. his Majesty's Resident at Venice, was captured on board an English vessel bound to London in the year 1800, by a French privateer, and carried into this port, where the whole property was condemned and sold. It this day fell into my hands by purchase from the person to whom it was originally adjudicated.

"DUNCAN SHAW.

"*Malaga, Nov.* 8, 1805."

With the second day's sale commenced the more miscellaneous manuscripts collected as Autographs, which, from the varied character of every lot, it would answer little purpose for us to enumerate. We shall specify only the larger lots, or those of some individual character.

232. Presentation of Lewis Winnis to the rectory of Gedney, signed by Charles Prince of Wales (Charles I.) 13*s.* Rodd.

234. Copy-book of George Prince of Wales (George IV.) 1767. 13*s.* Mr. Dawson Turner.

235. Original Letters of English Nobility (271 in number) from 1544—1704, with 75 portraits, in two volumes. 175*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

240. Powers of Attorney and Warrants (763) to receive South Sea Stock, from 1702 to 1763, bound in six volumes. 5*l.* Wilks.

242. Letters of Peers and Peeresses (2133) in 14 volumes. 22*l.* Wilks.

248. Peers' Orders, &c. on the Trial of Queen Caroline, 1824. 7*l.* 7*s.* Wilks.

250. Letters of Baronets and Knights (450) chiefly during the reign of George III. in 3 vols. 4to. 3*l.* 8*s.* Hamilton.

267. Letters of Political and Public Characters (492) in 3 vols. 4to. 11*l.* Wiley and Putnam.

268. Another series of the like, in 2 vols. 11*l.* Wilks.

271. Letters (227) of British Military Commanders, from 1713 to 1824. 2*l.* 3*s.* Rodd.

273. Letter of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to Queen Anne, announcing the surrender of Douay. 2*l.* 2*s.* Sotheby.

289. Letters (92) of Judges, &c. 15*s.* Rodd.

292. Letter of John Selden to the Earl of Devonshire, 1644. 2*l.* 6*s.* Young.

298. Letters (564) of Archbishops and Bishops, in 3 vols. 36*l.* Hodges.

306. Letters (496) of Clergy of the Church of England, in 4 vols. 4*l.* 18*s.* Rodd.

308. Letters (1,342) of Non-conforming Ministers. 10*l.* 10*s.* Rodd.

321. Letter of George Fox, to be read in Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, dated 3d of the 11th Month, 1686-7. 2*l.* 2*s.* Waller.

322. Letter of R. Barclay, from Aberdeen Prison, to Jean Woodcock and Martha Fisher; and a long letter by M. F. in answer to John Revell, 1654. 1*l.* 9*s.* Waller.

325. Religious Maxims, in the hand of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and signed with his name. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Penn.

341. Letters (107) of Naturalists and Geologists. 1*l.* 16*s.* Rodd.

356. Letters (356) of Medical Men. 2*l.* 10*s.* Dimond.

357. Letters (184) of Chymists and Men of Science. 2*l.* 14*s.* Mr. Dawson Turner.

360. Letters (398) of Mathematicians and Astronomers. 3*l.* Hodges.

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373. Letter of Sir Christopher Wren, respecting the design for building Trinity College Chapel, Oxford, March 2, 1692. 2*l.* 2*s.* Young.

378. Document relating to the Monument, in the handwriting of Sir Christ. Wren, with the contract for the ball at the top, by C. G. Cibber, a note of Grinlin Gibbons, and an order of Mrs. Gibbons, with the signature of Roubiliac. 5*l.* Waller.

381. Letters, &c. (24) of Eminent Sculptors. 3*l.* 3*s.* Clements.

382. Letters of Painters, in 2 vols. 9*l.* Clements.

386. Richard Wilson's receipt of "twenty-one pounds for four small pictures," and two letters of Gainsborough to Garrick. 4*l.* 7*s.* Waller.

421. Letters (383) of Literary Characters of the 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th centuries, the greater part of which are addressed to John Evelyn, of Wootton. 80*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

422. Letters (752) of Literary Men of the 18th and 19th centuries. Second series, in 5 vols. 33*l.* Montague.

423. Letters (1,279) of Literary Men. Third series, in 9 vols. 42*l.* Lamb.

424. Letters (1,768) of Literary Men. Fourth series, unbound. 16*l.* Evans.

429. A long and interesting Letter of John Evelyn to Pepys. 5*l.* 10*s.* Green.

431. Two Letters of Dr. Richard Bentley to Evelyn, sending corrections for his work on Medals. 6*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

491. Letters (553) of Antiquaries, Heralds, and Topographers, in 4 vols. 70*l.* W. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

496. Letters (470) of British Poets, in 5 vols. 49*l.* Montague.

510. Letters (121) of Dramatic Writers and Critics. 7*l.* 10*s.* Evans.

512. Letters (230) of Book Collectors living in 1823. In 2 vols. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Hodges.

513. Letters and Papers (395) of Founders of Libraries and Collectors of Books from Sir T. Bodley in 1595 to 1825. In 3 vols. 145*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

516. Letters (325) of Printers and Booksellers. 9*l.* Webb. (Sir Thomas Phillipps.)

517. Agreements for Copyrights, Receipts, &c. from various authors. Unbound. 21*l.* Payne. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

521. Letters (980) of Foreign Literati. 12*l.* Webb. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

525. Letters (414) of Dramatic and Musical Performers. 12*l.* Evans.

528. Letters of Samuel Foote to Garrick, with his answers. 2*l.* 2*s.* Lamb.

530. Letters addressed to and from Garrick and his family. 6*l.* 10*s.* Lamb.

556. Letters (444) of Literary and Distinguished Women. 4 vols. 4to. 43*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

571. Autographs of Distinguished Characters, a collection in 13 quarto volumes, illustrated with portraits and biographical notices. 175*l.* (W. Tite, esq.)

572. Another similar collection, in 31 octavo volumes. 63*l.* Wiley.

573. Two letters of the Chev. D'Eon, and other papers relating to him. 1*l.* Rodd.

586. A large parcel of papers of John Evelyn, including several of his father-in-law Sir Richard Browne, and many of Evelyn himself, written under the signature of *Aplanos.* 70*l.* British Museum.

587. Original Official Despatches from the French army in Italy, 1800-1810. 3 vols. 26*l.* 5*s.* British Museum.

588. Letters and Papers of Lord Anson and his naval contemporaries, during the reign of George II. and early part of George III. 3 vols. 5*l.* 15*s.* British Museum.

The total produce of the three days' sale of Manuscripts and Autographs was 2,420*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* By Mr. Upcott's will, the collection had been previously offered to the British Museum for 5000*l.* and refused.

The Collection of Prints, Pictures, &c. which formed the third Sale, was of the same character as the library, consisting chiefly of portraits, topographical prints, and those illustrative of manners and customs: but it also included the collection and many of the works of Mr. Upcott's godfather, Ozias Humphrey, R.A. The lots 392 to 429 inclusive, consisting of about 100 miniatures and drawings by Ozias Humphrey and others, were passed, having been previously sold by valuation for about 90*l.* to Mr. Turner, banker, at Gloucester, in pursuance of a provision of the will. Lots 472, 473, and 481, comprising Mr. Upcott's collection of Provincial and Tradesmen's Tokens, were also withdrawn from sale. One of the eight handles of the coffin made to receive the remains of Mary Queen of Scots, when removed from Peterborough to Westminster, (the same which was engraved in the Portfolio, 12mo. 1822,) was sold for two guineas. The total amount arising from this sale was 272*l.* 17*s.* and from the three sales 4125*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Life of Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. By* Robert Southey. *Third edition.* 8*vo.* 2 *vols.*
2. *Catalogue of Works in Refutation of Methodism, from its origin in* 1729 *to the present time. Compiled by* H. C. Decanver. *Philadelphia,* 1846. *Imp.* 8*vo. pp.* 54.

IN consequence of the favourable reception of two editions of Mr. Southey's Life of Wesley, the author had designed a third, but the preparation was delayed, by other engagements, till completion was impossible. The task has therefore devolved on his son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, Curate of Cockermouth, with the benefit of a few alterations and insertions made by his father, as was his custom, in his own copy. There are, however, two important additions. 1. The MS. notes of the late Mr. Coleridge, whose copy was returned, after his death, by his own request written therein, to the author. They were not intended for publication, nor originally for the author's view, and therefore, as the editor justly observes, "they show, in a very interesting manner, the fresh impressions made upon Mr. Coleridge's acute mind." 2. An elaborate critique on Mr. Wesley's life and character, by the late Alexander Knox, who was a member of his society at an early age (though the connection did not last long) and held occasional intercourse with him. He had drawn up this paper at Dr. Southey's request, and "chiefly with the view of convincing him, that he had judged erroneously, in ascribing to Mr. Wesley any motives of an ambitious character." Of these two communications, which are not perfectly identical in sentiment, the editor says,

"These two additions, I am confident, will be well received by the public, as affording them, with the work itself, at one view, the opinions of three men of no ordinary minds, upon the life and character of a fourth. Somewhat widely indeed do they, on many points, differ in their estimate; and possibly the reader may be inclined to think the author's judgment of Mr. Wesley, on the whole, the most just and the most impartial one." (Preface, p. viii.)

The original work, it is well known, did not satisfy the Wesleyan body, who yet felt its importance so far, as to commit the task of criticising it to one of their most distinguished members, Watson, who published first, *Observations* upon it, and subsequently a Life of Wesley, embodying the views of his own communion. Mr. Soames, in his excellent continuation of Mosheim, when introducing a sketch of the rise of Methodism, says, "in preparing this paragraph Watson's *Life of Wesley* has been exclusively used: Southey's, however, is much fuller, and more philosophical." (vol. iv. p. 408, note.) Mr. Coleridge, in one of his notes, observes, "Indeed, how much will not philosophy owe to Robert Southey, for the preservation of so many facts, that serve as clues through the labyrinth of religious fanaticism!" (vol. i. p. 140.) And he expresses a wish that Southey had written the History of the Monastic Orders, or, at least, the lives of Loyola, Xavier, Dominic, and the other remarkable founders. (p. xvi.) For our own part, we regard the work as one of the most valuable psychological books in our language, though the author, in venturing on theological questions, goes to the full extent of his depth. If it has not satisfied the community whose rise it relates, the question may justly be asked, what body of men were ever satisfied with a history not written by one of themselves, who would consult their feelings, both as to what he inserted, and what he omitted? Some specimens of the ridiculous may be gathered from it, but the author did not create them, nor are they peculiar to one community. The general tendency of the work is serious, and exhibits Mr. Wesley as an unwilling separatist, as his other biographer Watson wishes

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him to be thought, on the occasion of his address to the clergy, which he printed in 1756.

We shall now give a few specimens of the contributions from the pens of Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Knox, premising, that they partake of the nature of the two annotators' minds.

On the expression "the evils which Puritanism had brought upon this kingdom," (i. 128.) there is a characteristic note of Mr. Coleridge's, inquiring "what these evils were?" and replying much as Mr. Carlyle might be expected to do. He quotes Hume, as allowing that "our present political liberty is the direct consequence of this Puritanism, and religious toleration indirectly," though surely we may remark that the Seven Bishops are entitled to a share in it. He considers the temporary suspension of the hierarchy and hereditary senatorship, "with the, alas! too brief substitution of a hero for an imbecile would-be despot," as the effect of a collision between the two extremes, viz. the prelatic prerogative party, and the Puritan parliamentary; and asks, "why attribute these evils to the latter exclusively?" If Mr. Coleridge could now give his suffrage in answer to the question, *Should Cromwell have a statue?* we may judge what it would be.

At vol. ii. p. 97, on the subject of Universalism, or rather of the question, "can an unbeliever, whatever he be in other respects, challenge anything of God's justice?" Mr. Coleridge properly observes, that Wesley, if obliged to vindicate himself on this point, would have done so, by laying the stress on the words *challenge* and *justice*. Such a position would be impregnable, for nothing can be *challenged*, except in respect of a *covenant*, of which to such persons there is none. He observes, that, if the question were put differently, the answer might have been, "we may *hope*, though we are not authorised to *promise*."* But where hope itself is the result of promise, it must not be indulged too readily without such a warrant. All the speculation in the world cannot affect the question, which is determined beyond our control; and its real bearing, as frequently mooted, is, not whether those who had not the light of a revelation are safe without one, but whether modern unbelievers can reject it with impunity.

These specimens will show the nature of Mr. Coleridge's notes. Mr. Knox's remarks occupy more than ninety pages, but he was in some degree identified with the subject, having formerly published, in a newspaper, a sketch of the impression made on him by Wesley's manner and conversation, which was inserted by Moore, his first biographer, and copied both by Hampson and Dr. Whitehead. He also possessed several of Wesley's letters (between forty and fifty). His estimate of Wesley is mainly formed from the correspondence published in 1809; a single expression, "*Mr. Wesley's uniform integrity*," (ii. 416,) will serve as a specimen of it, beyond which we have only room for a single sentence; but we must remark, that it would be well for eminent men if they had always such zealous advocates, since Mr. Knox is to Wesley what Mr. Coleridge, as we have seen already, is to Cromwell.

"Another charge against Mr. Wesley I cannot equally dispute, namely, that of enthusiasm. Still he was an enthusiast of no vulgar kind: as Nelson was an enthusiast for his country, so was John Wesley for religion. Where the highest interests of man were concerned, Mr. Wesley made no account of precedent, or public opinion, or maxims of human or even of ecclesiastical prudence . . . . Singular as his course was, he no more supposed himself raised above the guidance of his reason than of his conscience." (Vol. ii. p. 432.)

The last assertion will best be supported by a passage of Wesley's own, which shows how rationally he could judge of a principle of decay contained within Methodism itself, and which indeed narrows the effect of every religious revival. His discernment in this respect must place him far above the common run of enthusiasts, even some of very high character.

"I do not know how it is possible, in the nature of things, for any revival of

* Wesley, in the main, inclined to the milder extreme, though we are not aware that, like the Portuguese Andrada, he attributed a justifying faith to the sages of antiquity.

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true religion to continue long. For religion must necessarily produce both industry and frugality, and these cannot but produce riches. But, as riches increase, so will pride, anger, and love of the world in all its branches. . . . Is there no way to prevent this—this continual decay of pure religion? . . . . There is one way, and there is no other under heaven. If those who *gain* all they can, and *save* all they can, will likewise *give* all they can, then the more they gain the more they will grow in grace, and the more treasure they will lay up in heaven." (Vol. ii. pp. 369-70.)

As we have the opportunity, we shall enforce this excellent reasoning from a little work entitled "Christian Liberality in the distribution of Property illustrated and enforced. By J. G. Pike." 18mo. 1836. The author remarks, chap. i. s. 8, p. 9, that

"Christians usually give to the cause of religion nothing like that amount of property which religion saves them .... Religion preserves its friends from numerous expenses that press heavily on others: it saves them, if poor, from the wasteful expenditure of the alehouse; if in the middle or higher life, from squandering the sums that others expend in scenes of dissipation. Besides this, religion forms and promotes those habits of industry, economy, and integrity to which many that prosper in the world are principally indebted for their worldly prosperity. Thus religion saves its followers much . . . and, in return, it justly demands from them that its interests should be supported by a willing and abundant liberality."

In closing the book we regret the want of an index, although the table of contents is so minute as to make reference pretty easy. Singularly enough, this edition makes an elucidation necessary from the additions it contains. At note iv. p. 444, vol. i. on the question of *John* Wesley's having been educated at Westminster or the Charterhouse, Dr. Southey says, "That he was not at Westminster is certain; a list of all entrances there has been kept from a time earlier than his boyhood; and my friend, Mr. Knox, has ascertained for me that the name of John Wesley is not in that list." But who is the author's friend, Mr. Knox? The reader, if not already aware, will infer that *Alexander Knox* obtained access to the register, and made the necessary search, which was not the case. The gentleman mentioned was the Rev. *John William Knox*, usher of Westminster School from 1806 to 1821, when he retired as the senior usher. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Southey's, (and *we* have been sitting in his tuition-room when a presentation copy of a volume of the History of Brazil has arrived from the author,) which intimacy led to his undertaking the inquiry. Mr. Knox rendered great assistance to the rehearsals of the play of Terence, annually performed by the Westminster scholars, and the revision of the Latin grammar used in that institution was entrusted to his care. He also published, after his retirement, an edition of Longinus, in which he contended that the treatise on the Sublime, as it now stands, is much interpolated, and that it was not written by the secretary of Zenobia.

Since this work first appeared several other lives have been published which will interest the reader if he wishes to study the subject more extensively, particularly those of the Countess of Huntingdon, Sir Richard Hill, Rowland Hill, and Walker of Truro, the three last by a relative of the Hills, the Rev. Edwin Sidney. That of Walker is the most important, since it supplies a want in the history of Methodism, as the minutes of the conference at Leeds in 1755, on the separation from the church, are lost, and the correspondence of Wesley with Mr. Walker does much toward filling up the chasm. Their views on that point differed, as Walker was most averse to the breach, which has never yet been found to admit of closing.

Since the above remarks on Dr. Southey's Life of Wesley were written, Mr. Decanver's Catalogue has been put into our hands. It professes to be a list of "the various publications which have appeared from the pens of the opponents of Methodism," on the subjects of Lay-representation, Methodist Episcopacy, and of the political pamphlets occasioned by Wesley's "Calm Address to the American Colonies." It embraces two hundred and seventy-seven anti-Methodistical works, fifty-five by Methodist authors, eighty-two miscellaneous, and twenty political. It is therefore a bibliography on that peculiar subject; yet the compiler regrets that there are many pamphlets,

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written by persons who have left the main body of the Methodists, both in England and America, the titles of which he is unable to procure. In a few instances only has he attempted to point out the numerous essays occurring in British and American periodicals. He has collected as many as a hundred and sixty of the specified works, and deposited them, together with a large number of Methodistical books and engravings, in the library of the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in the United States; and duplicate copies of some have been placed in the library of St. Timothy's Hall, in Baltimore county, Maryland. "They were found (he adds, preface, p. 5,) to be very rare, owing in a great measure to their having been bought up and suppressed by the Methodists." This reminds us of a remark, which we believe is Lord Chesterfield's, that individuals sometimes forgive, but bodies never.

The compiler expects to incur the displeasure of his Methodist friends, and, no doubt, they will not thank him for preserving the titles of many of the books, or the notes, which chiefly occur under the head *political:* these latter are chiefly taken from a source, referred to as "Rich. Bib. Am. Nov." an abbreviation which we cannot fill up.

Dr. Southey's work is of course included in this list, as is also the Life of Walker. So widely has Mr. Decanver thrown his net, that even Hogarth's Print of "Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism," is included, as well as Foote's Comedy of The Minor, and that of The Hypocrite; of which, *The Minor* is best entitled to a place in the list, as it occasioned a paper war. The works of Bishops Lavington, Gibson, Horne, and Pretyman, and those of Polwhele, Macgowan, Harman, Parkhurst, William Huntingdon, Toplady, &c. belong more legitimately to the catalogue, which will prove highly serviceable to future writers of the history of religion or of sects in the last and present century.

In the preface (p. 3,) the compiler gives an extract from a sermon of the late Rev. Samuel Clapham, of Leeds, 1794, which is curious for its causticity, and for being adopted in this place.

"The most candid investigation of Methodism has always provoked from its professors the most perverse cavils, and outrageous reproaches. In whatever view you consider it, you are from that moment abhorred or despised, or pitied, by the whole society. This circumstance is surely suspicious. If their system of religion be founded on truth, the greater cause they will have of rejoicing: if in error, the sooner they are convinced of their mistake, the higher must be their obligation to those who discover to them the uncertain foundation on which their edifice is raised. But I have been repeatedly told by some of their most distinguished members, that could they be convinced that Methodism is a delusion, they would still continue in it."

This last assertion, we think, must be founded in erroneous memory or apprehension. The whole passage reminds us of the article *Mariana*, in Llorente's History of the Inquisition, (chap. 25,) where similar sensibilities are attributed to the Jesuits: in fact, they are more or less adherent to every society.*

Vindiciæ Ignatianæ; or, the Genuine Remains of St. Ignatius, as exhibited in the Ancient Syriac Version, vindicated from the Charge of Heresy. By the Rev. W. Cureton, *M.A. F.R.S.* 8*vo. pp.* 87, *and appendix xxiv.*

IT is singular that the text of one of the very earliest fathers should always have been a subject of dispute, yet such is the case, and the longer and shorter editions have their respective advocates. The latter, though it has most supporters, is not universally accepted among those who reject the former; and Mr. Cureton has appended extracts from several writers who conceive that it is not free from interpolation. A good summary of the questions respecting them will be found in the "View of Christianity," by the late estimable Dr. Cook, of Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, (vol. iii. p. 21—29,) which leaves the general reader little to desire. Dr. Cook remarks that editors have been guided by their prepossessions in what they have expunged as spurious, or retained as genuine, so that persons of other

* A copy of this Catalogue, we are informed, has been deposited in each of the English university libraries.

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sentiments would have made a different choice; and justly asks, "What does the application of such a canon of criticism amount to?"

In this state of the text, what could be so serviceable to editors as the discovery of a MS. or an ancient version? Such a version, in Syriac, of the epistles to Polycarp, the Ephesians, and the Romans, which Mr. Cureton considers to have been transcribed in the sixth century, has been found by that gentleman among the manuscripts brought from Egypt by Archdeacon Tattam in 1839. The present volume is a defence of the edition of that version published by Mr. Cureton, against the strictures of a writer in the English Review. As a vindication it is complete; as a volume of ecclesiastical literature it will be read with pleasure long after the question that occasions it has passed away.

The reviewer had endeavoured to disparage the character of the version as "a miserable epitome," and surmised that the whole collection of MSS. will prove to be "a nest of Eutychianism." Mr. Cureton shews in the first place the value with which the collection has been regarded in other and competent quarters. Its existence was reported by Gabriel Eva, a Maronite, at Rome in 1706, and Pope Clement XI. twice sought to obtain it. Elias Assemani procured for him about forty volumes; and his cousin, the celebrated J. S. Assemani, who failed in a negotiation to purchase the remainder, nevertheless gained from them materials for his great work, the Bibliotheca Orientalis. A part of this collection was procured and brought to England by Archdeacon Tattam in 1839; these volumes were examined by Dr. Lee (the Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge), who discovered among them, and published, the Theophania of Eusebius, long supposed to have been lost. The trustees of the British Museum, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at their head, were desirous of securing the rest of these MSS. and the Lords of the Treasury considered the object worthy of a grant for the purpose.* That the Syriac version of Ignatius is not "a miserable epitome," but claims to be received as a fair representation of that father's text, is sufficiently shewn, and the charge of Eutychianism repelled from the evidence of its language. We cannot lead our readers through the several attacks and replies, except briefly to say that the latter are triumphant. There are two charges, however, of which the most unlearned person can judge, and which will afford a fair specimen of the objections. The reviewer accuses Mr. Cureton of haste, whereas he began the task in 1839, and did not publish his book till July 1845. He also argues, that as these epistles end without salutations it is a presumption of spuriousness, for "how different it is from the apostolical epistles!" Unfortunately for this argument, those of James and John end without salutations, so that such a test would exclude them from the sacred canon; but the fact is, that two of the epistles in this version actually *have salutations* at the end; so carelessly has the objection been made. Mr. Cureton argues further, that where a greeting is given at the beginning it is unnecessary at the end, and there is no valediction in any one of the epistles of Pliny to Trajan, who lived at this period, so that it could not denote a want of respect. (p. 59.) It is by collation that the real text of every writer must be ascertained, and it would be lamentable indeed if the praiseworthy labour were suppressed by such objections as these. In conclusion, the importance of this version is further evident, from its being in the very language of the place (namely Antioch) of which Ignatius was bishop, and transcribed several centuries (as is conceived,) before any other MS. now existing. If it appears to lop away the common text with too unsparing a hand, we must remember that it consists of precisely the only three epistles for which there is any evidence for more than 200 years after the author's death, and that in these the passages which are not to be found are such as criticism had long since called in doubt. We anticipate, as the result of these discoveries, a more settled state of the questions which affect the history of Ignatius, for the objections of several

* The reader will find a short account of the collection in No. CLIII. of the Quarterly Review, p. 39.

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eminent foreign writers (see Dr. Burton's Testimonies, and add Jacques Basnage to the list of objectors,) will thus be better met, as they mainly refer to the debateable portions of the text.

The Church History of England. By J. A. Baxter, *M.A. Post* 8*vo.* 2 *vols.*

MR. BAXTER justly observes (preface, p. vii.) that "every one, who would be thought a well-informed member of the English Church, should possess at least a compendium of her history." After referring to the elegant volumes of Southey, which however he considers deficient in some important respects, and to "the more useful work of Bishop Short," he states that his own labours consult the benefit of a more numerous class of readers, "remembering that there are extreme schools, neither of which is in exclusive possession of truth, while both have disregarded, in not a few instances, the laws of historic justice, as well as the more sacred claims of Christian charity." (p. viii.) Except in a few instances, he has not given specific references, as the general authorities are well known and accessible, such as Stillingfleet, Usher, Collier, &c. and in modern times, Mr. Turner, Mr. Kemble, Sir F. Palgrave, and Mr. Soames. Though at first we were rather disappointed at not seeing more references, we now think the author has judged wisely, as they would have increased the size, and the majority of general readers will not use them, while the real student will direct his attention to works of a more extensive kind. The province of such works is to give one class of readers an idea of the subject, and to prepare another class for deeper inquiries. For our own part we can say, that, *after* being long familiar with the subject, we have learned something from these volumes. How tersely the author sketches characters, will appear from this specimen:—"With a mind nerved to the highest purposes, but imperfectly disciplined, Becket entered upon duties rendered peculiarly arduous through the imbecility of his immediate predecessors." (vol. i. p. 272.) On the subject of persecution he justly remarks, that "intolerance of opinions and practices opposed to our own is inherent in our nature; and even apostles betrayed its influence in such a manner as to call down the severe reprehension of their Master." (vol. ii. p. 131.) On the sermon of Alphonsus de Castro before Queen Mary, "strongly condemnatory of religious persecution," he observes, that this Spanish ecclesiastic was "of liberal views, and anxious for the credit of his country and his master." (Ibid. p. 138.) The latter clause throws a new light on that transaction, so much at variance with the preacher's writings, as to raise a question whether he was really of liberal views, though indeed every transitory emotion is not therefore insincere. "But (adds Mr. Baxter) whatever were the motive, or the immediate effect of his discourse, nothing could be farther from Mary's views than to act upon its recommendations." At p. 168, note, the blame of the persecution is thrown on the Queen by her agents, for we call them so, as they disclaimed the character of advisers; "*the Queen went before us*, was the declaration of Gardiner and his assessors at the examination of the first martyrs, when charged by Hooper with having instigated the persecution." Speaking of the prevalent theology in the days of Charles II. he says, "the higher value thus assigned to good works in the Christian system does not, however, appear to have been productive of any augmented zeal for their performance. On the contrary, heavy complaints are heard of national immorality, owing in a great measure to the miserable profligacy of Charles's court. There were splendid exceptions, as Boyle (to whom Wales and Ireland are indebted for vernacular translations of the Scriptures,) Evelyn, and others, in the higher walks of life." (p. 328.) The truth is, that, when *genuine* faith is invigorated, Christian works will naturally follow as its fruit; and when it is not genuine, they will neither grow out of so dead a stock, nor produce themselves spontaneously. Works that are not peculiarly *Christian* are, of course, to use an American expression, "out of the debate." The profits of this work, we are informed by a label inside, are devoted to the erection of schools in the

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district parish of Cosely (Staffordshire), containing 10,000 inhabitants, almost all of whom are employed in mining and manufactures. We are glad to see a parochial minister thus consecrating his reading and his leisure (if the term be applicable to the care of such a parish) to the promotion of his people's interests; nor do we mention the circumstances to bespeak an undue degree of favour from the reader, as the announcement has only met our eyes after our opinion of the work had been already formed.

Heraldic Visitation of Wales and part of the Marches, between the years 1586 *and* 1613. *By* Lewis Dwnn, *Deputy Herald at Arms. Edited by* Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, *K.H., LL.D. &c.* 2 *vols.* 4*to. Printed for the Welsh MSS. Society.*

WE have looked over these volumes with peculiar interest, as affording much light and information on a portion of Welsh history but hitherto little known, and, perhaps, less appreciated; being a genealogical record of numerous Welsh families resident in the time of Elizabeth in the following counties of South Wales,—Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; Radnor and Montgomery; the three counties of North Wales above Conway, Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth; and the counties of Flint and Denbigh. "In spite of the taunt of a Welshman's fondness for pedigree, it cannot be denied that genealogical memoranda are serviceable auxiliaries to history;" and the historical notes which are dispersed through the work, are satisfactory proofs of this position. The learned editor has prefixed an account of the progress of poetry and heraldry among the Welsh from the earliest periods. He says,

"Pedigree was in former times more esteemed than at the present day; for gentility of descent, which implied education, was justly then regarded as a recommendation. While knowledge was confined to the upper classes, this was indeed essential to the state of society; but as science and useful information extend, these will ultimately become the principal tests to insure esteem. . . . Among a people where surnames were not in use, and where right to property depended on descent, an attention to pedigree was indispensable; and as the prevention of forgery became consequently of the utmost importance, it was requisite that the investigation of genealogy and its preservation should be vested in an especial body of persons, in whom confidence could be placed. Hence the second order of bards were the *Arwyddveirdd*, or herald-bards, whose duty it was to register arms and pedigrees, as well as to undertake the embassies of state. The absence of surnames was, indeed, not peculiar to the Welsh, though they retained the inconvenience till the time of Elizabeth: the Anglo Saxons were in the same predicament, and the Normans, until the twelfth century."

The *marwnad*, or elegy, composed at the decease of the Gwr bonheddig, or gentleman, was required to contain truly his genealogy from his eight immediate ancestors, to notice the collaterals, and to commemorate the surviving wife (or husband); and the particulars were registered in the books of the *Arwyddveirdd*, a copy of which was delivered to the heir to be placed among the authentic documents of his family.

It would exceed our limits to pursue all the highly interesting matter contained in the preface to these volumes; but it may be acceptable to our antiquarian friends, to notice briefly the nature of the MSS. from which they are derived. It appears, from a record now remaining in the College of Arms, that a commission was granted by Cooke, Clarenceux, and Glover, who was marshal to Flower, Norroy, (and who had a concurrent patent of that office,) to "*Lewes ap Rhis ap Owen al's Dun* of Buttus in the cantred of Kedewen, within the countie of Montgomerie—to record, register, and make entrances of all discentes, mariages, funerals, and obites of the knightes, esquires, and gentlemen inhabitinge within the said principalitie or the dominions and lordships marchers thereof:" in short, authorizing him to hold a visitation of Wales. The commission bears date the 3d day of February, 1585, 27° Eliz.; and the visitation was completed in 1597, to which many additions were subsequently made by Lewys Dwnn himself; bringing some of the pedigrees down to 1614. The MS. volumes comprising the labours of this herald, as far as they have been discovered, are fully

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described in the introduction; and their possession traced down to the present time, carrying with them the strongest proofs of their authenticity.

The first of these MSS. contains the visitation of "The Three Counties of South Wales, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan," being the original manuscript in Lewys Dwnn's own handwriting, preserved at Glanywern, in Denbighshire, the residence of Mrs. Madocks, who also possesses two other volumes, one containing the pedigrees of Radnorshire families, selected about 1620 from the original visitation made by Lewys Dwnn in 1597; and the other those of the families of the counties of Flint and Denbigh, being also a selection from his original visitation, by George Owen esquire, York Herald, temp. Eliz.; both of which are added to this publication.

The "*Llyvyr Achau*" in the possession of Robert Savours, of Cowbridge, esq. appears to have been written about 1604, and to be a compilation from the Visitations of Lewys Dwnn, and the collections of Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate, in the lifetime of Dwnn. By the liberality of its owner it has been also printed in the volumes before us.

The "Pedigrees of the Three Counties of North Wales above Conway," viz. Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, form another volume of these highly important MSS. being, as its title in Welsh informs us, "out of a book written by Lewys Dwnn, deputy herald, with his own hand, now in the possession of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, in the county of Merioneth, esquire, and in which each gentleman whose pedigree is therein contained has subscribed his name with his own hand, for the purpose of sanctioning the authenticity and truth thereof; and copied therefrom at the request of Thomas Mostyn of Gloddiaeth, esquire, and attested by William Hughes and John Davies, who wrote it in the year 1685." This volume is in the library of Edward Evans, esq. of Eyton Hall, in the county of Hereford. The present copy has been enriched with many valuable notes from the pen of W. W. E. Wynne, esquire; and, during its being printed, the original, by that gentleman's perseverance, has been discovered in the library of Col. Vaughan of Hengwrt, in Merionethshire, which, upon collation, was found to agree.

The remaining book of Lewys Dwnn's pedigrees which is now laid before the public, containing those of Montgomeryshire families, and completing the series so far as Lewys Dwnn's MSS. have been discovered, has been contributed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middle Hill. The pedigrees of Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire are still deficient. Our readers are aware that the worthy Baronet whom we have just named has already printed some pedigrees of the families in Glamorganshire, and Jones's Brecknockshire may be consulted for those of that county. The *Llyvyr Achau* before mentioned will also be found to contain the genealogy of a few persons who were resident in Glamorgan, Brecon, and Monmouth.*

The Montgomeryshire pedigrees were selected about 1711 from Lewys Dwnn's original Visitation, by the celebrated Welsh poet and grammarian John Rydderch, and are preserved in a volume formerly in the possession of Lord Berwick, at the sale of whose library it was purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps.

We cannot close these remarks without again expressing our approbation in testimony of the value of these collections. The illustrations are necessarily few, and the most remarkable is the hirlas, or drinking horn, presented by Henry VII. to Davydd ab Ievan, on his march, when Earl of Richmond, from Milford to Shrewsbury, when he was entertained at Llwyn Davydd, the seat of that gentleman.† Autographs of some distinguished individuals are also introduced, in illustration of the authority of the pedigrees.

Those indispensable addenda to works of this nature, *indices nominum*, we are much pleased to see accompany these volumes, embracing, as far as possible, the various modifica-

* The libraries of the Earl of Macclesfield, the Earl of Cawdor, and Mrs. Ormsby Gore, have, by their permission, been searched to ascertain what has become of Dwnn's other MSS. but in vain.

† The anecdote is given at length in the first volume, p. 80.

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tions of nomenclature arising from the non-use of regularly adopted surnames which abound in early Welsh history, and the compilation of which must have presented difficulties which are unknown in the simpler system of modern patronymics.

The numerous notes which occur throughout every page of the work, containing many historical anecdotes, monumental inscriptions, references to family papers and public records, and philological notices, tend to relieve this collection from the usually dry and uninteresting character which mere pedigrees unavoidably present. The work is beautifully printed, and displays a specimen of typography worthy of its subject, and highly commendatory of the press of the principality. We conclude in offering these volumes as a *desideratum* which should be in the hand of every Welshman, and in the library of every antiquary interested in the history of the Ancient Britons.

The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the counties of Stafford and Warwick. By Charles Ferrers Palmer. *8vo. pp. xvi.* 520, *lxxvi.*

THIS work is evidently the result of a long continued train of attention and research, and it supplies a deficiency which previously existed: for the town of Tamworth, lying between two counties, has hitherto received but imperfect investigation from the historians of either, and has been favoured with no distinct history of its own. A History of Tamworth, by Messrs. John and Henry Wood Roby, was indeed commenced, in parts, about twenty years ago, but it did not proceed beyond the Anglo-Saxon period.

Few English towns can boast of so much history of that early date: for Tamworth rose to some dignity in the eighth century as one of the residences of the great Mercian monarch Offa, two of whose existing charters are dated there. Here, it is said, "he caused a palace to be built of greater dimensions than was usual in those times, and which, for its magnificence, was the admiration and wonder of the age." The words of Sir F. Palgrave are here quoted, but we may remark that this was an incident of so much importance in his narrative, that Mr. Palmer ought to have traced it to the original authority.

In the next century there are seven charters of Berhtwulf, King of the Mercians, dated from Tamworth, from 840 to 845, and others of his successor Burghred.

Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians, restored the castle in the year 913, and here she died in 920, a lady of masculine character, and whose martial prowess, in the estimation of her admirers, excelled that of the Cæsars.

The marriage of Eadgitha, sister of King Athelstan, to Sihtric, the Danish King of Northumbria, took place at Tamworth in 925; and it was this princess who, when deserted by her barbaric husband, became the founder and first abbess of the nunnery at Tamworth, a religious house which did not long subsist, being united to the neighbouring nunnery of Polesworth.

After the death of Athelstan in 941, Tamworth was pillaged by the Danes, a blow which our author thinks it never wholly recovered.

During the Anglo-Saxon period, from the time of Offa, as our author supposes, and down to that of Henry I. there was a royal mint at Tamworth. The only moneyers known, however, are Edric, under King Canute, Goling in the reign of the Confessor, Bruning in the same and the Conqueror's, and Ielfwine under the Conqueror and Rufus. (pp. 49, 503.)

It is remarkable that Tamworth is not directly surveyed in Domesday book, but it is mentioned incidentally under the manors of Coleshill, Drayton, and Wigginton. Its omission has been ascribed to the circumstance of its being a royal borough; but this explanation does not appear satisfactory, for the same cause would have led to the omission of the *Terra Regis* altogether.* It is certain, however, that the town fell into decay in the centuries immediately subsequent to the Conquest, which is shewn by the reduced sums it paid to royal aids. It did not return members to Parliament until the reign of Elizabeth. As be-

* Polesworth also is omitted, which belonged to the same lord, Robert de Marmyon, otherwise called Dispensator. (p. 325.)

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fore mentioned, the town was divided between two counties, and into two lordships. That part which lay in Staffordshire was granted by Henry III. to the elder branch of the family of Hastings, afterwards Earls of Pembroke, of whom Mr. Palmer has given a detailed account. Towards the close of the same reign the Warwickshire side was granted to Philip de Marmyon, (which family had owned the castle, it is supposed, from the Conquest,) but, it having reverted to the crown on his death, King Edward II. granted it by charter to the inhabitants. Hence is deduced the municipal history of the town.

In the medieval annals of the place, the principal events which occupy the historian's attention are, the interview between Edward IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth, and some circumstances connected with the battle of Bosworth. The former incident, which, however poetical, is at least founded on historical manners, is supposed to take place on the occasion of a royal visit to the neighbouring mansion of Drayton Bassett, now the mansion of our late Premier. The latter subject furnishes a lengthened discussion, to which the author's father, Dr. Shirley Palmer, of Birmingham, has contributed. In this, as on other occasions, it is the fate of "the most distinguished female historian of our country," Miss Agnes Strickland, to be brought to book. The matter is this. Whilst the Earl of Richmond was on his march to encounter King Richard,* historians have recorded that he stayed behind his army, and lost his way, on the night of the 18th of August, 1485. Not content with this single incident of a romantic complexion, Miss Strickland has made him repeat the adventure two days after at a place called Atherstone Moor. As no such spot was known in the neighbourhood, this assertion was startling enough to invite the inquiry which Dr. Palmer addressed to the fair author herself, who sent him in return some general references to "a *rare* edition of Rapin," &c. all of which proved wholly unsatisfactory. It seems to us that, like Miss Halsted (see our number for July 1845,) Miss Strickland has been puzzled by old William Hutton of Birmingham, who, though an intelligent and ingenious man, was a very indifferent historian. With respect to the Earl of Richmond's deviation from the route of his army on the 18th of August, 1485, Dr. Palmer arrives at the conclusion that it was voluntary, not accidental, and made in order to confer secretly with some of his friends, either at the seat of the Earl of Derby his father in law at Elford, or at Whittington or Comberford, on his way thither. We must remark, however, that this conjecture is inconsistent with the plain and circumstantial narrative of Polydore Vergil, which seems to be the original authority. That author does not state that Henry took a different route to his army, but that he "followed aloof," in consequence of feeling a distrust that his strength was insufficient to cope with the enemy, and being ignorant of King Richard's actual position. He was not entirely alone when overtaken by nightfall, as Mr. Palmer appears to imagine (p. 98), but was accompanied by the twenty armed men previously mentioned. The village at which he passed the night was more than three miles from his

* In the following passage (p. 101) Mr. Palmer betrays a very erroneous conception, heraldically, of a matter which, as a fact, is familiar to all. He says, "Shakespeare, in designating Richard III. as a wild boar, has given him the opprobrious appellation by which he was often distinguished amongst his adversaries and the friends of Richmond. The name was first suggested by the king's having a hog for one of the supporters of his arms." He then mentions the circumstance of William Collingburne being hung for composing the distich,

> The cat, the rat, and Lovel the dog,
> Rule all England under the hog:

but evidently without perceiving that a large part of that libel was the use of the really opprobrious term "hog;" whilst as for "boar," there was nothing opprobrious in that, it being the correct heraldic term for the beast actually displayed by Richard, and nothing was more common than to designate the great peers by their "beasts." The boar was universally known as the *badge* or cognisance worn by all the king's followers, but as a supporter to his arms, if used, it would be comparatively very little seen.

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camp, *i. e.* from Tamworth. He came to it "after long wandering," so that it may have laid on either side of his road. It may have been Whittington or Comberford, but Elford seems too far afield.

In the progress of his historical narrative, the historian of Tamworth fills several pages with details connected with the Civil War of the 17th century, and concludes with a full and particular account of the visit of Queen Victoria to her prime minister at Drayton Manor. At p. 149 we find the following account of an impulse which the prosperity of the town received from the enterprise of that illustrious person's father.

"About the years 1788-9 Mr. Peel introduced extensive cotton manufactures into this town and neighbourhood, particularly about Fazeley, partly on account of the eminent local advantages of this district, and partly because of an extensive strike amongst the workmen in Lancashire. The Castle and Castle-mill were taken for the purpose, and buildings erected in Lady-meadow. A very great influx of working people took place. The inhabitants of Tamworth had now just cause to lament the opposition which they had manifested to the passage of a canal close by the town. It was at first contemplated to have carried a line from Fradley, near Lichfield, to Coventry, by way of Tamworth. But the people here dreaded so great an innovation on their antiquated ideas, and it was finally carried at a distance, by Fazeley. The production of a great traffic in this small village, almost simultaneously from the canal and Mr. Peel's works, caused it soon to assume the aspect of a small town. So great was its increase that it became a very common belief that, in a short time, it would assume a superiority of Tamworth in every way. But the subsequent decline, in a great measure, of the cotton manufactures, withdrew the chief cause of its prosperity, although the traffic from the canal has ever since been a great support." (p. 149.)

In another place Mr. Palmer informs us that the cotton factories of the late Sir Robert Peel were maintained at Tamworth and its vicinity for thirty years, and sensibly increased the population of the town. Those at Fazeley alone now continue in operation.

In undertaking the description of the town, Mr. Palmer gives us particulars, from court rolls and other records, of all its features, street by street. We may remark the existence of one locality, resembling the well-known Carfax at Oxford, and bearing the same name, here spelt Quarfoux and Carrefour. (p. 182.)

Our author then proceeds to the church, a singular feature of which, the double staircase, was the subject of an article in our September number. He describes minutely its architecture and the monuments, with copies of the epitaphs and registries. With respect to the inscription at p. 255, which he has read

M'E JESU XP'E,

"a contracted form for *Miserere, Jesu Christe*," we read it

ih'c [I]hesu xp'e,

i. e. ihesus Jhesu cristus—the word *Ihesu* having been probably painted first, perhaps with a *red* initial, now rubbed off, and then *Jesus Christus* added; or else the middle word is *help*.

The history of the nunnery is brief, for it existed only in the Anglo-Saxon æra. The church was afterwards collegiate, having a dean and six prebendaries.

Next follows the history of the castle, equally well elaborated; and afterwards the grammar school and other minor matters.

Throughout the whole, the painstaking of the author is conspicuous, and he has established a claim to the enduring thanks of his fellow-countrymen for the wealth he has drawn up from the mines of antiquity.

The Flower of Yarrow, a Tragedy, in Five Acts.

We do not think that the author has formed an agreeable or judicious plot, and the chief part of his characters are such as are governed by evil passions, and employed in wicked actions. This, we think, should never be the case; what is good, being more pleasing to the mind, should preponderate, and evil should be introduced only as a contrast or shade in the general picture. Then, again, we think the characters of Swinton, Clavering, and Lady Scott too strongly and inexorably wicked for any feeling we have to bestow on them but that of indignation and hatred. Not so the Macbeth, Othello, and even Richard of Shakspere.

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The passions that must agitate such breasts should be great passions, which we can watch with anxiety, and with which we can sympathise with awe; but Swinton and Clavering are fierce, hard, reckless, unmitigated villains. The death, too, of both Lilias and Marion, the only characters that interest us at all, is, we think, for the plot, unadvisable. How came Lilias with her dagger, when she did not anticipate danger in escaping with her *supposed* lover? And Marion's death appears rather unnecessary, as well as not very cleverly brought about. In fact, we take the author to be a young man, who has not had much experience in the difficult field of dramatic composition, and who has not yet learned the art of managing his *dramatis personæ* with ease, and conducting them with a powerful and commanding hand through the intricacies of their situation, and the embarassments attending the progress of a plot. There is, however, a poetical spirit in the conception of the thoughts and in the language, though in both capable of great improvement. We must give one quotation from the *descriptive* parts, which we think the best.

MARION.

Fie on thee, Lilias, lingering 'mid the gloom
Of dingly glen, and tangled forest path,
Where Autumn showers the yellow leaves as thick
As if the ruddock's pious bill had strewn
The wood-wild grave of murdered innocence;
Or hermit here had spread his *nestling* couch,
And this while mirth with pleasure onward woo.
I tell thee Yarrow's yeomen hold to-night,
And Ettrick's woodlanders, a feast so blithe,
The noblest knight that ever sat in hall,
Aye! and to boot, the loftiest lady too,
Might stoop them from their pride of place awhile
To sport in upland grange or sylvan lodge
With them in field or forest, and to mark
How foams the spicy nut-brown ale, and mantles
The yellow cup of mead.
Know ye not 'tis the mirthsome harvest-home,
The fairy time in labour's calendar;
When weariness to wassail yields, and labour,
Like a loosed ox, disports him?
Look! in the last slow wain, the ripe red sheaves,
With many a flower bedecked, the garners seek.
High sits in mimic pomp the harvest queen,
Corn-crowned; but with the spiky ears *enmixed*
Is many a poppy red and corn-flower blue.
Hark! o'er St. Meric's lake their music swells,
And now the chapel lone and lonelier cell
(Where dwells the chaplain priest) have caught the sound.
Oh! at that sound my heart leaps jocundly
As e'er did lady's of the *chateau*, when
From her high towers and battlements she hears
The vintage drum, to maids as spirit-stirring
As war's to man's. To Scottish hearts this is
A tone worth twenty Gascoigne's grape-gatherings,
Lute, roundelay, and all. Will you not on
To see our border revels?

LILIAS.

Bear with me, tho' I own my pleasing, which
Others but shrink from, as loath'd melancholy.
To me the yellow wood, the russet copse,—
To me the sighing of the autumnal breeze,
With my own thoughts and silence,
Are dear as e'er was greenwood bower in May
To those that bear its plundered boughs and flowers
In triumph home, to ornament their doors
And prank their hearths out, and the while outshout
The unseen cuckoo, and the nightingale
Drown in their pealing laughter—or it may be
The cushat's note in their love whispers. This
Is mine own season—sweetest of the four—
Albeit the solemness and sad thoughts seem to it
As rue and rosemary to aged men,
'Stead of youth's gayest flowers.

The History and Description of the Great Western Railway, including its Geology, and the Antiquities of the district through which it passes, accompanied by a Plan and Section of the Railway, a Geological Map, and numerous Views of its principal Viaducts, Bridges, Tunnels, Stations, &c. from Drawings taken expressly for this work, and executed in Lithography. By John C. Bourne. *Folio.*

THE history and illustration of the great railways of the present day is a fertile theme, and one which cannot fail to excite interest, not merely amongst the individuals immediately connected with them, but with the public generally, and men of science and philosophers particularly. What were only a few years back matters of speculation and mystery are now familiarly recognized by the great mass of the reading public. In the Great Western Line many railway novelties and improvements have been effected, at once astonishing and confuting those who predicted their utter failure. It cannot but be deeply interesting to trace the origin, the progress, and

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effects of this stupendous undertaking, now that it has been for some years in successful operation. This volume furnishes that information, with much other interesting matter of a collateral nature. Mr. Bourne's lithographic drawings are already favourably known, and it is sufficient to say that he has displayed the same spirit, taste, and accuracy of delineation in this work as in his former subjects.* The present views embrace thirty-six different points upon the Great Western, from the Paddington Station and the Hanwell Viaduct, to the Slough and Swindon Stations; and particularly the Great Box Tunnel, also the interesting scenery and works in the vicinity of Bath and Bristol. There are also fourteen architectural drawings as an Appendix, being views and details of the most remarkable ancient churches upon the line of the railway, their fonts, doorways, sepulchral effigies, &c. The illustrative department is completed by a map and section of the line, and a geological map of the singular district in which the Great Western Railway terminates, and across which are carried, in opposite direction, its continuations towards Exeter on the one hand, and Gloucester on the other. The letter-press, besides a description of the route of the railway, of those fine architectural works, its viaducts and bridges, which, though daily crossed by thousands, are actually seen by few, and of the topography and geological features of the line, comprises a brief history of the formation of the company, whilst in an introduction the non-professional reader is made acquainted with the principles of railway construction, and the application and regulation of locomotive steam power. Thus it will be seen that every branch of the subject has received attention, and the result is the production of a volume highly creditable to all the parties concerned.

Heidelberg, a Romance, by G. P. R. James, *Esq.* 3 *vols.*—We have great pleasure in meeting Mr. James again in his old and well accustomed path,—that, namely, of the romantic tale,—a style of writing in which he is so much more successful than most of his contemporaries. We like to travel back with him to times of old, to pass in the mind's eye through the stately palaces, the castles and halls of by-gone days, and once more to look upon the personages, heroes in their day, who inhabited them. Agnes Herbert, the heroine of the tale before us, is one of the most charming delineations of the female character we have ever met with; excellent as the author is, in general, in his portraiture of the gentler sex, he has been most happy, certainly, in the present instance. It is one of those delightful descriptions which dwell in the mind long after the page which contains it has been closed. And yet it is only a sketch, an outline, as it were, made up of little traits and incidental notices, intended by the author to be filled up from the imagination of the reader. Among other persons who play their part in this stirring and eventful tale, are, the Queen of Bohemia, the ill-fated and interesting daughter of James I. and her unfortunate husband.

Laneton Parsonage, by the Author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude." 12*mo.*—This is a charming little work, well calculated to amuse and interest, and, at the same time, to instruct and inform, not only the young for whom it is principally designed, but those of more advanced years as well. The author is evidently well acquainted with the habits, dispositions, and ways of thinking and acting peculiar to children; she enters into their joys and their sorrows, their amusements and pleasures, in the most easy and natural manner, so as to throw an air of truth over her pages, and to rivet the attention of the youthful reader. We cannot, however, help observing, that the system of discipline enforced in this work is somewhat too strict and rigorous, and, in the case of many children, might tend to repress and subdue the youthful disposition, and to check that buoyancy of spirit so delightful in the mind of the child, and so useful in enabling it to overcome the many difficulties and trials with which it has to contend.

Father Davy, a Tale, by the Author of "Mount Sorel," "Two Old Men's Tales." 2 *vols.*—The subject of this tale

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* His illustrations of the London and Birmingham line, with descriptive essays by Mr. Britton, have been favourably noticed in a former volume of our Magazine.

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is the famous Gunpowder Plot, and in its pages that most wicked and detestable conspiracy is traced through all its various windings, through the machinery of a tale possessing much power and beauty of description. The interest, moreover, is kept up to the end of the work with much skill and ingenuity, a task of no slight difficulty where the result, as in this case, is a matter of history. There is an air of sadness, a dark shadow of gloom, as it were, thrown over the work from its very commencement, which prepares the reader for some unhappy and tragical termination. The author has employed the materials furnished by the history of the times with great ability in setting forth his tale of misery and guilt. The character of Garnet the Jesuit, the chief actor in that atrocious treason, is a masterly delineation. The manner in which this adept in wicked artifice and craft weaves his web of villany, and incloses in its entanglements the wretched victims whom it was his policy to employ as tools, is drawn by no common hand, as indeed is the whole picture of the spirit of Jesuitism and its machinations, as exhibited in this execrable conspiracy. There are certain events and circumstances in history which are well fitted to serve as warnings to those who come after. Surely this is one of them. We believe it is the fashion in certain quarters to think that the spirit of Rome is changed. Do the times in which we live exhibit such a result? We fear not.

The Student's Manual. By John Todd. *Eighth Thousand. Post 8vo. pp.* 194.—This is the cheaper edition of a work, which is also published in 12mo. with a larger type, as a more library-befitting form, though the one before us is obviously most adapted to general circulation. It was written in America, as the reader will soon see by local allusions, which however will not impair its usefulness elsewhere by their number or obscurity. The author observes, that "Hardly any class of men are so difficult to be reached as students;" nevertheless he has tried to make his book such as a parent will wish to leave with his son at parting, to aid him in forming his character. "The youth who goes from home . . . has no friend who has been over the ground, and knows it all, to whom he can go for advice, for encouragement, and aid; for such I have endeavoured to write this book." (Preface, p. iii.) After having read it through at intervals, we can testify, that it deserves the student's attentive perusal; indeed we recollect no other exactly supplying the place. The several heads of chapters are, Object of Study, Habits, Study, Reading, Time, Conversation, Politeness and Subordination; Exercise, Diet, Economy; Discipline of the Heart, The Object of Life. Under the third head physical directions for study are given, and under the fourth some cautions as to the choice of books: the ninth will shew the excellency of the principles inculcated, by its contents:—"No safety in opinions if religious views are loose. Religion exalts the mind. Cultivate the conscience. Avoid temptation. Daily reading the Word of God. Daily prayer."—Our opinion is, that not merely schoolboys and college students will be benefited by this book, but that it contains much for grown persons of intellectual pursuits, and as such we mean to read it a second time. There is however one sentence which we must consign to such as are skilful in errata, for as it stands it is absurd:—"Above you are the pious dead, watching around your steps, and *ready to minister to your wants.*" (P. 194.) Inferentially judging, this is inconsistent with the opinions expressed, in general language, at page 176.

Scriptural Evidences of Creation, or the Mosaical History of the Creation illustrated by Geological Discoveries. Post 8vo. pp. xvi. 295.—This volume is one of the criticisms called forth by a recent work, entitled "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation." The concluding sentence will serve to show the temper of the book, which is a very commendable one, inasmuch as it pleads its own cause, without underrating the judgment or casting aspersions on the motives of the other party. "These and other questions of like import present themselves in such formidable array, that though great deference may be claimed, and will at all times be justly claimed, for the opinions of wise, learned, and scientific men who support the present geological theory, some excuse we trust may be urged in behalf of those who ask further time to consider." (p. 295.) The author is opposed to the theory of progressive development, contained in the work above-mentioned; to that of Lamarck, which is adopted in it in a modified shape; and to the views of Dr. Buckland in his Bridgewater Treatise on Geology.* The author earnestly contends for *literal interpretation*, arguing, that any other is involved in difficulties, and that the language of creation cannot be interpreted, as Dr. Buckland has done, of renovation. Incidentally we may remark, that he pre-

* He considers Whiston the founder of Dr. Buckland's theory.—p. 72.

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fers the LXX chronology, but seems too readily to adopt the story of its interpretation. The substance of the work is, that in the deluge, not the earth was destroyed, but man, and that land and sea have consequently changed places. The illustrations adduced from various sciences, as well as from local formations and changes, are ingenious, and mark out the author as no contemptible adversary to his opponents. At p. 88, the argument from the division of Scripture into verses, appears overstrained, as they are of later origin. *Sancto Caro* should be *Sancta Clara*. At p. 131 we have the misprint of *Drause* for *Durance*. The author observes at p. 163, that "It is a common, and perhaps well founded, observation among natural philosophers, that there is much less difficulty in attacking an established theory than in creating a new one worthy of attention." This is very true, and deserves especial attention.

Family Expositions on the Epistles of St. John and St. Jude. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth. *Fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 253.—These expositions do not pretend to a critical character: they are abridged notes, by the author's children, of explanatory and practical remarks made in the course of family morning worship. These notes were lent among friends, and, after many requests, the author has agreed to their publication, with some slight revision. The expositions are evidently the result of a close attention to and full knowledge of the subject. The epistles of St. John are of deep interest, but they embrace too many topics in rapid succession to be handled by inexperienced writers. Their language, too, is peculiar, and arrives at the same end as the other apostolical writings by different routes. Thus at p. 27 (1 Ep. ii. 4) "There is a great deal of false profession in the world; St. James met with it in those who said they had 'faith, but had not works.' St. John here finds it in those who profess to have divine knowledge, but have not obedience. Here is the test of all professions, 'by their fruits ye shall know them.'" At p. 48 (ibid. 17), this illustration is aptly taken from the second commandment, "We cannot enjoy both the world and God: God is a jealous God; he will not, he ought not to endure a rival; he has a just claim to the supreme place in all our affections." At p. 91 (iii. 9), the difficult phrase, *He cannot sin*, is well explained; "*cannot*, that is, so as to delight in and choose sin, for it has become his aversion; he has learnt to detest it." At p. 93 (ibid. 11), there is a good practical remark, "We must fight against error in the spirit of love . . . if we fight against error in a mere party spirit, to defend principles because we have professed them, and therefore cannot bear to be opposed; if love be not our animating principle, our earnest zeal against error may be nothing but party zealotry and bigotry, full of evil."

A Glossary of North Country Words, with their Etymology, and affinity to other Languages; and occasional notices of Local Customs and Popular Superstitions. By John Trotter Brockett, *F.S.A. Third edition, corrected and enlarged by* W. E. Brockett.—We wish good luck to the little band of English-minded scholars, who are gathering, not only like King Alfred's faithful Saxons, "fram Somorsætescire * and Wylsætum,† and Hamtunscire,"‡ but from all parts of England, in favour of the Saxon of their mother tongue. Their works, by recommending the excellent quality of true English, may bring others into a disposition to purify and strengthen our language, and will form materials for some Teutonic Johnson of future time to compile a dictionary of all the English tongue. A pure language is much stronger, and more intelligible among its speakers, than a corrupt one, as it is more easily learnt by others, and more beautiful as a creation of mind. No poor Englishman, "with little Latin, and less Greek," would find his Bible more intelligible in the Latin-English of Dr. Johnson, or more holy in the French-English of the polite; as no student would fail to be somewhat delayed by the Arabic portions of Persian and Hindoostanee, as he would not get through the Persian accidence in Sir William Jones's grammar before he would find himself perplexed by a chapter on Arabic.

Among those who have dipped successfully in the well of "English undefiled" of the provincial dialects was the late Mr. Brockett, whose collection comes before us much enlarged in the third edition, which we recommend to all Teutonic philologists as deserving a place on their shelves.

The *veined sweetmeat*, called Gibraltar Rock, we think, is so named from its likeness to a piece of the rock, rather than, as Mr. Brockett seems to believe, from the event of the taking of Gibraltar. We have a seal of Gibraltar Rock veined exactly like the sweetmeat. We suggest that *Ling*, which Mr. Brockett gives as a heath, *erica vulgaris*, should be *calluna vulgaris*, a plant differing somewhat from the ericæ.

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* Jennings. † Akerman. ‡ Vernon.

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A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature. By A. W. Schlegel. *Post* 8*vo. pp.* 529.—These lectures, which were first translated about thirty years since, have been made further known, by the extracts in Dr. Nathan Drake's "Memorials of Shakespear," 1828, and in Sismondi's "Literature of the South of Europe" (chap. xxxiii. art. *Calderon*). They form a serviceable compendium of literary history, on account of their copiousness, as they exhibit the dramatic literature of the ancients and the moderns, and of the several nations in each division. This alone, however, would not be much more than a critical catalogue; their chief merit lies in the execution. We think that at p. 49 Schlegel has depreciated La Harpe too much, for we often get better notions of the subject in hand from the French Professor. At p. 550, Garcilasso, "one of the founders of Spanish literature under Charles V." is erroneously said to be "a descendant of the Incas of Peru," which applies to a later member of the family; but it is correct that he "fell before the walls of Tunis." Schlegel is inclined to adopt as Shakspere's the plays of Locrine, &c. and to consider them as worthy of his genius; but we believe these are few, if any.

Valpy's Virgil improved, with marginal references and concise notes. Edited from the text of Wagner, by the Rev. J. Pycroft, 12*mo. pp.* 387,-239.—Professor Anthon assures us that his Virgil contains all that is valuable in the notes of Valpy; "the present edition of Valpy (says the editor) professes to contain all that is valuable in the notes of Anthon." Such notes as are omitted are either unimportant, or are replaced by references to works of easy access. The distinction of this edition, however, is the marginal references, the utility of which has long been acknowledged in the best editions of the Bible. But they are not made to Virgil only, (though the principle that every writer is his own best interpreter is their basis,) but to other writers, who may be supposed to have influenced Virgil's mind, as Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, &c. or who furnish parallels of fact or of thought, as Livy, Horace, Juvenal, &c. Mr. Pycroft appeals, and as we can witness, with justice, to "the high importance attached to parallel passages, both as the means and test of scholarship, at our public schools and universities." Such a collection is not merely useful to the learner, but even to the teacher, who wishes to shew where the same subject is treated, or the same idea found. Something of the kind was attempted some years ago (1820) at Oxford, in a Virgil edited, we have heard, by Dr. Pett, formerly Principal of St. Mary's Hall; but the references were embedded in the notes, whereas here they are given in the margin, and are more likely to meet the eye. The precedent, however, of such an edition, intended for general use in an university, is fortunate, and scarcely interferes with the originality of the plan. This volume contains *six thousand* such passages, "grammatical and critical, practical and curious," in illustration of the works of Virgil. It is published on a liberal plan, as it may be had with or without the notes. Mr. Pycroft, we have seen it stated, means to follow it up with similar editions of other classics, if it meets with encouragement; we hope it will, for it will thus be the first of a valuable series.

The History of Civilization. By F. Guizot. *Vol. II. post* 8*vo. pp. xi.* 512.—This second volume (see our number for August, p. 167, for the first) embraces the period from the sixth to the tenth century, a time which most readers consider as possessing little interest, but which M. Guizot has vivified with his profound researches and brilliant style. It is no trifling recommendation of his lectures, that they present all readers with the substance of works which few will peruse in their original form, but which are nevertheless indispensable depositaries of contemporary history. The time may come, when M. Guizot will be to historians what Lightfoot is to divines,—an author for reference on subjects which cannot be passed over, and yet can hardly be ventured upon without such a helper. Among the historical tables is one of the principal events in the literary history of Gaul, from the fifth to the tenth century; and another, comprising the Gallic Councils of that period, which will, no doubt, be found highly serviceable by students, not to say writers, of ecclesiastical history. The third volume will carry down the subject to the French Revolution. An engraving after the picture by Amiel at Versailles is prefixed. If we give no extracts, it is because other opportunities will probably occur of referring to the work, and thus distinctly recognising its historical authority.

Watson's Tutor's Assistant; or, Complete School Arithmetic.—A discreetly compiled school book, of which it appears the public have already taken three editions.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry. By Robert Potts, *M.A. Trinity College, Cam-*

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bridge.—We think the excellent form in which Mr. Potts has given the synthesis of the propositions, that of separate lines for its successive steps, will greatly help the mind to the comprehension of it; and we believe that his pertinent notes, and his "brief outline of the history of Geometry" from the time of its determination of areas of land in the valley of the Nile, to that of its application to Newton's theory of gravitation; with his "selection of geometrical exercises from the senate house," will be no less welcome to some men teachers of boys than to the men learners of college professors.

In contemplating Mr. Potts's synopsis of mathematical history, one cannot help observing what a large portion of the field of vision is occupied by the Greek mind, which, when we reflect on its creations in literature and the fine arts, we necessarily begin to love as the great teacher of Europe. Some one has compared forgiveness to the odour of a bruised flower; and Greece, whether stricken at home by the Roman, or in Egypt by the Saracen, blessed her conqueror with the precious influence of her works of thought.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

July 1. The annual distribution of prizes took place in the large theatre of this institution, where the chair was taken by G. Grote, esq. F.R.S. Professor De Morgan, Dean of the Faculty, read the annual report of the Professors. It announced the actual number of students as 206, with 29 on the schoolmasters' list. In the late session the majority of the highest honours of the London University had been conferred amongst the students of the college. The laboratory for practical chemistry was opened in January last, and now contains eighteen students. Amongst other gratifying circumstances was the receipt of a legacy of 2000*l.* from Mr. C. Holloway, of Hereford, the interest of which was to be appropriated to send to the junior schools the children of those parents who could not afford to pay for their education. The several Professors next announced the candidates who were successful in obtaining the prizes, and who received them from the hands of the chairman. One of the pupils, Mr. Henry Matthews, (only son of the lamented author of "The Diary of an Invalid") obtained the first prize in the higher classes of Mathematics, in Latin, Greek, comparative Grammar and Philology, Criminal Law, and a Legal Essay, making six prizes in the whole; an amount of honour in varied pursuits rarely attained by any individual. The silver medal in Zoology was given to a young Hindoo, Soomar-Chuka-Chucherbutty.

MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The committee of this institution have announced the opening of the school which is intended to form the groundwork of their future college. The buildings are situated at St. Julian's Bay, about two miles from Valetta, and have been made suitable for the reception of 50 pupils, with the necessary accommodation for the masters. For the office of Vice-Principal the Rev. Samuel Gobat, formerly missionary to Abyssinia, has been selected; but no appointment of a Principal has yet been made. The Rev. John Hickman, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Head Mastership, and Mr. Zeller to the Second Mastership. The Bishop of Gibraltar has accepted the office of visitor, the Bishop of Calcutta that of patron, and Lord Ashley that of chairman of the London committee. The object of the new college is thus described:—"It is to raise up from amongst themselves missionaries whose feet shall be beautiful upon the mountains, who shall publish the Gospel of peace, who through Divine mercy shall recall the members of the fallen Asiatic Churches to their first love, and be instrumental in leading even the darkened sons of Africa to stretch forth their hands unto God."

THE RAY SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of the Ray Society was held during the meeting of the British Association, at Southampton,—Prof. Bell, the president, in the chair. The Secretary, Dr. Lankester, read the Report; which stated that, since the last meeting, the six works for the two first years' subscription had been issued; and that the first volume for the third year, "Meyer's Geography of Plants," was now ready for distribution. The two other volumes for the third year, "Burmeister on the Organization of Trilobites," and the third part of Alder and Hancock's great work on the "British Nudibranchiate Mollusca," were preparing,—and would be distributed before the end of the year. Seve-

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ral other works were announced as in preparation; amongst them Prof. Agassiz's "Bibliotheca Zoologica et Palæontologica," Ray's unpublished "Letters," Linnæus's "Travels," and Azara's "Natural History of Paraguay." The increase in the number of members since the last anniversary was above 150. The Society numbers now nearly 1,000. Prof. Agassiz, in moving one of the resolutions, spoke strongly in favour of the value of the works already published by the Society.

A NEW PLANET.

A new planet has been added to our Solar system. In the words of the report made by M. Salvandy the Minister of Public Instruction, to Louis-Philippe, "A French youth, M. Leverrier, of the Academy of Sciences, by the unaided power of profound thinking, using the mathematics as its instruments, has grasped, in the regions of space beyond our solar system, a planet which, but for him, might have remained for ever undetected by observation." It was first actually descried by M. Galle, of Berlin. Its present distance, expressed in common measure, is about 3,200,000,000 English miles from the sun, and about 3,100,000,000 from the earth. Its distance from Uranus—whose motions it disturbs—is about 150,000,000 of miles. Its diameter is estimated at 50,000 miles. That of Uranus is about 35,000; of Jupiter, 86,000; of Saturn, 79,000; of the Earth, 8,000. Its cubic bulk is to that of the earth as 250 to 1. The new planet is the largest in our system except Jupiter and Saturn; and since these two planets, as well as Uranus, are each attended by a train of satellites, it is extremely probable that the new planet will have a similar accompaniment.

MANUSCRIPT OF HABAKKUK.

Dr. Pinner, one of the professors of the University of Berlin, well known for his knowledge of the Hebrew language and translation of the Talmud, has discovered in Odessa a parchment manuscript of the prophet Habakkuk, of the ninth century. It is remarkable for not having the points and accents in the same way as any other known manuscript of that period.

UNPUBLISHED WORK OF LINNÆUS.

An unpublished work of Linnæus has been discovered in Sweden, after having been long sought in vain. It is entitled the *Nemesis Divina*. In this labour of the last years of his life the great naturalist recorded, for the instruction of his son, a number of observations and facts, deduced, in a great measure, from the private life of the persons with whom he was acquainted, in order to demonstrate that divine justice punishes and rewards even in this world. The manuscript is composed of 203 sheets. In a short preface, placed at the head of the work, the author recommends in the most formal manner that it should never be published. It was this recommendation which, no doubt, caused the manuscript to be laid aside and forgotten. The university of Upsala purchased it a short time since at the sale of the library of a physician, whose father was employed to arrange the papers of Linnæus. At present, when the persons referred to in the work have ceased to exist, there remains no objection to print extracts from it, which M. Fries, a Swedish botanist, has been appointed by the Academy to prepare for publication.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

From a parliamentary paper lately issued it appears that 456,105 persons visited this institution in 1843; 681,845 in 1844; and 696,245 in 1845. Mr. Baring Wall moved for a return, which was recently printed, "of all pictures purchased for the National Gallery, distinguishing each, and the year when purchased; stating by whom painted, the sums given, and out of what collection." It seems that 114,804*l.* 16*s.* has been laid out in pictures from 1824 to 1845, of which sums 57,000*l.* was paid by Parliament for one lot, consisting of 38 pictures, out of the collection of Mr. Angerstein. For the following 27 pictures the remainder of the sum (47,804*l.* 16*s.*) was paid: The Holy Family, by Correggio, 3,800*l.*; Bacchus and Ariadne, by Titian; Christ appearing to St. Peter, by Annibal Caracci, and a Bacchanalian Dance, by N. Poussin, 9,000*l.*; Mercury teaching Cupid in the presence of Venus, by Correggio, and the Ecce Homo, by the same master, 11,550*l.*; Mercury and the Woodman, by Salvator Rosa, 1,680*l.*; The Holy Family by Murillo, and the Brazen Serpent, by Rubens, 7,350*l.*; St. Catharine, by Raffaelle, St. Francis adoring the Infant Christ, by Mazzolino de Ferrara, and The Holy Family, by Garoffalo, 7,350*l.*; St. John, by Mu-

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rillo, 2,100*l.*; The Magdalen, by Guido, 430*l.* 10*s.*; The Virgin, Infant Saviour, and Saints, and The Dead Christ, &c. both by Francia, 3,500*l.*; The Virgin and Child, by Pietro Perugino, 800*l.*; a subject not ascertained, by Van Eyck, 630*l.*; An Apotheosis, by Rubens, 200*l.*; The Doge Loredano, by Giovanni Bellini, 630*l.*; A Jewish Rabbi, by Rembrandt, 473*l.* 11*s.*; The Young Christ and St. John, by Guido, 409*l.* 10*s.*; Gerard Douw's own Portrait, 131*l.* 5*s.*; Lot and his Daughters, by Guido, 1,680*l.*; The Judgment of Paris, by Rubens, 4,200*l.*; a Portrait (not ascertained by whom), 630*l.*; and Susannah and the Elders, by Guido, 1,260*l.* To these is now added a picture lately bought of Mr. Farrer, one of the finest works of Velasquez, which was formerly in the royal collection of Spain, and was presented some years ago by Ferdinand VII. to Lord Cowley, from whom it was recently purchased by Mr. Farrer. It is a large picture of its class, being about 9 feet long and 5 feet high. The painter has represented Philip IV. with several Spanish grandees, and amongst them the minister Olivarez, assembled at the Prado, to enjoy the sport of hunting the wild boar. The Queen and the Infantas are in covered carriages within the inclosure appropriated to the pastime. The less privileged spectators are without the inclosure in the foreground. One group is said to represent Velasquez, the artist, in conversation with the celebrated Quevedo, and a person of rank. The back ground is formed of hilly scenery, near the Buen Retiro.

THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

In the Sixth Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, it is announced that the first fresco painting in the House of Lords, by Mr. W. Dyce, A.R.A., the subject being that of the cartoon exhibited by him, viz. the Baptism of Ethelbert, was completed in the month of July last, in the centre compartment of the south wall of the House, and that the Commissioners have approved the same. They consequently beg leave to confirm their former recommendation, and to propose that the remaining five compartments should be decorated with fresco paintings, when the several designs for the same shall have been approved. The Commissioners have also issued the following notice respecting a competition in oil painting:—Three premiums of 500*l.* each, three premiums of 300*l.* each, and three premiums of 200*l.* each, will be given to the artists who shall furnish oil paintings which shall be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums, by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. The paintings are to be sent, in the course of the first week in June, 1847, for exhibition, to Westminster-hall. The subjects are required to come under the general classes of religion, history, or poetry.

The dimensions are left to the choice of the artists, under the following conditions: the figures are not to be less than two in number; the size of the nearest figure or figures, in at least one of the specimens by each artist, is to be not less than that of life; but the size of the figures is altogether left to the choice of painters of marine subjects, battle pieces, and landscape.

MONUMENT OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS I.

The monument of Francis I. has been inaugurated at Vienna. A parallelogram forms its base, and bears on the frontispiece these words, "*Amorem meum populis meis*," expressions which are found in the will of the Emperor. On the opposite side is engraved the inscription:—"*Imp. Francisco I. pio justo forti pacifico patri patriæ Augusto parenti Ferdinandus I. Austriæ Imp. MDCCCXXXXVI.*" A bronze garland surrounds this parallelogram, whose four angles support four bronze statues, representing—Religion, who bears a star on her forehead and presses a crucifix to her bosom; Peace, who leans on a sword surrounded by laurels and holds in the left hand a palm branch; Justice, with her ordinary attributes, the sword and scales; and Strength, who holds in the right hand a club resting on the ground, and in the left a shield adorned with a lion. From the midst of this parallelogram rises an octagonal pedestal, whose base is surrounded with olive and oak garlands in bronze. On each of the eight angles is raised a statue. These eight statues represent science, art, trade, mining, the breeding of cattle, agriculture, and the art of war. In the centre of the pedestal are two socles, bearing a platform, on which is placed the statue of the Emperor, 17½ toises high and weighing 223 quintals. He holds the sceptre in his left hand and stretches his right towards the ground.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE CHURCHES AT NOTTINGHAM.

The interior of the ancient church of St. Peter in Nottingham has undergone a general repair. The church consists of a spacious chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a western tower and spire. The stone of the nave arcades (those on the south being of the first period, and those on the north late in the second period) and the corbels of the roof (late third-period work) have been cleaned of many years' accumulation of paint and whitewash; the walls of the chancel and nave have been re-drawn, and the Roman Ionic work, which for the last century has obscured the chancel and disfigured the nave, has been removed, so as to display a beautiful stone arch, erected about A.D. 1480. During the taking off of the whitewash several interesting discoveries were made. Upon the south capital of the chancel arch was discovered a piece of ancient church music, of about the year 1480, which was undoubtedly scratched upon the stone by the mason who worked it. A beautiful flowered diapering was also laid bare in many places. The staircase, with its entrance to the rood-loft, was also opened, and the greater portion of a stone coffin with its lid was discovered. The clerestory and nave roof were evidently the work of the Strelleys, of Strelley, whose arms form a prominent ornament of the work.

On removing the old oak stalls from the chancel of St. Mary's church, in the same town, preparatory to the repairing of the roof, a sculptured tablet of marble was discovered, buried with its face downward, which probably has been lying there since the period of the Reformation. It is a spirited and well-executed *bas relief*, consisting of eight figures, which represent the Pope seated on a canopied and elevated throne, inaugurating a bishop. Beside the Pope are two cardinals wearing their hats. The bishop is attended by his apparitor, bearing the crozier, and three other attendant figures complete the group. The tablet is about two feet in height and one in width, and has been curiously painted and illuminated, the traces of which are still visible. It is now in the possession of the vicar. Several pieces of copper and silver coins were likewise discovered in the same part of the chancel. They consisted principally of brass and copper jettons or counters. Amongst them were a silver penny of King Henry VII. or VIII.; the face is not in profile, but full, and the inscription nearly effaced; a sixpence of Elizabeth; a tradesman's leaden monograph, or token; an Anglo-Gallic coin, struck off in France when the English were in possession of it, the French arms being in the first quarter instead of the English; a Henry II. of silver, but the head and inscription nearly obliterated; a leaden coin of 1618, called a "trial piece;" and a Scotch coin, date effaced. There were also discovered with the above-mentioned coins, a solitary die and a leaden bullet; the latter had evidently struck one of the pillars, a portion of which still adhered to it: hence it is very probable that it was fired during the civil wars, and at the time Colonel Hutchinson was governor of Nottingham Castle.

DISCOVERY IN KILKENNY CATHEDRAL.

Ware informs us that Richard de Ledrede, who occupied the episcopal throne of Ossory between 1318 and 1360, "new erected and glazed all the windows of the cathedral, amongst which the east window was beautified with such excellent workmanship that the like was not in Ireland." This window Ledwich tells us was broken down by Cromwell's soldiery, after Bishop Roth had refused for it 700*l.* from the nuncio Rinuncini, who was anxious to carry it with him to Rome. In the course of recent excavations carried on by order of the Dean of Ossory, for the purpose of investigating some lately discovered foundations on the north side of the choir, and immediately beneath the three lancets with which the east end of that wall is pierced, the workmen came on a stratum of stained and painted glass, intermixed with portions of the ancient leaden frames which formed the windows. The glass is of various kinds; including numerous specimens of plain white, purple, blue, amber, scarlet, amethyst, and a most exquisite ultramarine, together with various shades of these colours. It exhibits traces of geometrical patterns and flowers; but in no instance was a fragment of the human face or figure observed.

ASPATRIA CHURCH, CUMBERLAND.

The workmen employed in taking down the ancient parish church of Aspatria, for the purpose of rebuilding it, have discovered amid the fragments of that venerable edifice a number of indubitable and interesting remains of a previously existing church, consisting of crosses, window-mullions, capitals, shafts, &c. all of which are elaborately carved. These antiquities and their workmanship evince a style of

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architecture thought to be prior to the Norman Conquest, and belonging to the style of the Anglo-Saxons.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

The locality chosen for the recent excavations made in honour of the Prince of Furstenberg, was that adjoining the large house which had been opened at the meeting of the late Scientific Congress in Naples. After the stratum of *lapilli*, about two feet high, had been removed, a number of door-hinges, locks, nails, screws, and the like were found, all covered with a thick brown crust of oxide of iron. Amongst the many other objects, a door-knocker, with the under-plate appertaining to it, both of fine workmanship, the mountings of several garden implements, the bronze ornaments of chairs, arm-chairs, *lectisternia* hoops, and postaments of flower-pots, a cylindrical water-pail of lead, four feet high, and 1½ foot diameter, with tasteful garlands and ornaments in embossed work, were brought to light. The terra-cottas which had once adorned the roof of this mansion were numerous; spouts, which sent forth the water, in the shape of lions' heads, &c. In one room were found 14 slabs of different kinds of marble, and they were placed on the wall just as they had been sawed asunder, 1800 years ago! They were eight feet by four, and consisted of Phrygian and Bythinian marble, African *breccia*, verde antico, and a very rare sort of serpentine. The excavation was ably directed by Mr. Carlo Bonucci; and, to complete the success of this operation, some beautiful and very interesting wall-pictures (frescoes) were recovered.

ATHENIAN SCULPTURES.

A female head, in the same grand simple style of Athenian sculpture as that belonging to M. Delaborde, was recently discovered in clearing away some rubbish in a cellar at the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris. On its discovery, M. Lenormant, one of the keepers of the Cabinet des Antiquités at the Bibliothèque, was at once struck with its resemblance in style to the marbles of the Parthenon; and it is said that, by a reference to Carrey's drawings, he has been enabled to fix upon the figure, in one of the pedimental groups, to which this head belonged. His opinion on this point will be more definitely declared in a publication on the subject, which will appear shortly. In the meantime, we may entertain no doubt that this head is the work of the Athenian school of sculpture, if not of the exact period to which it has been assigned. The hair is drawn back from the forehead, and knotted over the crown of the head—a head-dress characteristic both of Diana and Venus. The back of the head has never been finished, as if it had been placed against the back of a pediment. The nose has been cut off, evidently by the hand of a sculptor, and apparently for the purpose of restoration. How this interesting fragment found its way into the *oubliette* whence it has been disinterred, is not known. It may, possibly, have been brought to Paris by means of the Marquis de Nointel, the French Ambassador, in the seventeenth century, by whose orders the drawings of Carrey were executed. A cast of this head has been placed in the Elgin room at the British Museum, together with another of the like character, and which is also a female head, brought by M. le Comte Delaborde from Venice.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT GLOUCESTER.

In excavating for the foundation of a gasometer, about to be erected in Quay-street, Gloucester, a discovery of considerable local interest has been made. At a depth of about eighteen feet from the surface, nearly on a level with the present bed of the Severn, from which it is not less than one hundred and fifty feet distant, the workmen came upon a large quantity of piles, resting upon which were massive blocks of stone well squared and jointed, of which a continuous line appears to be carried parallel with the course of the river. The stones are from Dean Forest. The general opinion is, that they formed part of the quay wall in the time of the Romans, as they are found at about the same depth as the other Roman remains which have been from time to time discovered in their vicinity. The mud in which the piles are imbedded is of exactly the same character as that which the dredging machines are now throwing up from the bed of the river, and has evidently been formed under similar circumstances.

THE STATION ARMINA.

A lost Roman station is supposed to have been found on the Erme River, near Modbury, Devon. At Holdyport Farm, the property of Lord Cranstoun, one mile and a half from Arminton, and on a tongue of land near the embouchure of the Erme at Muttycombe, extensive foundations of walls of powerful rubble masonry have lately been discovered by Mr. Pearce, the intelligent tenant of the estate. These ruins appear to extend over fifteen acres of land, one portion of which is in orchard, the other plantation, and to inclose a space which is covered or washed by the waters of the Erme on three sides.

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The bases of two towers and the site of a gateway are traceable. A curiously shaped trowel, somewhat resembling a massy spear-head, is the only article found. It is possible that this fort occupied the site of the lost station of the anonymous geographer Ravennas of the 7th century, *Armina*, incorrectly transcribed from his MS. *Ardua*; the Lombard ᗰ (M) being mistaken for *D*, and *IN* for *U*; or it may have been the marine post or fortress, if the station was really at Arminton or Ermington, higher up the river, which disembogues into Bigbury Bay and the English Channel.

Ar min Aü British would be, *on the borders of the water*. The Saxons made it *Auld* or rather *Eald*, the old post, as they did Muttycombe, the combe or vale at the muð, mouth, of the river. The alien priory of Modbury, Modbyri, (Lel.) founded by the Champernownes about 1275, stood on the north side of the church of that place—dissolved in the reign of Henry VI. W. T. P. S.

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH.

Mr. Layard, an English gentleman, has for the last twelvemonth been pursuing the track—first laid open by M. Botta—at Nimroud, near Mosul, on the Tigris. His excavations have not only settled the precise position of Nineveh, but have brought to light many of its buildings, sculptures, and inscriptions. Mr. Layard has discovered an entrance formed by two magnificent winged, human-handed lions. This led him into a hall above 150 feet long and 30 broad—entirely built of slabs of marble, covered with sculptures. The side-walls are ornamented with small bas-reliefs, of the highest interest—battle sieges, lion hunts, &c. many of them in the finest state of preservation, and all executed with extraordinary spirit. They afford a complete history of the military art amongst the Assyrians, and prove their intimate knowledge of many of those machines of war whose invention is attributed to the Greeks and Romans—such as the battering ram, the tower moving on wheels, the catapult, &c. Nothing can exceed the beauty and elegance of the forms of various arms, swords, daggers, bows, spears, &c. In this great hall there are several entrances—each formed by winged lions or winged bulls. These lead into other chambers, which, again, branch off into other ramifications. Every chamber is built of slabs covered with sculptures or inscriptions, whence some idea may be formed of the number of objects discovered—the far greater part of which, in fact nearly all, are in the best preservation. Mr. Layard's excavations have been hitherto confined to a very small corner of the mound under which these antiquities have for ages been buried; it is impossible to say what may come out when they can be carried forward on an adequate scale. He has already uncovered 15 chambers and obtained 250 bas-reliefs. Major Rawlinson is occupied in decyphering the inscriptions discovered; they are in cuneiform or arrow-headed characters.

NUMISMATICS.

Aug. 14. The remaining portion of the valuable cabinet of Greek and Roman coins and medals of the Chevalier Campana, sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. of Wellington-street, realised large prices. Lot 606, a rare bronze medallion of Annius Verus and Commodus, struck at Miletus, was purchased at 4*l.* 2*s.*, for the British Museum. Lot 612, a bronze medallion of Commodus, was also secured for the same establishment, for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; the legend on this medallion ends with the contraction "BRIT." of which Lampridius observes *appellatus est Britannicus ab adulatoribus*. Lot 638, a silver denarius of the Empress Marciana, was sold for 8*l.* 5*s.* Lot 729, four brass coins of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, in the finest state, were purchased for 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, by an eminent collector in Kent. Lot 760, an unpublished bronze medallion of Geta, 13*l.* Lot 799, a fine aureus of Commodus, 8*l.* 5*s.* Lot 886, two fine medallions in bronze of Gordian III., one of which was struck at Tarsus, and represents a radiated figure of the sun overpowering and slaying a bull, very rare, were bought for 6*l.* 6*s.* by Mr. Curt. Though the brass coins of the earlier period of Roman history sold remarkably well, those of the Imperial and Christian times, particularly the large-sized medallions and coins, which afford subjects of such deep interest, fetched far better prices. Lot 1105, a silver coin of Naxos, was bought for 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and a similar price was obtained for one of Selinus. A beautiful rare decadrahm medallion of Syracuse (lot 1119), produced 18*l.* 5*s.* Many of the fine Byzantine gold and silver medals were bought for the British Museum, which establishment is also acquiring a fine collection of mediæval coins and medals, a branch of numismatics in which most public cabinets are wanting. This class of coins is highly interesting, inasmuch as it forms the natural continuation of numismatic history down to modern times. This sale realised in all 3,035*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Cortes assembled at Madrid on the 14th Sept., when the President of the Council, M. Isturitz, read a message from the Queen, announcing the proposed marriages of herself to Don Francisco de Assis, Duke of Cadiz, and of the Infanta Donna Maria Luisa Fernanda, sister of the Queen, to the Duke of Montpensier, son of the King of the French. The latter marriage is very unpopular in Spain, and an address or petition to the Queen against it, was signed by 15,000 persons of the Progressista party. A protest against the marriage was forwarded by Prince Enrique to the Presidents of the two Chambers. It was founded on the law of Philip V., by which the Princes of the house of Orleans, and their descendants, were excluded from the throne of Spain; as also on the 47th article of the Constitution. Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister at Madrid, also sent a note of a strong and energetic character to Senor Isturitz on the subject. He warns Senor Isturitz of the danger that will probably follow a perseverance in that scheme; maintains the right of England to interfere in the marriage of the Infanta, which, by the law of the country, is of as much public importance as that of the Queen herself; and declares that England, of all other nations, has a right to interfere, as her armies bled and her treasures were expended in sustaining the independence of the country. M. Isturitz returned a reply to Mr. Bulwer, but its contents have not transpired. Mr. Bulwer left Madrid on the morning of the 6th Oct. for Aranjuez. The French Princes, the Dukes de Montpensier and D'Aumale, entered the Spanish capital at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. They proceeded on horseback from the gate of Bilboa to the Palace. No demonstration of any kind was made on their passage. The two marriages were solemnised on the evening of the 10th, and there was a grand mass performed on the following morning. The Gazette contained a royal decree, dated the 10th, appointing the Infante Don Francisco de Assis Captain-General of the army, and another on the 12th conferring on the Prince the honorary title of "King," with the style of "Majesty." At a chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece the insignia of that order were bestowed by the Queen on the Duke de Montpensier. The Duke d'Aumale was already a member of that order. With a view to perpetuate in the family of Count Bresson, the French ambassador, the recollection of the marriage of her very beloved sister Donna Luisa, and the part he had taken in it, the Queen has granted to his son (her Majesty's godson) the rank of Grandee of Spain of the first class, and the title of Duke de Santa Isabel.

FRANCE.

The Marquess of Normanby had lately an interview with M. Guizot, in which, on the part of the British Government, he protested against the contemplated marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, on the ground, among other considerations, that it would affect the interests of all Europe, and disturb the balance of power. It was added, that such an event was calculated injuriously to affect the relations subsisting between France and Great Britain.

The Count de Montemolin (Don Carlos's eldest son) has escaped from his prison at Bourges, and the celebrated Carlist General Cabrera has also succeeded in effecting his escape. The count has arrived in England, and has published a proclamation to the Spaniards.

PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon a political counter-movement of the most complete character has been quietly effected by the Court and the army in conjunction. The Duke of Palmella and his colleagues were summarily dismissed by Her Faithful Majesty on the night of the 6th Oct. and a new Ministry, by previous arrangement, immediately formed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, Marquis Saldanha; Minister of the Kingdom and, *ad interim*, of Finance, Viscount d'Oliveira; Justice, J. J. Valente Farinho; Marine and Colonies, D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro; Foreign Affairs, Viscount da Carreira. No member of the Cabral administration entered into this combination, but the policy of the new administration would be nearly identical with that of the Cabrals. Most of the Palmella policy had been revoked by a stroke of the pen.

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SWITZERLAND.

A revolutionary movement broke out in the city of Geneva on the 6th Oct. to understand the cause of which it may be necessary to observe that the Diet, during the last session, employed four animated sittings to discuss whether it was permitted to seven cantons to form a private confederation within the great confederation,—to constitute a new state within a state. The decision was rendered null by the vote of the deputy for Geneva, who remained neutral. The great Council of that canton having been called on to explain, pronounced a decree in favour of the seven ultramontane cantons. This bold measure was, it is said, suggested by the French Government, and was adopted in order to diminish the influence of Berne, which is about to become the directing canton. This resolution of the Grand Council of Geneva caused an immense excitement amongst the population, who flew to arms on the 6th, and formed barricades. The insurgents were summoned to surrender on the 7th, and, having refused to comply, four pieces of cannon were brought against them. The insurgents replied by a brisk fire of musketry. The combat continued until night, and on the morning of the 8th the Council of State resigned; the arsenal, and all the public establishments were then occupied by the insurgents. The loss of life has been very great, and immense damage has been done to the city. The affairs of the state have since been provisionally confided to the administrative council of the town.

TUSCANY.

By the earthquake in Tuscany, on the 24th Aug., upwards of 8000 persons are reduced to beggary; but the Grand Duke has announced that he will rebuild all the houses that were destroyed without making any addition to the taxes. The inhabitants of the small towns of Arciano, Querdinallo, Montescudigo, Lorenzana, Caserta, Repubella, Creopica, Faiglia, Leina, and Regolo, are exempted from taxation until 1848. The port of Leghorn furnishes the building timber free of duty.

TURKEY.

Adrianople was ravaged by fire in the night of the 24th Sept. The conflagration broke out in the populous quarter of the Israelites, and lasted twelve hours, reducing to ashes about 600 houses, a considerable number of shops, thirty taverns, several mills, and five synagogues.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the 10th of May a party of British troops were nearly surprised by Rangihacata and his savages; and, although the enemy was repulsed, with the loss, it is believed, of 13 killed and wounded, the loss of the British was five killed and six wounded. Some censure is thrown upon the British officer in command, Major Richmond, for neglecting the warning given to him, that the enemy intended to surprise his troops in the night.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kafirs continue to be rather troublesome, and among other victims of their stealthy marauding operations has been Mr. Gordon Nourse, a gentleman of high character, whose death is apparently very much regretted. The colonists, under the able direction and by the untiring exertions of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, have assembled in large force, and it was calculated that they were 8,000 to 10,000 strong. These "fighting men" came from all parts of the colony, estimated to consist of 120,000 square miles, and with very few casualties, though they were not very well furnished with provisions and clothing, in consequence of the difficulty of getting baggage across the mountains.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna has passed the blockade and landed at Vera Cruz. Paredes has been seized and imprisoned; and the once exiled chief now appears to reign supreme chief over the unstable citizens of the "republic." The United States squadron in the Pacific have seized upon California. The town of China, situate about 60 miles above the central depot of Camargo, has been invested by a small American force.

BORNEO.

Some active proceedings have taken place against the Sultan of Borneo, by the British squadron under Rear-Admiral Cochrane. On the 27th June, the fleet left Sarawak and sailed up the Borneo river. After some unsatisfactory attempts to arrange matters with the Sultan, a demonstration was decided on, and the Admiral, on board the Spiteful steamer, accompanied by the Phlegethon, proceeded as high as the town of Bruni. As soon as the steamers came in sight, a heavy fire was opened upon them from the Sultan's batteries. The fire was promptly returned by the Phlegethon;

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and, running alongside the battery, men were landed; the Sultan, however, had fled. The battery was dismantled, and the brass guns were sent on board the steamers. An expedition was sent inland, under Captain Munday, in pursuit of the flying sultan; but without overtaking him. This expedition was absent four days. The fleet returned to Pulo Labuan on the 25th.

CHINA.

Accounts to the 25th of July state that preparations were making for the evacuation of Chusan. A serious riot had taken place at Canton, which seems to have originated in some very trivial cause. A bad feeling towards the English still exists in that town, but is confined for the most part to the lower orders of the people.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Matthew C. Wyatt, has been placed upon the gateway erected for King George IV. by Mr. Decimus Burton, at Hyde Park Corner, as an entrance of approach to Buckingham Palace. This has been effected in defiance of remonstrances from Mr. Cockerell the professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, Mr. Burton himself, and the almost universal opinion of the public organs of taste; but in pursuance, as appears, of a promise obtained from Her Majesty's Government some time since by the Committee of Subscribers, the leading members of which, consisting of the Duke of Rutland, Sir Frederick Trench, &c. were determined to carry out the project.

The statue has been cast at Paddington. The ordinary entrance to Mr. Wyatt's studio and laboratories abuts upon the road nearly opposite the viaduct over the entrance of the Great Western Railway, and the large open space was crowded during the day, before the removal, by spectators watching the progress of a vast number of workmen occupied inside. The great height of the statue (being 30 feet itself) when raised on the platform, on which it was drawn, as well as the scaffolding necessary for moving it, rendered it necessary to demolish a large portion of the roof of the building in which it was contained. This process exposed to view nearly half of the gigantic work. A timber platform of great strength, and supported on four immense metal wheels, was erected for its journey. The chest and quarters of the horse rested on the body of the platform, while the four legs descended below the axles of the wheels, and were supported by iron bars placed transversely to meet the hoofs of the animal. By means of chain windlasses, ropes, pulleys, levers, inclined planes, plank tramways, &c. the carriage and statue, weighing together nearly 60 tons, were moved about dusk, near to the gate opening on the road, ready to be drawn forth.

At about eleven o'clock next day (Sept. 30) the carriage was moved backwards, somewhat like the launching of a vessel, into the middle of the road, until it fronted the direction in which it was to proceed. As soon as the arrangements had been completed, 29 powerful dray horses belonging to Messrs. Goding's brewery (kindly lent for the occasion, together with the services of two men to every three horses), were harnessed: two were put into the shafts, and nine rows, three abreast, preceded them. At last all was ready, and the word to move forward having been given, the horses were urged to apply their power and strength; when the ponderous machine stirred, and then rolled forward steadily and slowly with a hoarse din which was heard even above the shouts that greeted its first advance. After proceeding about 40 or 50 yards it stopped for a few minutes, amid the cheering of the assembled thousands, opposite the residence of Mr. Wyatt. The procession was then regularly formed in the following order;—First came an advanced guard of cavalry; then followed their mounted band, immediately preceding the statue on its carriage, escorted at each side by a double rank of mounted guards. To the rear of the carriage were attached two long and strong cables, held by a few companies of Foot Guards in white fatigue jackets. Then followed successively, preceded by their bands, the Grenadier, the Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards; and the military portion of the procession was closed by a large squadron of the cavalry, Life Guards. In this order the march continued with but three or four stoppages of any duration, at turnings and difficult points, accompanied by an immense concourse of pedestrians, down the Edgware-road, across Oxford-street, down Park-lane, into Piccadilly, until it arrived safely at last opposite Apsley House and the arch on Constitution-hill, a little before two o'clock. Here the statue remained in the centre of the road for something better than an hour, while the troops drew up, and the bands continued to play. The

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statue having then been turned and drawn in near the left foot of the triumphal arch, the military were formed again, and marched off to their respective quarters.

The next day was commenced the labour of raising the statue to the summit of the arch. At a very early hour a body of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, under the direction of Mr. M'Cullum, assisted by a number of labourers, were engaged in preparations. It was necessary to change the position of the statue, as deposited the day before, from south to east; and in order to accomplish this end the whole mass of statue and carriage, weighing altogether 60 tons, was lifted by the tackles and shifted into the desired spot. This feat fully proved the competency of the mechanical appliances provided to perform the allotted task, and, accordingly, at three o'clock, P.M. the signal was given to "hoist away." The statue was raised by means of strong six-inch cables fastened round each arm or thigh of the horse, which were then hooked on to the blocks used in the ascent. Through these blocks, four in number, triple-sheaved, and expressly made for this occasion, ran six ropes, also quite new and made of strongest yarn, each rope being calculated equal to 10 tons. Upon the traversing platform above, were four "crabs," or powerful windlasses, worked by eight men each. The scaffolding, erected for the purpose by Mr. W. Ellis, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was of itself a wonderful work, being 115 feet in height, and having taken upwards of 200 loads of timber in its construction, besides scaffold poles and planks. The height to which it was necessary to raise the statue was 74 feet; and then it had to traverse a distance of 60 feet to arrive at the pedestal prepared for its reception upon the crown of the arch. From three o'clock until nearly seven the ascent slowly continued without the slightest accident. It was then quite dark, but, the moon having risen about half past eight, the work was resumed, and completed before nine o'clock. On Thursday the statue was again removed, and remained suspended in mid-air, pending the preparations for its final deposition on the pedestal, which being finished, about one o'clock it was once more brought back, and then fixed in what may possibly be its permanent position. The scaffolding immediately surrounding the statue has since been taken down, but the principal portion will remain in case of its becoming necessary, from an unfavourable verdict as to the eligibility of the site, to remove the statue.

Of the statue itself, as a work of art, it is very difficult to form a judgment in its present posture. It should be seen at some distance to judge of its general effect; and at that distance much of its details are lost. A near view, from the street, presents the lower parts of the horse in unfavourable, if not distorted, position.

Respecting the incongruity of the union of this statue with the arch upon which it now stands, we could fill our present Magazine with what has been written on the subject: yet all would neither increase nor mitigate the condemnation conveyed in a few sentences written more than a year ago by Mr. Decimus Burton, who, as being the author of the arch, must be admitted as a most competent critic. He says, "The Wellington Testimonial is a single equestrian statue of colossal dimensions. It would not be a satisfactory surmount for the arch; colossal as it is, the horse, when placed on so huge a pedestal, would present an appearance far too meagre and tall for the situation. [This is exactly the result now seen.] Proportion and unity of design are the first and most important elements in a work of art; both of these would be wanting in this instance if such a statue were placed upon the arch. The fact that the monument was not the design of one and the same artist would strike the most casual observer." The truth is, that the Testimonial Committee had no more right to convert the arch at Hyde-park Corner into a pedestal for their statue, than the subscribers to a gigantic statue of Watt had to make one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey its most inappropriate show room. In the words of our spirited contemporary "The Builder,"—"The arch was not intended to be a pedestal, but a structure—a monument of itself, and if embellished, as proposed by its architect, with a statue flanking the attic, over each column, trophies on the main piers, [the uncovered blocks intended for which are now projecting from its walls,] sculpture in relief on the face of the attic, [the bareness of which is *exposed* by the addition of the statue,] and a quadriga on the top, of proper size as a decoration,—an accessory, not the principal,—would have been a worthy adornment of the metropolis. Used as it now is, that character has entirely disappeared; all the money expended upon it is utterly thrown away and wasted, while, as a pedestal, it is wholly inappropriate and unfit."

July 10. A new church in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The appointed incumbent of this church is the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A. and the curate, the Rev.

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R. S. Oldham, M.A. The church will accommodate 1030 persons, 500 of the sittings being free. Its architecture is Norman, and the front is intended to have two small spires, of which one only is yet built.

Sept. 13. A new Welsh church was opened in Aldersgate-street, contiguous to the General Post Office. The Rev. D. Morgan, of Llanfyllen, conducted the services, and continued to officiate during the month. No permanent minister will be appointed, as it is intended that the services shall be performed for the present by clergymen of the Welsh Church by turns.

Sept. 28. The new Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Edward, situated at Millwall, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, was consecrated with all the solemn pomp and ceremony prescribed by the Roman ritual. The Right Rev. Bishop Griffiths, Vicar Apostolic for the London District, officiated as the consecrating prelate. At eleven o'clock the bell rang out, and the procession of priests and dignitaries, robed in vestments of gold, silver, lace, satin, velvet and embroidered silk, moved from the sacristy, chanting "Quam dilecta tabernacula tua," and the service commenced. High mass was sung by the Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer, of the Catholic Church, Moorfields, assisted by the Rev. J. Walsh, of the same church, as deacon, and the Rev. Walter M'Avilla, of the Catholic Church, Islington, as subdeacon. After the gospel, Bishop Morris advanced to the foot of the altar, and preached a sermon. The chapel, which is in the Decorative style, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. William Wardell, architect. It is capable of accommodating 4,000 persons.

New Churches.—The 26th annual report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches has been issued. During the year 27 churches have been completed by the aid of their grants, in which accommodation has been provided for 20,826 persons, including 12,879 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. In the whole, 370 churches have now been completed under the superintendence of the commission. There are 33 churches now in course of building, and plans for 18 have been approved of. During the year considerable progress has been made by the board in the important duty intrusted to them, of forming new parishes or districts.

The Free Baths and Wash-houses.—The committee have issued a statement, which contains some interesting details relative to the establishment in Glass-house-yard, East Smithfield. The success attending the experiment has proved two important facts:—First, that the poor are anxious for cleanliness when the means are within their reach; and, secondly, that the means may be rendered them at a very trifling expence. In the course of the year 27,622 bathers, 35,480 washers and dryers of clothes, and 4,512 ironers, have made use of the premises. The working expenses have been under 1½*d.* a-head, although soap is allowed to each bather, and a portion of soap and soda to each washer of clothes. Quiet, orderly, and civil conduct has universally prevailed. Several of those applying to bathe and wash their clothes are so destitute that their entire clothing is that which they have on. Such applicants are provided with gowns whilst they wash, dry, and mend their scanty attire. The water has been supplied gratuitously by the East London Water Works Company. Upwards of 9,000 came a distance of from two to five miles, and above 1,300 bathed and washed, who on the previous night slept at places from five to twenty-five miles distant. From the financial statement it appears that the amount of subscriptions received was 548*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The baths and wash-houses for the north-west district of the metropolis, situate in George-street, Euston-square, have also been for some months in operation. The New River Company granted at a nominal rent the greater part of the vacant ground at the base of their reservoir in the Hampstead-road, and agreed to supply water to the establishment for the first six months gratuitously, and afterwards at the lowest possible cost. There are 40 warm baths completed, and two cold baths, one 80 feet long by 20 or 25 feet in width, and the other about half as large. The washing troughs will accommodate sixty persons to wash at once without interfering with each other.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Sept. 24. The freehold estate of *Whittlesea* was disposed of at the Auction Mart. The property comprised the manors of Whittlesea St. Andrew, St. Mary, and of the rectory of Whittlesea St. Mary, which extends over nearly 25,000 acres, including the fines, quit-rents, royalties, &c. with the perpetual advowson of the vicarage of St. Mary. The whole, which was of the value of nearly 6,800*l.* per annum, was put up in one lot, and bought in at 169,000*l.* upon which it was put up in three lots. The first lot comprised the freehold rent charges of about 17,000 acres, yielding 3,034*l.* per annum: this was sold for 68,000*l.* The second and third lot in-

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cluded the manors with several freehold farms, containing about 2,136 acres, producing the annual income of 2,956*l.* 11*s.*6*d.* with the patronage of the advowson returning 246*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum; they were sold for 99,500*l.*

CORNWALL.

The Duke of Northumberland has purchased for 400*l.* the perpetual curacy of St. Mary Magdalen, *Launceston*.

The granite pillars and arches dividing the aisles of St. Mary's church, *Truro*, have been freed from the covering of lime and plaster, with which, in the days when ecclesiastical architecture was called "Gothic," they had been Grecianised and disfigured. The pillars of the chancel had been previously restored by the rector, and the improvement was so striking, that several parishioners undertook to complete the work, each restoring a pillar. The improvements effected here in the last three years have been very encouraging. The seats have been better arranged, a very ordinary wooden rere-dos has been replaced with a costly one of Caen stone, having a picture in the centre, after Rubens. The space within the rails has been paved with encaustic tiles. Two very large east windows of stained glass have been put in, and a mortuary window in the aisle; three others are in preparation.

DEVONSHIRE.

Sept. 29. A new district church upon West Hill, in the parish of *Ottery St. Mary*, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel and All Angels, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter. The parish of Ottery consists of about ten thousand acres, and extends about five miles in length and four miles and a half in breadth. The population, according to the census of 1841, amounted to 4,193; and the parish church, although large and capacious, will only accommodate 1,407. A short time since, Sir John Kennaway, Bart. built a new church in the northern part of the parish at his own expense, and a second district church was erected at Tipton. The church of St. Michael is situate upon West Hill, about two miles to the south of the town on the Exmouth-road. The greater part of the district, which comprises above 2,000 acres, was, within the memory of many living, a wild heath belonging to Sir John Kennaway, who has let a great portion in plots to the industrious peasantry at a low rent upon long leases. By this means it is being brought rapidly into a state of active cultivation, and a fast increasing population, amounting at present to above 250, is located upon this spot. In order to afford accommodation to these people, it was determined about a year since to erect a third district church upon West Hill. Sir John Kennaway gave a convenient site for the church, burial ground, and school-house, together with a rent-charge of ten pounds a year towards the endowment, and a donation of 50*l.* towards the building; to which the Dowager Lady Kennaway has given 25*l.* The Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the great tithes of the parish belong, have given 15*l.* a year towards the endowment, and a fund has also been raised for its augmentation, to which the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge has given 100*l.* The cost of the structure, which is computed at about 2,000*l.*, has been chiefly raised through the munificence of the Coleridge family—most of whom have been very liberal contributors, and have also provided the whole of the stained glass windows and cushions. The building fund has also been augmented by a grant of 150*l.* from the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, and 125*l.* from the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society. The church, which consists of a nave and chancel under the same roof, a porch and vestry, is in the style of early-English architecture. The side walls are pierced with small lancet-headed windows; at the west end is a triple lancet, and the whole are filled with stained glass. At the west end is a small bell tower containing three bells of good tone. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, in stone; the roof is of oak-timber varnished, supported on pointed arches of oak springing from stone corbels in the walls; the pulpit is of carved stone in the south-east corner of the nave, and there is an elegantly carved stone font in the west end of the nave. The communion table is of carved oak, and the east end of the chancel is ornamented with carved stone figures of the Evangelists and other appropriate emblems. The seats are all open with carved ends, they are fitted for the accommodation of 194 persons; and the whole of them are free and unappropriated for ever. The building with its fittings is of an elegant but chaste character. Mr. Wollaston was the architect. Mr. T. Selway supplied the font and the pulpit, and the stained glass was obtained from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Bishop of Exeter has given his consent to the formation of three district parishes, to be formed out of the parish of Stoke Damerel, *Devonport*, each to be endowed with 150*l.* per ann. They are to be called severally "St. Paul, Devonport," "St. Mary, Devonport," and "St. Stephen, Devonport."

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DORSETSHIRE.

Aug. 4. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church at *Bradpole*, near Bridport.

HAMPSHIRE.

The new works at the Blockhouse Fort, on the *Gosport* side of Portsmouth harbour, are rapidly progressing towards completion. On the side facing the sea is a double-tier battery for twenty-six 8-inch guns, commanding the anchorage of Spithead; while that part of the fort which is parallel to the harbour is defended by a strong tower with numerous loopholes for musketry. The number of guns will be, in all, about fifty-six, very few of which will be less than 32-pounders, and the greater part of still larger calibre. Commodious barracks for 5 officers and 100 men are in the course of construction. All the new buildings are bomb-proof. At Priddy's Hard, on the same side of the harbour, the powder magazine and ordnance station, hitherto almost unprotected, are undergoing alterations which will render them an extremely strong position. The lines round Gosport, Portsea, and Portsmouth, which have been for some years nearly disarmed, and in many places suffered to fall into decay, are being repaired and put into a state to receive a very large and powerful equipment of ordnance. A new and beautiful battery for six guns, in the ravelin of the Spur-gate, is already finished. It is provided with magazines, storehouses, and all the other requisites, and is most perfect in its arrangements. Southsea Castle, now used as the military prison of the district, is mounted with 32 guns, 32's and 24's, and it is intended further to increase the artillery of this important post. Alterations on a large scale are in contemplation for the works at the entrance of the harbour on the Portsmouth side. A double-tier battery is to occupy the space of the present saluting battery, from which 70 guns, by crossing their fire with those of the Blockhouse Fort opposite, will render it perfectly impossible for any vessel to force its way into the port. Altogether the harbour will receive an accession of 244 guns in addition to the present armament.

The new Graving Dock at *Southampton*, a structure from which great commercial advantage to the town has been anticipated, was formally opened on the 11th of July. It has been built in about 14 months, at a cost of 60,000*l*. Its extreme length is 313 feet; width of middle, 78 feet; breadth of gates, 66 feet. At high-tide there is about 18 feet of water. The dry dock is making progress towards completion. The tidal dock is now in active use, and its business is in daily increase.

It is understood that the *East Tytherly* estate, near Southampton, has been purchased of the devisees of the late Francis Bayley, esq. by Mr. Cooke, the inventor of the electric telegraph, who contemplates erecting a mansion and making great improvements on the property.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

An ancient monument in the church of *Kington*, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, of Hergest, who died in 1469, and his lady Elena, having become ruinous through a long course of time, and an eyesore in the church, has been lately extensively restored by Mr. Jennings of Hereford, in the execution of which he has shown great skill and ability as a sculptor. Above the monument, and affixed to the wall, instead of the inscription heretofore painted thereon, is a large stone tablet, containing particulars and armorial bearings of eleven generations of Mr. Vaughan's descendants, terminating in Roach Vaughan, mother of the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford. The monument and tablet are protected by a strong iron railing, which was not the case in the former instance. The whole has been executed by the direction and at the expense of the Hon. Miss Harley.

KENT.

July 30. The *Kearsney* estate, near Dover, was disposed of by Mr. Leifchild, having been formerly the property of Mr. J. Minet Fector, merchant. The estate consisted of about 938 acres, and was divided into several farms, which, together with the wood and timber, formed seventeen lots. The first consisted of the family mansion of Kearsney Abbey, and 112 acres of arable and meadow lands, &c. and including forty acres of woods and plantations: this went for 9,200*l*. Lot 10, the manor of Kearsney Court, with its manorial rights, privileges and quit-rents, and about 280 acres, was sold for 8,150*l*. The whole estate was disposed of for 35,660*l*.

Aug. 20. At the Shakespeare Hotel, Dover, among other lots, the old churchyard, St. Mary's parish, wherein Churchill, the poet, lies buried, was sold by auction, for 145*l*. The purchaser is a brickmaker, so that there is no telling to what purpose it may come at last. In this church-yard, over the grave of Churchill, there is a rude headstone, bearing the following inscription:—"1764. Here lie the remains of the celebrated C. Churchill.

Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies."

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LANCASHIRE.

Sept. 28. The first portion of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, to Kendal (commenced in the latter part of September, 1843), was opened on Monday. It extends twenty-two miles. On arriving at Kendal, the directors, with their officers, and a large party of friends, repaired, by special invitation from the directors of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, to the White Hall, where a handsome *dejeuner* awaited their arrival. Cornelius Nicholson, esq. mayor of Kendal, presided.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, with the consent of the Bishop of Chester, formed a new district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of *Manchester*, to be called the district of "St. Mark, Hulme." The stipend attached is to be 150*l.* as soon as it shall become a parish for ecclesiastical purposes, which will be when a chapel or church shall be consecrated within its boundaries.

A new Ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parish of *Rochdale*, called the district of Healey, with an income of 150*l.*; patron, Her Majesty.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In *Deeping Fen*—a district containing a population of upwards of one thousand souls, many of them being five and six miles from a parish church, a beautiful edifice has been erected at a cost of 4000*l.*, the munificent gift of two individuals, lately residing at Stamford, Messrs. William and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, (brothers.) William, the survivor, by deed dated 25th May, 1844, three days before his death, secured the sum of 4000*l.* for the purpose of building this church, 5000*l.* for the endowment, and 200*l.* for repairs, to be vested in the Ven. T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester, as Trustee. The Church, which is situate close to the turnpike-road leading from London to Spalding, was commenced on the 18th of August, 1845, when the foundation-stone was laid by James Stevenson, esq. and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln, on the 24th of July. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. Chas. Kirk, of Sleaford. It is in the late Decorated style, 84ft. 6in. long, 37ft. wide, the nave being 42ft. high. It consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel with a small vestry attached to its north side, and tower and spire occupying the second bay of the north aisle, from which it projects its whole width; the lower story serves as a porch, and on its west side is the principal entrance. The tower, being unconnected with the fine high-pitched roof of the nave, gains much apparent height and importance, and confers much grace on the grouping of the various portions of the edifice; and by this plan the view is uninterrupted from east to west, each of which ends are occupied by splendid windows. The tower is of rough stone; the quoins, windows, copings, &c., being of Ancaster stone finely wrought; and it is divided by string-courses into three stories, the upper one being pierced by belfry windows of two lights on every side. Above these a cornice, enriched by carved ornaments and gurgoyles, support a plain parapet, at the angles of which are four octagonal pinnacles. From within this parapet the spire arises to the height of 113ft. 9in., having spire lights on the alternate faces. In the west end of the aisle is a window of three, and in that of the nave one of five lights, both of which are filled with flowing tracery. Above the last-named window is a small triangular one, and in the corresponding situation in the end of the aisle is a small trefoiled opening; each gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The south side of the nave is divided into four bays, having windows of three lights similar in design to that in the west end already mentioned. In the cornice of the nave is the following inscription in old English characters, interspersed with carvings, "*This Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded by William Stevenson and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Anno Domini MDCCCXLV.*" The side of the chancel has only two bays, with a window in each, and in the western one a small priest's door; but in the east end is a very beautiful window of four lights, which stands on the right hand. The font is octagonal in form, supported by a shaft of clustered columns, and has its sides ornamented by crisped panels, containing four shields, which bear the arms of the two founders (Messrs. Stevenson), the trustee (Archdeacon Bonney), and of the see of Lincoln, impaled with those of Bishop Kaye —alternately with emblems of the four Evangelists. The floors are of black and red tiles, and the seats are plain open benches of stained deal. The roofs are open, showing all their timbers, which are stained to represent oak. The pulpit is octagonal, the upper part of oak, paneled and enriched with elaborate tracery, and the pedestal of stone; the reading pew is all of oak and has open panels; they are not entered, as is usual, by wooden stairs, but by stone steps, behind the pier of the chancel arch on either side. In the north wall of the chancel, a rich arch will inclose a brass tablet to the memory of the late munificent founders.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Sept. 25. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt. to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.—William Reid, esq. Lieut.-Col. R. Eng. &c. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia.—Charles Elliot, esq. Capt. R.N. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.—Major-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bt. G.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.—Hospital Staff, John Hall, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; T. Atkinson, M.D. and S. Teevan, M.D. to be Staff Surgeons of the First Class; A. Fergusson, M.D. from 18th Foot, and Assistant Surgeon F. Roberts, from 59th Foot, to be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class.

Sept. 29. The Hon. G. Grey, Capt. R.N. to be Captain of the port of Gibraltar.—Royal Bucks Militia, G. Fitzroy, esq. to be Major.

Oct. 2. 1st or Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Sir Ord Honyman, Bart. to be Major, with the rank of Col. in the Army; Lieut. and Capt. Henry Cartwright to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Frederick Brandreth to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. C. Burmester. Royal Eng. to be Major in the Army.—Capt. W. F. Grant, 63d Bengal N. Inf. to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

Oct. 5. Capt. the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Oct. 7. Dorsetshire Militia, Capt. George Colby Loftus to be Major.

Oct. 9. 10th Foot, Major George Dobson Young, from 31st Foot, to be Major, vice Major George Staunton, who exchanges.—George Jarratt Horsfall, of Elmfield-house, Warmsworth, co. York, gent. in compliance with the last will of John Jarratt, late of Doncaster, esq. to take the surname of Jarratt only; and bear the arms of Jarratt quarterly with his own arms.

Oct. 13. John Ball, of Dublin, esq. Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Oct. 15. Henry Edward Sharpe, esq. to be Chief Justice for the Island of St. Vincent: John Sealy, esq. to be Attorney-General of Barbados.

Oct. 20. John Pascoe Grenfell, esq. a Rear Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, to be Consul General in the United Kingdom for the Emperor of Brazil.—Captain L. Coker, of the 29th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army: Major G. V. Creagh, 81st Foot; brevet Major J. H. Bainbrigge, Fort Major at Guernsey; Major S. E. Goodman, 27th Foot.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. W. H. Hennis, Royal Art.; Capt. R. M. Mundy, R. Art.

Oct. 27. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B. Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said settlement; and Richard Woosnam, esq. to be secretary to such High Commissioner.—Capt. W. T. Harison, of the 3d West India Reg. to be Major in the Army.—Major Wemyss, of Danesfort, to be Lieut.-Col. of the Kilkenny Reg. of Militia.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captain—W. Sheppard (retired list).

To be Commander—W. Robson.

Appointments—Captains, A. Milne to be Flag-Captain to Adm. Sir C. Ogle, and to command the St. Vincent; Owen Stanley to the Rattlesnake, for surveying service; T. V. Anson to the Eurydice; Stephen Lushington to the Vengeance.

Commanders—H. Goold (1830) to the Ocean; E. W. G. West to the Andromeda; A. P. Ryder (additional) to Tartarus surveying steam vessel; Rob. Tryon to Mutine 12.

Lieutenants—Selwyn (1843) to command the Star 16; Oldmixon (1815) to command the Flying Fish 12.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. T. V. Short, (Bp. of Sodor and Man,) to be Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. T. Chevallier to be Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. R. Grey to be an Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. J. Hall to be an Hon. Canon of Bristol.

Rev. E. T. Vaughan and Rev. W. Wales to be Hon. Canons of Peterborough.

Rev. S. C. Baker, Skenfreth V. Monmouthshire.

Rev. R. H. Bentley, Christ Church, Cobridge, P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Bere, Upton Noble P.C. Somerset.

Rev. E. Birch, Windlesham-with-Bagshot Chapelry R. Surrey.

Rev. J. Blair, Christ Church, Skipton, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. B. H. Browne, Blackford P.C. Somerset.

Rev. J. H. L. Cameron, West Lavington V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Crump, Rowley Regis P.C. Staff.

Rev. H. Dalton, St. Mary Middleton P.C. Leeds.

Rev. G. Elliot, Trinity R. Marylebone.

Rev. R. Firmin, Yoxford V. Suffolk.

Rev. F. Ford, St. Peter's R. Chester.

Rev. M. J. Green, St. Michael P.C. Oxford.

Rev. R. Greenside, Over-Whitacre Don. Warw.

Rev. E. F. E. Hankinson, St. John the Evangelist P.C. King's Lynn.

Rev. R. P. Hartopp, Wyfordby R. Leic.

Rev. W. Hawken, Charles's Chapel P.C. Plymouth.

Rev. F. B. Leonard, Kemeys Inferior R. Monmouth.

Rev. W. Lloyd, Manordivy R. Pembroke.

Rev. C. Marshall, St. Bride's V. London.

Rev. R. J. Meade, Lorrington P.C. Somerset.

Rev. C. Moody, Sebergham P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. C. Mortlock, St. Thomas, Turk's Island, R. Bahamas.

Rev. M. O. Norman, Croxton Kerrial R. Leic.

Rev. J. Nottidge, East Hanningfield R. Essex.

Rev. F. Baron de Paravicini, South Scarle V. with P.C. of Girton, Notts.

Rev. J. G. Pearson, New District of St. John P.C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Rev. G. T. S. Powell, Compton Chamberlaine V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Randle, St. John's, Bradford, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Robinson, Brougham R. Westmorland.

Rev. A. C. Rowley, New District of the Weir P.C. Bristol.

Rev. G. Darby St. Quintin, St. Leonard with St. Mary Magdalene P.C. Sussex.

Rev. J. W. Saunders, Thwaites in Milsom P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Selwyn, Melbourn V. Camb.

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Rev. J. Stephenson, Patrixbourne V. Kent.
Rev. R. Thorp, Burton Overy R. Leic.
Rev. R. Walter, Woodford V. Northamp.
Rev. W. Williams, Gwaenyscor V. co. Flint.
Rev. W. Wilson, Houghton Regis V. Beds.

Chaplain.

Rev. V. R. Mahon, to the Marquess of Sligo.

Civil Preferments.

James Campbell, esq. to be Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.
Rev. W. Davie, to be Head Master of Yarmouth Proprietary School.
Rev. E. A. Illingworth to be Princip. of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.
Rev. J. T. Kidd, to be Rector of St. Paul's School, Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Marston House, Northamptonsh. the wife of John Jackson Blencowe, esq. a son and heir.——10. At Rowden-hill, Chippenham, Mrs. West Awdry, a dau.——11. At Bothomsall, Notts, the wife of the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart. a son.——17. At Rugby, the Hon. Mrs. Napier, a son.——18. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major-Gen. D'Oyly, a son. ——At Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir George Palmer, Bart. a dau.——19. At Sherburne Castle, Oxon, the Lady Mary Parker, a dau.——At Bergh Apton rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Thomas Pelham, a son.——20. In York-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Wyllie, C.B. a dau.——At Bolton Hall, the wife of W. H. Orde Powlett, esq. a son.——21. At Curzon House, South Audley-st. the Countess Howe, a son.——22. At La Maison, Valetta, in the Island of Malta, Anne Jane Charlotte Lady Napier, a son.——23. At Bothal rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hopwood, and niece of the Duke of Portland, a son. ——At Tillicoultry-house, Mrs. Anstruther, of Tillicoultry, a son.——24. At Siena, the wife of Capt. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B. Her Majesty's ship Constance, a son.——25. The wife of S. Clarke Jervoise, esq. a son.—— 27. At Fleet-st. the wife of H. A. Hoare, esq. a son and heir.

Lately. At East Dene, Lady Jane Swinburne, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Charlton, the wife of Lieut. Pitcairn Onslow, a son.——The wife of Benjamin Harding, esq of Wadhurst Castle, a son.—— The Hon. Mrs. Hubert M'Laughlin, a son.—— 3. At Woburn-park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a dau.——At Scend Cottage, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq. a son.——4. At York-place, Portman-sq. Madame de Lisboa, the wife of his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, a dau.——6. In Welbeck-st. the wife of R. Hungerford Pollen, esq. a son.——At Syston-park, the lady of Sir John C. Thorold, Bart. a son.——7. At the Willows, Upton, Essex, Mrs. D. Henry Fry, a dau.——9. At Wentworth-house, the seat of the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Viscountess Milton, a son.——10. At 11, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, a son.——12. At Kensington, the wife of Richard Valpy, jun. esq. a dau.——At Preston vicarage, near Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Walter Kelly, a son.——13. At Brighton, the wife of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.——14. At Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, the lady of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. a son and heir.——16. At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Katharine Jermyn, a son. ——17. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Henry Kingscote, a son.——20. At Coworth-park, Berks, the wife of J. A. Arbuthnot, esq. a son. ——21. At 31, Old Burlington-st. Lady Theresa Digby, a son.——In Chester-sq. Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a son.——23. At 35, Hyde-park-square, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a dau.—— 25. At Harlington rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Berkeley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Pontville, Van Diemen's Land, John *French*, esq. 14th Bengal Inf. second son of the late John French, esq. of Brighton, to Mary, eldest dau. of George Brooks Forster, esq.

7. At Jamaica, William Tabois *Smith*, esq. to Eliza-Gay, eldest dau. of Stephen Hannaford, esq.

15. At Agra, William Wheatley *Repton*, esq. Adj. 56th Bengal Nat. Inf. youngest son of the Rev. Edward Repton, Prebendary of Westminster, and Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, to Charlotte-Annabella, dau. of Col. Crawfurd, Bengal Artillery.

May 7. At Exeter, Thomas-William, third son of John *Bentley*, esq. of Regent-sq. London, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Wm. Munk, esq. of Exeter.

July 25. At Dacca, William *M'Neile*, esq. 5th Nat. Inf. to Jane-Eliza, dau. of Major J. Jervis, commanding the same regiment.

Aug. 13. At Paris, W. Gray *Clarke*, esq. to Eleanor, only dau. of James Brine, esq. Kemptown, Brighton.——At Plymouth, William Henry, eldest son of William *Prance*, esq. of Plymouth, to Elizabeth-Penrose, only dau. of Captain Coode, R.N. C.B. and grand-dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir C. V. Penrose, K.C.B. ——At Farnborough, John, eldest son of John *Hardy*, esq. M.P. of Wortley Park, Hants, to Laura, third dau. of William Holbech, esq. of Farnborough, Warwicksh.——At St. Pancras, Mr. Frederick *Wilson*, Great Russell-street Bloomsbury, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Howorth, esq. Barrister-at-law, Camden Town. ——Henry, eldest son of Henry *Petre*, esq. of Dunkenhaigh, Lancash. to Miss Power, dau. of the late R. Power, esq. of Gurteen, Ireland, and step-dau. of the Right Hon. R. Lalor Sheil, Master of the Mint.——At St. Marylebone, Samuel *Manning*, esq. sculptor, of Yorker. Regent's Park, and Ealing, Middlesex, to Honoria, second dau. of the late Capt. James Williams, of the Ordnance Department, Stoke-Damarel, Devon.——At St. George the Martyr, Queen-sq. James Clarke *Hook*, esq. eldest son of the Hon. James Hook, of Sierra Leone, and grandson of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, to Rosalie, third dau. of Jas. Burton, of Powis-pl. Queen-sq.——At Cherington, Warwicksh. the Rev. William Duckworth *Furneaux*, Incumbent of Walton, Warwicksh. to Louisa, eldest dau. of William Dicknis, esq.

15. At St. George's, Bloomsb. John Crosland *Milner*, esq. of Thurlstone, Yorksh. to Eliza Graham, youngest dau. of Wm. Crookes, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq.——At St. Mary's, Newington, James-Droop, second son of the late P. I. *Heisch*, esq. of Kennington, to Sarah-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Lowdell, esq. of the same place.——At John Campbell's, esq. the Priory, St. Andrew's, Robert *Ferguson*, esq. M.D. Queen-st. May Fair, to Mary MacLeod, fourth dau. of the late MacLeod, of MacLeod.——At Barrington, Cambridgesh. the Rev. J. *Weller*, D.D. Rector of North Luffenham, Rutland, and formerly Fellow of Emmanuel college, to Ann, only dau. of the late Mr. Christopher Benstead, of Chesterton.——At St. George's German Lutheran Church, the Rev. Dr. Louis *Cappel*, Minister of said church, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of

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John Frederick Gruning, esq. of Stoke Newington. —— At Camberwell, John Frederick William *Fesenmeyer*, esq. of Highbury, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late John Ellwood, esq. of Peckham Rye.

16. In Italy, *Rossini*, the celebrated composer, to Mademoiselle Olympe Pelissier.

17. At Calne, John, eldest son of the late John *Williams*, esq. of Pool Park, co. Denbigh, to Martha, youngest dau. of George Page, esq. of Calne.——In Paris, George Thomas *Braine*, esq. to Joanna-Frances, dau. of Adam W. Elmslie, esq.——At Onibury, Salop, John *Raven*, esq. of Chelsea, to Frances, dau. of the late Henry Green, esq. of Brandon, Norfolk.

18. At Woolwich, Capt. *Bainbrigge*, Royal Eng. to Margaret, dau. of Col. Paterson, Superintendent of the Royal Military Repository. ——At Stony Middleton, Derbyshire, Frederic *Holland*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Anne, fifth dau. of Lord Denman. —— At Colkirk, Norfolk, Henry William *Blake*, Rector of Thirning, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Heitland, East India Company's Service.——At West Lavington, William Charles *Hood*, esq. M.D. only son of Wm. Chamberlain Hood, esq. formerly of South Lambeth, to Jane, dau. of Robert Willett, esq. of Fiddington House, Wilts.——At Brighton, Robert *Bayly*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Bradbury Winter, esq.——At Stretham, in the Isle of Ely, the Rev. Philip *Freeman*, Principal of the Diocesan College at Chichester, to Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. H. Baber.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry *Robertson*, esq. of Chester, Civil Eng. to Elizabeth, second dau. of William Dean, esq. of Essex-st. Strand.——At Marylebone, Edward S. *Creasy*, esq. Barrister-at-law, Professor of History at University Coll. London, to Mary-Maria, second dau. of John Cottam, esq. of Manor House, St. John's Wood.——At St. James's Paddington, the Rev. James *Hargreaves*, Rector of West Tilbury, Essex, to Jane, eldest dau. of Joseph Baker, esq. of Westbourne-st.

19. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Edward *Webster*, esq. of Oundle, Northamptonsh. to Jane, widow of the late Joseph Hockley, esq. of Luccombe Chine Cottage, Isle of Wight.—— At Elmley Castle, Worcestersh. the Rev. John *Foley*, B.D. late Fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxf. and Vicar of Wadhurst, Sussex, to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Windham, of Febbrigg, Norfolk.——At Plymouth, the Rev. J. *Smythe*, son of the late Wm. Smythe, esq. of Barba Villa, co. Westmeath, to Cath.-Lucretia, dau. of the late Rev. J. Jago, D.D. Vicar of Milton Abbot's, Devon. ——At Lyndhurst, Hants, Edward Ridsdale *Harding*, esq. of Burlington, Yorksh. to Mary-Catharine, eldest dau. of J. W. Hentig, esq. of Cottenham, and widow of Charles Hebbert, esq. of Clapham Rise.

20. At Lichfield, the Rev. Henry S. *Cerjat*, rector of West Horsley, Surrey, to Frances-Charlotte, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval.——At Marylebone, Capt. *Stracey*, Scots Fusilier Guards, son of John Stracey, esq. of Sprowston, Norfolk, to Harriot, dau. of Edward Majoribanks, esq. of Wimpole-st.——John *Naylor*, esq. of Watton Hall, near Liverpool, to Georgiana, third dau. of John Edwards, esq. of Ness Strange, Salop. ——At Aberdour, James *Lysaght*, esq. of Carrigmore, Cork, to Adelaide-Jannetta-Douglas, 11th dau. of the late Major-Gen. Beatson, of Henley, Sussex, formerly Governor of St. Helena.——At Norwood, the Rev. G. Townshend *Driffield*, Rector of Bow, Middlesex, to Ann-Sisum, widow of George Geoffrey Wyatville, esq.——Andrew *Agnew*, esq. eldest son of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. to Lady Mary-Arabella-Louisa Noel, eldest dau. of the Earl of Gainsborough.——At West Ham, Essex, Henry Graham *Stokes*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth, second dau. of William Sewell, esq. of Plaistow.

21. At Llansilia, Denbighsh. John *Evans*, esq. of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Llecrode, Llansilia, Denbighsh.——At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. W. *Marsden*, M.D. surgeon, to Miss Abbott, youngest dau. of the late Francis Abbott, esq. Brunswick-sq. —— At Lingridge, Worcestersh. S. J. *Heathcote*, esq. to Mary-Sidney, eldest dau. of the late Sir Christopher Sidney Smith, Bart. of Eardiston, Worcestersh.

22. At Sherborne, Ricardo *Linter*, esq. to Elizabeth-Frances, second dau. of the late Major Delhoste, 35th regt.——At Harpenden, Herts, Henry *Thompson*, esq. third son of William Thompson, esq. late of Kentish Town, now of Manor House, Nettlebed, Oxon, to Matilda, third dau. of Henry Oldaker, esq.——At Hampstead, Edward *Nevinson*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn and Hampstead, to Sarah-Caroline, eldest dau. of Andrew Basilico, esq. of Hampstead.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Edward Watson *Smyth*, esq. of Eaton-pl. to Mary, eldest dau. of John H. Hay, esq. of Upper Seymour-st.

25. At Heavitree, Major D. H. *Stevenson*, Madras Army, to Isabella, youngest dau. of P. Boyd, esq. of Exeter.——At Scarborough, Richard Harris, second son of William *Tindall*, esq. of Hatcham, Surrey, to Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Robert Tindall, esq. of Scarborough.——At Paris, Lionel John *Stephenson*, esq. Capt. 1st Fusiliers, Madras Army, to Jane-Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hale, D.D. Minister of the English Chapel at St. Germains, and late of Lyde House, Bath.—— At Hornsey, Capt. C. A. *Orr*, Madras Eng. to Maria, eldest dau. of John Barclay, esq. of Hornsey-lane.——At Chard, Somerset, Edward Forward *Sealy*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Elizabeth-Edwards, eldest dau. of Charles Benjamin Tucker, esq. of Chard.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. William Tooke *Robinson*, esq. eldest son of William R. Robinson, esq. of Portman-sq. to Alethea-Sarah-Henrietta, second dau. of Walpole Eyre, esq. of Bryanston-sq. —— At Sevenoaks, Frederick, second son of the late Rev. Edward *Cooper*, of Hamstall, Staffordsh. to Diana, youngest dau. of the late William Hill, esq. of Walton, Derbysh.——At Maperton, the Rev. Edward Newton *Dickenson*, eldest son of Col. Dickenson of Dosthill House, Staffordsh. to Mary-Dorothea, youngest dau. of Col. Fitz-Gerald, of Maperton House, Somerset.—At St. John's, Notting Hill, John Callcott *Horsley*, esq. to Elvira, eldest dau. of William Walter, esq.—— At Saint Marylebone, the Rev. James *Watson*, M.A. Vicar of Marr, Yorksh. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Methley, Wesleyan Minister, London.

26. At Christ Church, Marylebone, James *Smith*, esq. of Much Hadham, Herts, to Margarette, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Richard Williams, Preb. of Lincoln.——At Kelvedon Hatch, William P. *Nichols*, esq. of Norwich, to Matilda-Mary, only dau. of the Rev. John Banister, Rector of Kelvedon Hatch.

27. At Kensington, Joseph *Silver*, esq. of Okehampton, Devon, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. E. Withers, of Lower Phillimore-pl. Kensington.——At St. Pancras, William F. *Browell*, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Louisa, dau. of William Cooper, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town.——At Stillington, Ralph *Creyke*, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, to Louisa-Frances, second dau. of Col. Croft, of Stillington Hall.——At Silverton, Charles Thomas *Bentley*, esq. Lieut. and Adjt. 51st Reg. to

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Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Tripp, D.D. Rector of Silverton, Devon.

28. At Bristol, Wigram *Money*, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Serv. to Charlotte-Mary, second dau. of the late Mr. Andrew Thompson, of St. Michael's Hill, Bristol.

29. At Kilkenny, Charles William *Tupper*, esq. 7th Fusiliers, son of the late Martin Tupper, esq. to Frances-Letitia, dau. of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart. of Leyrath, Kilkenny, and grandniece to the Earl of Mayo.——At Chepstow, Capt. *Fenton*, 53d Reg. to Mary-Isabella, dau. of the late Richard Salmon, esq. of Chepstow.——At the Abbey church, Shrewsbury, the Hon. Charles W. H. Noel *Hill*, youngest son of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. the Lord Berwick, of Attingham, Shropsh. to Catharine-Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Marsh Adams, esq. of the Abbey, Shrewsbury.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward H. *Greene*, esq. of Hinxton, co. Cambridge, to Julia, eldest dau. of Francis Forester, esq. of St. James's-pl. widow of Capt. Flower, and niece of the Duke of Cleveland.

31. At Wilton, near Taunton, Lieut.-col. *Elliott*, to Mary, dau. of the late J. S. Patton, esq. of the Friary, Lichfield.——At Bath, Richard Waring *Pittar*, esq. eldest son of the late Samuel John Pittar, of South Hill, Dublin, Barrister-at-law, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Pendarves Smith, esq. M.D.——At Tinnis, Selkirksh. James *Samuel*, esq. Civil Eng. London, to Margaret-Lydia, second dau. of the late James Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd."

Lately. At Eastry, H. *Harvey*, esq. Commander R.N. second son of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B. to Catharine Harvey, eldest dau. of the late T. N. Elwyn, esq. surgeon, of Albemarle-st. —— At Rochdale, the Rev. John *Edwards*, Incumbent of Todmorden, Lancash. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Vicar of Rochdale.

Sept. 1. At Greenlaw House, the Rev. John *Wilson*, D.D. Bombay, to Isabella; and at the same time and place, William Gillespie *Mitchell*, esq. of Carwood, to Jessie, daus. of the late James Dennistoun, esq. of Dennistoun. ——At St. Pancras New Church, Percival Wm. *Forster*, esq. second son of Percival Forster, esq. of Durham, to Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Henry Walker, of Fitzroy-sq.——At St. Mary's, Paddington, Digby, only son of the late John *Turner*, esq. of Erdington, Warwicksh. to Mary, eldest dau. of William Ravestaff, esq. of Howley Villas, Maida-hill.——At Southwark, Thomas Robinson *Leadam*, esq. of Tooley-st. Surgeon, to Georgiana-Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Saunders, Rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars. —— At Cheltenham, the Rev. R. Hayman *Whiteway*, M.A. youngest dau. of the late Samuel Whiteway, esq. of Oakford, Kingsteinton, to Sarah-Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-col. Spedding, late 4th Light Dragoons.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Samuel Ayrault *Piper*, esq. M.D. Surgeon of the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, to Mrs. Henry Armstrong, third dau. of the late Edward Baddeley, esq. Solicitor.——At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, George *Jendwine*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, M.A. to Mary, eldest dau. of J. F. Hanson, esq. of Kensington Gore.——At Leamington, Rivett *Carnac*, esq. second son of the late Sir James-Rivett Carnac, Bart. of Brook Cliff, Hants, to Mary-Anstruther, third dau. of the Rev. Percival S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham.——At Maer, Mr. George C. *Chessell*, of Penn Mount, Festiniog, Merionethsh, third son of William Chessell, esq. of Newport, Monmouthsh. to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Harper, esq. of Madeley Manor. ——At Cove, Suffolk, Alfred J. *Impey*, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth, to Georgiana-Mary, eldest daughter of William Everitt, esq. of Cove Hall.

2. At Bromley, the Rev. Thomas *Woodman*, to Anne-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Samuel Woodd, Rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.——At Heavitree, E. *Edmonds*, esq. jun. of Frankley, Wilts, to Sophia-Anne; and at the same time and place, Charles Richard, eldest son of Charles Richard *Harford*, esq. of Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, to Jane-Dunkin, daus. of Charles Wm. Steer, esq. of Spring-lawn, Devon.——At Denton Park, Yorkshire, Lord John *Hay*, C.B. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Donald Cameron, of Lochiel.——At Worthing, the Rev. William *Jay*, of Bath, to Marianne-Jane, dau. of the late George Head, esq. of Bradford——At Bury, Lancashire, Capt. S. S. *Cox*, of H. M. 56th Regt. eldest son of Samuel Cox, esq. Beaminster, Dorset, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late James Taylor, esq. of Glasgow, and niece of D. Grant, esq. Springside.——At East Budleigh, Frederick *Gwatkin*, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq. to Louisa-Isabella, dau. of the Rev. Ambrose Stapleton, Vicar of East Budleigh.—— At Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Charles James *Crutwell*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. Sanders, R.N. of Stoke Damerel.——At Wasperton, the Rev. Randolph *Skipwith*, son of Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart. of Newbold Hall, Warwicksh. to Mary Holden, dau. of the Rev. H. Steward of Rugby.

3. At St. James's Church, the Viscount *Stopford*, son of the Earl of Courtown, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Frances Milles, second dau. of Lord Sondes.——At Elm, Somerset, Capt. Augustus John *Hippisley*, fourth son of the late Col. Hippisley, and grandson of the late Robert Hippisley Trenchard, esq. of Leigh Court, Somerset, Stanton House, Wilts, and Cutteridge House, Dorset, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau of William Edwards, esq. of Great Elm.——The Rev. John William Newall *Tanner*, Curate of Newton, Lancashire, and son of the late John Tanner, esq. of Seaton, to Sarah-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Badcock, of the Manor House, Seaton.——At Manchester, Thomas *Garfit*, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Boston, Lincolnsh. to Elizabeth-Boyd, only dau. of Thomas Broadbent, esq. of Grove House, Ardwick.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Congreve *Lonsdale*, esq. Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of the late Anthony Littledale, esq.——At Skipton, Yorkshire, Joseph Whiteley, second son of the late James *Hebblethwaite*, esq. of Leeds, formerly of Oporto, to Dorothy-Ellen, second dau. of the late Charles Abbotson, esq. Skipton.——At Folke, the Rev. Robert *Cosens*, Vicar of Longburton and Holnest, Dorset, to Penelope-Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. King, of West Hall, near Sherborne, Dorset.——At Abberton, Essex, Alfred Edward *Williams*, esq. third son of the late Rev. James Haddy Wilson Williams, of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, to Rachel-Mary, second dau. of John Bawtree, esq. of Abberton, near Colchester.

5. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Perrin *Brodribb*, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. to Susan, second dau. of Charles Rochemont Aikin, esq. of the same sq.——At Great Malvern, Worcestersh. Lieut.-Colonel Eyre John *Crabbe*, K.H. late of the 74th Highlanders, and second son of the late Col. Crabbe, to Harriet, relict of Vice-Adm. Hollis, and third dau. of the late James Crabbe, esq. of Shedfield House, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

7. At Little Somerford, Nathaniel *Young*, esq. only son of Abraham Young, esq. of Broad Somerford, and grandson of Nathaniel Young, esq. of Brinkworth, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Robert Reynolds, esq. of Little Somerford.

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OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

Sept. 15. At his residence at St. John's Wood, Middlesex, aged 68, the Most Noble John Murray, fifth Duke of Atholl, Marquess of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathsay and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquhider, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1703), sixth Marquess of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Balquhidar, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1676), seventh Earl of Atholl (1628-9), tenth Earl of Tullibardine (1606), and Baron Murray of Tullibardine (1604), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; second Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, co. Gloucester, in the peerage of Great Britain (1786), and Baron Strange, (by writ, 1628); Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire.

His Grace was born June 26, 1778, the eldest son of John the fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T. by his first wife the Hon. Jane Cathcart, eldest daughter of Charles sixth Lord Cathcart. He succeeded his father in his dignities Sept. 29, 1830; but, being afflicted with mental disease, had never come forward in society.

His late brother, Lord James Murray, was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Glenlyon in 1821; and dying in 1837 (see our vol. VIII. p. 649,) left issue by Lady Emily Percy, sister to the present Duke of Northumberland, two sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest, George-Augustus-Frederick Lord Glenlyon, has now succeeded his uncle in all the other dignities of his illustrious house. His Grace was born in 1814, and was a godson of King George the Fourth; he married in 1839, Anne, only daughter of Henry Home Drummond, esq. of Blair Drummond, M.P. for Perthshire, and has issue a son and heir, John-James-Hugh-Henry, now Marquess of Tullibardine, born in 1840.

The remains of the late nobleman, which had been brought from London by the Dundee steamer, were interred in the family vault in Dunkeld Cathedral on Saturday Sept. 26. The funeral was attended only by the immediate relatives of the deceased, the new Duke acting as chief mourner.

THE MARQUESS OF AILSA, K.T.

Sept. 8. At St. Margaret's, his seat near Isleworth, Middlesex, aged 76, the Most Hon. Archibald Kennedy, Marquess of Ailsa, of the Isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr (1831), and Baron Ailsa of Ailsa (1806), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; 12th Earl of Cassilis (1509), and 14th Baron Kennedy (1452), in the peerage of Scotland; a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1682), K.T. and F.R.S.

His lordship was born in 1770, the eldest son of Capt. Archibald Kennedy, R.N. afterwards 11th Earl of Cassilis, by his second wife Anne, daughter of John Watts, esq. of New York.

He commenced his public career by raising in 1790 an independent company of foot, and was afterwards Lieut.-Colonel of the West Lowland fencible regiment, which commission he resigned in 1793. It was in that year that he became Lord Kennedy, on his father's succeeding a distant cousin in the peerage. On the death of his father Dec. 30, 1794, he became Earl of Cassilis. At the general election in 1802 he was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotish peerage. On the 4th Nov. 1806, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Ailsa. He was invested with the order of the Thistle, July 17, 1821; and at the coronation of King William the Fourth, (one of whose daughters was married to his younger son,) he was by patent dated the 10th Sept. 1831, advanced to the dignity of a Marquess, together with the late Marquess of Breadalbane.

His Lordship generally supported the Whig party, and voted in favour of the Reform Bill upon the decisive division of the 14th April 1832.

The Marquess of Ailsa married, June 1, 1793, Margaret, youngest daughter of John Erskine, Esq. of Dun, co. Forfar; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons, who are both deceased, and four daughters, all living; viz. 1. Archibald Earl of Cassilis, who died Aug. 12, 1832, in his 38th year, leaving issue, by Eleanor, only child of Alexander Allardice, Esq. of Dunnotter, co. Kincardine, Archibald, now Marquess of Ailsa, and several other children; 2. Lady Anna, married in 1821 to Capt. Sir David Baird, Bart.; 3. Lady Mary, married in 1833 to the late Richard Oswald, esq. the younger, of Auchincruive, who died within one month after his marriage; 4. the Right Hon. Margaret Countess dowager of Newburgh, married in 1817 to John-Thomas 7th and late Earl of Newburgh, and left his widow in 1833, without issue; 5. the Hon. John Kennedy-Erskine, who married in 1827 Lady Augusta FitzClarence, fourth daughter of his late Majesty, (since married to Lord Frederick Gordon),

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and died in 1831, leaving issue one son and two daughters (the younger posthumous); 6. Lady Alicia-Jane, married in 1824 to Colonel Jonathan Peel, M.P. late Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, brother to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The present Marquess of Ailsa was born in 1816, and is unmarried. He was formerly an officer in the 17th Light Dragoons, but retired from the army in 1842.

THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.

Sept. 28. At his seat, Harptree Court, Somersetshire, aged 30, the Right Hon. George Edward Waldegrave, seventh Earl of Waldegrave, co. Northampton, and Viscount Chewton, of Chewton, co. Somerset (1729), eighth Baron Waldegrave of Chewton (1685), and the eleventh Baronet (1643).

He was born on the 8th Feb. 1816, the eldest son (after marriage) of John-James sixth Earl of Waldegrave, and Anne, daughter of Mr. William King, of Hastings. When still under age, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1835; and by his conduct, both at the university of Cambridge and in London, he soon proved to the world that he had not arrived at years of discretion. The wild excesses of Lord Waldegrave and his associates were wont to adorn the records of the police-courts, and made his name unfortunately notorious.

The sale in 1842 of the villa of Strawberry Hill, and the dispersal of the museum of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, which had been bequeathed to the Waldegrave family in consequence of their descent from Maria dowager Countess of Waldegrave and Duchess of Gloucester, the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. were the result of his pecuniary difficulties.

He married, Sept. 28, 1840, Frances-Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Mr. Braham the eminent vocalist, and widow of his elder (but illegitimate) brother, John James Henry Waldegrave, esq. The Countess survives him without issue.

His younger brothers having both died in infancy, the titles of the family have now devolved on the uncle of the deceased, the Hon. William Waldegrave, Capt. R.N. and C.B. who was born in 1788, and by his late wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. has issue William Frederick now Viscount Chewton, a Lieutenant in the 53d Foot, and several other children.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, the body of the late Earl was conveyed in the usual manner to Bath; the hearse was drawn by six horses, and there were also two mourning coaches and the Earl's private carriage. The Vicar of East Harptree, and the chaplain of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. Braham, were in one of the carriages, and a body of tenantry, about 60 in number, habited in cloaks and hat-bands, followed the remains of their master, as a last token of respect. On arriving at the railway station, the coffin was received into a special train and conveyed to London, whence it was taken to Navestock, Essex, for interment.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

Sept. 5. On board his yacht the Kestrel, at Vigo on the coast of Portugal, aged 65, the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough and Baron Worsley of Apuldercombe in the Isle of Wight (1837), second Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln (1794), Vice-Admiral of the coast of the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Aug. 8, 1781, the fifth child and elder son of Charles first Lord Yarborough, by Sophia, only daughter and heir of George Aufrere, esq. of Chelsea. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1801.

Before his accession to the peerage, he was for many years one of the members for Lincolnshire, which his father had previously represented. He was first returned in 1807, after a contest which terminated in the election of Charles Chaplin, esq. a tory, by 1,602 votes, and the Hon. C. A. Pelham by 1,168; a second whig candidate, R. Ellison, esq. polling 955.

In 1818 a second whig candidate was again proposed in the person of Sir Robert Heron, Bart. but the former members were still returned, the poll terminating thus:

Hon. C. A. Pelham . .	8,693
Charles Chaplin, esq. . .	3,069
Sir Rob. Heron, Bart. . .	2,653

Mr. Pelham succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Sept. 23, 1823, and was raised to the dignity of an Earl on the 24th Jan. 1837, by Viscount Melbourne's administration, having been always an ardent supporter of whig principles. He did not, however, give way to the views of his party on the Corn Laws.

He was also Vice-Admiral of the coast of the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton, and formerly Recorder of Grimsby and Newport. His Lordship was, however, perhaps best known as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which command he had held for a long series of years, during which the members of the squadron

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have had repeated instances of his zealous superintendence, as well as of his princely hospitality. The tenants upon his Lordship's vast estates, remote from each other though they be, have each and every one experienced some remarkable instance of his disinterestedness and warmth of heart.

The Earl of Yarborough married Aug. 11, 1806, Henrietta-Anne-Maria-Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson (uncle to the present Earl of Bradford), and sole heir to her uncle the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.; and by that lady, who died June 30, 1813, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Henrietta-Mary, who died in 1814, in her 7th year; 2. the Right Hon. Charles-Anderson-Worsley now Earl of Yarborough; 3. Lady Charlotte Copley, a Bedchamber-woman to her Majesty, married in 1832 to Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart.; and 4. the Hon. Dudley Worsley Anderson-Pelham, Capt. R.N. who married in 1839 Madelina, daughter of Capt. Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. R.N.

The present Earl was born in 1809. He has sat in Parliament from 1831 as one of the members for Lincolnshire. He married in the same year the Hon. Maria Adelaide Maude, second daughter of Viscount Hawarden, by whom he has issue a son and daughter.

On the 25th Sept. the Kestrel arrived at Cowes, with the Commodore's body on board. The Royal Yacht Squadron battery, Mr. Pigott's yacht Ganymede, and Sir C. Ibbetson's yacht Anaconda, each fired sixty-five minute guns, the number of years the deceased nobleman had lived. All the shops and houses in the town were closed. All yachts, government vessels, and merchant shipping had their flags half-mast, as were the flags on the different castles and on the flag-staffs along the harbour. Soon after the arrival of the Kestrel, Captain the Hon. D. Pelham, R.N. attended by Captain H. Love, R.N. and John Bates, esq. R.N. Secretary to the Royal Yacht Squadron, went on board, remaining a short time to give some directions. The Kestrel had her yards topped in opposite directions, her flags half-mast, and to the eye of the landsman, as well as the sailor, appeared in disorder, and as if the master was no more. On Saturday the remains of the late Earl were removed from Cowes on board the Kestrel, which left about one o'clock for Grimsby, whence the corpse was conveyed to the family seat at Brocklesby for interment. The Royal Yacht Squadron battery and the yachts at and about the station fired minute-guns as the Kestrel got under weigh and left the port. Every vessel which passed, men-of-war included, lowered their colours as a mark of respect. Captain the Hon. D. Pelham, R.N. accompanied by his cousin, Captain Tennant, R.N. proceeded in the Kestrel; the Earl of Yarborough and Sir J. Copley, Bart. went to Brocklesby by land.

DR. CAREY, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

Sept. 13. At his town residence in Portland-place, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. William Carey, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Dr. Carey was indebted for his eminence to his personal talents and professional distinction. In 1784, when about fifteen years of age, he became a King's Scholar at Westminster School, where he continued until 1789, when he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He graduated M.A. 1796, B.D. 1804, and D.D. 1807. Having entered holy orders, in 1801 he was appointed Whitehall preacher; in 1802 he was made a prebendary of York; and in the following year he received the appointment of head-master of Westminster School, which he held for thirteen years, with great popularity and success. On his retirement in 1815 he was presented with two splendid silver vases, one from the King's scholars, and one from the Town boys, (see Gent. Mag. LXXXV. ii. 599.) In 1808 he was appointed sub-almoner to the King; and in 1809 installed a prebendary of Westminster. Amongst his other preferments was that of the vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire.

He was honoured by the notice of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who entrusted him with the charge of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, while the educational arrangements were being perfected therein. In 1820, on the translation of Dr. Pelham to Lincoln, Dr. Carey was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, from which he removed to St. Asaph, vacant by the death of Dr. Luxmoore, in 1830.

Bishop Carey published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the Fast-day 1809.

His portrait, by S. W. Reynolds, engraved by T. A. Dean, was published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 1830.

The body of the deceased prelate was on the 2d Oct. consigned to a vault prepared for its reception, in his cathedral churchyard, close to the spot where the remains of the late bishop, Dr. Bagot, were deposited. The funeral procession proceeded from the palace in the subjoined order:—

Clerk.
Ten Choristers in surplices.
Four Vicars Curates in black gowns.

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Four Minor Canons, or Vicars Choral, in surplices.

The Ven. Archdeacon Clough. The Ven. Archdeacon Clive.

Two Vergers in robes.

The Very Rev. the Dean Luxmoore.

Pall-bearers, THE BODY. Pall-bearers,
Sir J. H. Williams, Bt. Lord Dinorben.
Mr. J. Heaton. Col. Salusbury.
Mr. J. J. Bateman. Mr. E. Lloyd.

The Chief Mourners,
The Rev. W. Carey, the Rev. R. Levitt, the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, and Dr. Bull.
The Rev. T. G. Roberts, Messrs. Moses, T. Roberts, J. Burden, and R. L. Williams.
The servants and other dependants of the deceased.

LORD METCALFE.

Sept. 12. At Malshanger, near Basingstoke, aged 61, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron Metcalfe, of Fern-hill, co. Berks (1825), and the third Baronet (1802); a Privy Councillor, and G.C.B.

His Lordship was born Jan. 30, 1785, the second son of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fern-hill in the parish of Winkfield, Berkshire, a Director of the East India Company, who was created a Baronet in 1802, by Susannah-Sophia-Selina, daughter of John Debonnaire, esq. and widow of Major Smyth.

On the 13th of October, 1800, the subject of this memoir received his appointment as a writer in the service of the East India Company, and quitted Europe at the early age of fifteen. His advancement, probably due in the first instance to the influence of his family, was very rapid. At the age of sixteen he received the appointment of assistant to the resident with Dowlut Row Scindiah. The resident was the present Lord Cowley. In Oct. 1802 he became assistant in the Chief Secretary's office; in less than seven months from that time—namely, on the 4th of April, 1803—we find him an assistant in the Governor-General's office; and early in the year 1806 he was transferred to the office of the Commander-in-Chief. On the 15th of Aug. in the same year, he became first assistant to the British resident at Delhi, and on the 29th of Aug. 1808, he proceeded to Lahore.

At that time the growing power and territorial encroachments of the late Runjeet Singh induced Lord Minto, then Governor-General of India, to send a mission to the court of Lahore, the subject of which was to secure the Sikh states between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers from the grasp of Runjeet. He selected Mr. Metcalfe, though then a very young man, only just twenty-two, for that difficult undertaking, and he was authorised to announce the unpalatable fact that those states were taken under British protection. He was, however, supported by the march towards the Sutlej of a body of British troops under the command of Colonel (afterwards General) Ochterlony. The management of the negotiation was attended with considerable difficulty; but Mr. Metcalfe, by tact and firmness, completely succeeded; and a treaty, concluded in April, 1809, which recognised the independence of those states, was the result. With this event it may be said that the more distinguished portion of Mr. Metcalfe's career commenced; and in the course of the next ten years we find him filling a succession of important offices, until in 1819 he received the appointment of secretary in the Secret and Political Department, along with that of *Private* Secretary to the Governor-General. In 1820 he was appointed resident at the court of the Nizam. In 1822 he succeeded his elder brother Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, in the baronetcy. At the close of 1823 the state of his health compelled him to leave Hyderabad; and about eighteen months afterwards some charges of neglect were brought against him at the East India-house, but no censure was then passed, and the charges have been since refuted.

His health being somewhat restored, he returned to active service in Aug. 1825, when he received the appointment of Resident and Civil Commissioner in the Delhi territories; and exactly two years afterwards he became a member of the Supreme Council. The Presidency of the Board of Revenue was conferred on him in July, 1828; and in November, 1830, he was constituted Vice-President and Deputy-Governor of Fort William. The discharge of his duties in that position gave so much satisfaction, that he was entrusted with the Presidency of Agra, to which he was appointed in 1834. An entertainment was given in Calcutta upon the occasion of Sir C. Metcalfe's departure for Agra; and at that banquet Lord W. Bentinck pronounced a high eulogium on him. In Feb. 1835, Lord W. Bentinck gave in his resignation, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was provisionally appointed Governor-General, which office he held till the 28th March, 1836, being the interval between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. In that year he was made a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. During that short period Sir Charles originated, as well as adopted, several im-

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portant measures—namely, the issue of a uniform money for all the presidencies, the abolition of chowkies in Bengal—and, a still more important step, the liberation of the press from all restrictions. This last measure was the universal eulogy in India, and rendered him pre-eminently popular amongst the natives as well as Europeans. It however, gave great umbrage to the Court of Directors, and was the eventual cause of his resignation and return to Europe, though he had always declared his intention of spending his life in India. The post of Governor of Madras about this time became vacant, and the friends of Sir Charles concluded that it would be given to him; but the Court of Directors thought proper to mark their opinion of his conduct by bestowing it upon another. In the month of September, 1837, he signified his intention of withdrawing from the public service, and his retirement from Agra was marked by every token of the public sympathy and affection, including dinners, balls, addresses, and the presentation of a magnificent piece of plate. By public subscription a statue was erected to his honour, and an address presented by the community of Agra, which styled him the "brightest ornament of the civil service," which celebrated his magnificent benefactions and his private generosity. In reply to this address, Sir Charles, with his characteristic candour, avowed the cause of his resignation. He reminded his friends that reports had prevailed in the preceding year to the effect that he was in disgrace with the home authorities on account of the liberty of the press; and he added, that that was a position in which he "could not remain with comfort;" he therefore sought information on the subject at the fountain head; the reply which he received was by no means explicit, but its uncordial tone satisfied him that the reports which prevailed were not untrue; and, therefore, on the 21st of February, 1838, he withdrew from the service of the East India Company; but, as subsequent events very clearly showed, the responsible advisers of the Crown more justly appreciated his high talents than did the board of directors in Leadenhall-street.

Soon after his arrival in England he was selected by the ministry to succeed Sir Lionel Smith as Governor of Jamaica. The Negro Emancipation Act had recently been passed, and Sir C. Metcalfe encountered a difficult task in soothing the irritation and reconciling the differences of the classes affected by that measure. He proved eminently successful, and gave the greatest satisfaction both in Downing-street and at Kingston. The climate of Jamaica proved unfavourable to his health, and, after a residence in the island of two years, he was compelled to resign. The colonists were much attached to him, and, in 1844, his statue was erected in Spanish-town.

He returned from the West Indies in 1842, and was almost immediately selected by Sir R. Peel to undertake the government of Canada, which then gave considerable trouble to the Colonial-office. The task of governing the Canadas, of imparting to those provinces the blessings of order, peace, and rational freedom, together with their due position and rank as integral members of this vast empire, had been for many years a difficulty which to successive Governors-General proved nearly insuperable. The great administrative talents of Sir C. Metcalfe, his untiring industry, and his nerve, were again successful; and, having been entrusted with the supreme direction of affairs when their administration formed the most difficult problem in the government of our colonies, he handed over to his successor a united province, in which he had greatly mitigated political asperity, and in which he had broadly laid the foundations of good order and expanding civilization.

His labours here completed the ruin of a constitution that had been weakened on the banks of the Ganges, and further impaired by the unhealthy climate of the Western Indies. He returned home in 1845, after he had been raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Metcalfe. He did not live long to wear the honours that poured in upon him—honours which the agony of disease forbad him to enjoy, and which he has left no legitimate child to inherit.

His lordship's next brother, now Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, who is in India, inherits the Baronetcy.

On the 19th Sept. the body of the late Lord was removed to the church of Winkfield, where his country seat of Fern-hill has for many years past been held by successive tenants, the last of whom was Sir Felix Booth, and the present is the Dowager Lady Granville. On this account the mourners assembled at Hill-house, the residence of his lordship's nephew Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart. also in the parish of Winkfield. Amongst the mourners were Lord Monson, Sir Alan M'Nab, Mr. James Metcalfe, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, Mr. Brownrigg, M.P., Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., Messrs. Martin Brownrigg, jun., Smythe, Howell, &c. The private carriages of several noblemen and gentlemen followed, and amongst them that of Lord Ashbrook, the brother-in-law of the deceased.

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Probate of his lordship's will has been granted to Lieut. James Metcalfe. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury was estimated for duty at 100,000*l.* His estate of Fernhill, and the land near Bagshot, now or lately occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are, under the conditions of the will of his father, to accompany the Baronetcy. The furniture in the mansion at Fernhill he bequeaths to his said brother, likewise the house and furniture in Portland-place, together with such books, engravings, plate, &c. as have come to him by descent or bequests from his father, mother, or late elder brother. To Lieutenant James Metcalfe (said to be his lordship's natural son) he leaves a specific bequest of fifty thousand pounds sterling, and such other books, engravings, plate, &c. as may have been purchased by him, or otherwise; as also his court dresses, diamond star, collar, and one of the jewels of the Civil Order of the Bath, and all other jewels not specifically disposed of. The silver star, ribbon, and one jewel of the Civil Order of the Bath are to be delivered to the Crown, together with the star he received from the state at the time of his nomination to the order. He bequeaths to James Macauley Higgins, esq. late civil secretary and his private secretary in Canada, 20,000*l.* sterling. To his lordship's sister the Viscountess Ashbrook, 1000*l.*; to his sister Mrs. Georgiana Smyth an annuity of 500*l.*; to his trustees and executors each 1000*l.* All legacies and annuities to be paid in full, free of duty. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to Lieutenant James Metcalfe, who is to take charge of all the papers that were in his lordship's possession, or with his agents.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, BART.

Oct. 3. At Wolseley hall, Staffordshire, in his 78th year, Sir Charles Wolseley, the seventh Baronet of that place (1628).

He was born on the 20th July, 1769, the eldest son of Sir William the sixth Baronet, by Miss Chambers, of Wimbledon.

He succeeded to the baronetcy upon the death of his father, August 5, 1817. At that precise period the transition from a state of war to a state of peace, combined with the influence of a succession of deficient harvests, produced very general distress, dried up the sources of manufacturing prosperity, produced much disturbance amongst the town population, and, as usual, led to a clamorous demand for a change in the representation of the people. When such sentiments are afloat no place partakes of them more largely than the neighbourhood of Birmingham. As Wolseley hall is not very far from that great commercial emporium, Sir Charles was selected by the Brummagem patriots as the best card in their hand; they therefore prevailed on him to attend the consultations of their committees, to move their resolutions at public meetings, and even occasionally to address large assemblies of that class out of which those political unions were formed which so materially promoted the passing of the Reform Act. Thus carried on step by step, Sir Charles Wolseley ended by becoming a Radical Reformer. His admirers in that town, which has been called the "great smithy of the nation," considered that they ought to be represented in its great council; and that principle has certainly been recognized in the memorable measure of reform; but in the days when Sir Charles Wolseley was a demagogue the idea of electing a member for Birmingham was regarded as something just short of high treason. The sturdy smiths, however, were resolved to secure the agency of a legislatorial attorney, and incontinently they summoned a meeting, which took place at Newhall hill, near Birmingham, on the 12th of May, 1819. As every experienced politician expected, this terminated in mere smoke, and the whimsical crotchet of a legislatorial attorney ended where it began, with the clamorous election of Sir Charles, by 15,000 or 20,000, some say 50,000, of the men of Birmingham and its vicinity! It was pretending to send a man to Parliament, who—as the electors well knew—could not sit. Mr. Wooler and others were tried for this attempt to force their favourite baronet into the House of Commons; they were convicted and imprisoned. Unfortunately, Sir Charles was not to be taught by the lessons which the experience of others presented; and, accordingly, we find him in the same year making a speech at Stockport, for which he was brought to trial, and suffered twelve months' imprisonment. Every effort was made to give his trial, his imprisonment, and even his liberation, all advantages to be derived from theatrical effect and popular enthusiasm; but the measures taken for that purpose were not quite so successful as they usually prove, for Sir Charles was not a first-rate demagogue, and the distress of the working-classes was gradually beginning to abate. But the reforming propensities of Sir Charles were not destined yet to undergo any abatement. On the 11th of March, 1820, he was again brought to trial for sedition, jointly with a man of the name

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of Joseph Harrison, a schoolmaster. This proceeding took place at the Chester assizes; both were found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Even these heavy punishments did not altogether check the mistaken zeal of Sir Charles Wolseley, for he continued to attend Reform meetings as long as they continued to be held; but when the late Lord Sidmouth ceased to be Home Secretary, and Mr. Canning began to lead the ministerial party, it so happened that the question of parliamentary reform went somewhat out of fashion, and the only occasion which presented itself for the display of Sir Charles Wolseley's patriotism was that of becoming one of the sureties for Mr. Hunt upon his liberation from Ilchester gaol. Parliamentary reform, though it slumbered for a season, awoke in 1830 with an energy which proved to be the harbinger of eventual triumph. But by that time Sir Charles had declined into the vale of years. The frost of more than threescore winters had chilled in his heart the spirit of political enterprise. Mightier men than he stood forward to lead the popular movement, and therefore he retired to his proper position in society, ending his days as he ought to have spent his entire life—in the privacy of his own home.

The course that Sir Charles Wolseley had pursued was, for such a man, really singular. He was a person of good substance, and belonging to the higher classes of society, both in right of his birth and of his title. If he had possessed a seat in the House of Commons, his standing forward as an advocate of parliamentary reform in that assembly would have occasioned no surprise whatever; but that he, a gentleman, in all senses of the word, should have associated himself with the seditious demagogues out of doors, who took advantage of general distress and popular ignorance to promote their own sinister and unworthy objects, was a course of conduct for which scarcely any parallel can be found. That he was extremely eccentric those who knew him will be quite ready to admit, but he was, perhaps, the only man amongst his contemporaries who, without any mean or selfish purposes, permitted himself to be made so completely an instrument in the hands of those who then traded upon the virtue of patriotism, and hoped to share in the plunder of a revolution. From all that baseness Sir Charles Wolseley was perfectly free, and it is only fair and just that the close of his life should be attended by some expression of regret and respect.

Sir Charles Wolseley was twice married; first on the 13th Dec. 1794, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, by whom he had issue Charles, who died an infant; and Spencer William Wolseley, esq. who died at Milan in 1832, aged thirty-five, unmarried. Lady Wolseley died on the 16th of July, 1811, and on the 2d of July in the following year Sir Charles married, secondly, Anne, the youngest daughter of Anthony Wright, esq. of Wealdside, Essex. She died Oct. 24, 1838, having had issue three sons, Sir Charles the present Baronet, Henry who died in 1843, and Edward who died at Brussels in 1829; and two daughters, Mary-Anne, married to the Marquis de Lousada de San Miniato, and Caroline, married to Marmaduke Salvin, esq. of Burn-hall, co. Durham.

The present Baronet was born in 1813, and married in 1834 the eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Selby, esq. of Acton House, Middlesex.

MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

Sept. 15. At his residence, Livermore Park, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 69, Sir John Williams, Knt. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Sir John Williams was a native of Bunbury in Cheshire; his family, however, were settled in Merionethshire, and Sir John was always very careful to have it understood that he belonged to the principality. His father was Rector of a parish in Merionethshire, but he was also Vicar of Bunbury, and was residing there when his son John was born. At the well-known grammar school of Manchester, Sir John Williams received the early part of his education, and he proceeded thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, eminently qualified by the instruction and discipline of his boyhood to avail himself of the advantages and acquire the honours which that university presents to men of diligence and ability. He went to Cambridge in the year 1794, and obtained a scholarship the first time that he sat. He took his bachelor's degree in 1798, and during his under-graduate course obtained several prizes; but the chief object of his youthful ambition —that to which he attached much more importance than to any advancement in after life—was a fellowship. In hoping for that distinction he was not destined to encounter disappointment; and it is rather a remarkable proof of his peculiar opinions upon this subject, that he has been sometimes heard to say, he considered the honour of a fellowship, obtained in the face of that competition against which

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he contended, an acquisition superior even to the dignity of the ermine; for he very modestly acknowledged that he achieved success over a competitor superior to himself in general scholarship. That gentleman was obliged to struggle through life as he best might on the scanty pittance which a poor clergyman receives, while a more favourable fate awaited Mr. Williams; but to his infinite honour be it recorded, that when professional success and considerable opulence rewarded his labours, he generously remembered his college rival, and, considering him hardly used by fortune, allowed him an annuity in aid of the scanty income which that learned and estimable person derived from a small church living. It is understood that the annuity has been continued to his widow.

Long after Mr. Williams quitted college, he devoted his time occasionally to classical studies, as the pages of the Edinburgh Review amply testify, for they contain articles written by him on the orations of Demosthenes and on several Greek plays. Even still later in life his classical attainments attracted attention; and Lord Tenterden, a high authority on such subjects, as well as upon the laws of the land, pronounced Mr. Williams to be the best scholar throughout the whole profession.

Sir John Williams was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Temple in 1804, and, although he did not rise to the highest rank of the profession, he obtained a very respectable amount of business. Mr. Williams chose the Northern as his circuit, and the Liberal party as his political friends. Both were bold steps; for the magnitude of the circuit rendered success more problematical in that quarter than in any other, while certainly no prudent man could in the early part of the present century see a prospect of silk gowns, or ermined robes, by connecting himself with Whigs, Liberals, and other adversaries of the church, the state, and Lord Chancellor Eldon. Slowly, but securely, did Mr. Williams advance in the arduous profession of the law; accident never seemed to have procured for him a client, and accident never deprived him of one. It could not be said that he enjoyed a first-rate business; but he scarcely ever lost a client, and though a man of ardent temperament his discretion in the conduct of a cause was pre-eminent. In proof of this, it may be stated that the late Sir John Bayley has been heard more than once to declare that if he were to be tried for his life he should desire to be defended by Mr. Williams. Even the present generation need scarcely be reminded that the proceedings against Queen Caroline formed by far the most important occasion upon which any lawyer has been employed during the present century. The Attorney-General of that Princess became Lord Chancellor, her Solicitor-General became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, two of her counsel successively Chief-Justices of the Common Pleas, and a fourth one of the Judges of the ecclesiastical courts. Amongst those eminent men Mr. Williams took a conspicuous part as one of Her Majesty's advocates; and the almost unrivalled powers of cross-examination which he displayed upon that memorable occasion fully realized the expectations of his friends. His skill as a cross-examiner was generally acknowledged by the profession, but it was not until after he had exercised that astonishing power upon the notorious Theodore Majocci that the public at large became aware of his matchless talents in that branch of an advocate's duty. Soon after "the Queen's trial," as it was called, his clients became more numerous, and his name considerably more public. An opportunity for getting into Parliament presented itself in the year 1822, when he stood upon the Liberal interest for the city of Lincoln, and was returned. He afterwards sat for the boroughs of Winchelsea and Ilchester. The most remarkable use which he made of his powers and privileges as a member of Parliament was to co-operate with Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor in denouncing the abuses of the Court of Chancery; and he certainly assisted in laying the foundation, or at least in preparing the way, for several of the improvements which, since that time, have been effected in the Court of Chancery. A change of the Ministry at length procured for him that professional position to which he had for some years been fairly entitled. He received a silk gown, and soon after the accession of William IV. her Majesty, now Queen Dowager, appointed him her Attorney-General. In Feb. 1834 he became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and having sat in that court only one term was transferred to the Court of King's Bench, where he remained until the period of his lamented death.

If he did not display in that distinguished position talents and attainments of the very highest order, he at least brought to the discharge of its onerous and important duties great integrity, a sincere and earnest desire to administer justice in exact conformity with the existing state of the law and the acknowledged principles of British jurisprudence. It is well-known that Sir John Williams appeared to considerable advantage as a judge in

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criminal cases; and that he laboured unceasingly, in every case that came before him, to reconcile his strong sense of justice with, perhaps, his still stronger feelings of mercy. Although he had been for some weeks indisposed, he was not thought to be in any imminent danger, and he had been considered by his physicians as labouring under some affection of the liver. At last, however, he complained of increased pain in the chest, and, to the great regret of that very numerous circle of society who could appreciate his many estimable qualities, his valuable life was on the same day brought to a close. A *post mortem* examination of his body has left the cause of his lamented death a subject for medical conjecture. The heart and large blood-vessels near that organ were found in a perfectly healthy state, as was also the brain, showing that death was attributable neither to apoplexy nor disease of the heart. The most probable conjecture is, that he died of gout in the stomach, though that organ exhibited no appearance beyond what might have been caused by dyspepsia. The circumstances of his death were awfully sudden. Lady Williams left him on the sofa in the drawing room, as she supposed better than he had been in the morning, to join the party of friends assembled at dinner. On returning after a short absence, she found him, as she thought, asleep on the sofa, but the sleep was soon discovered to be that of death.

His body was deposited on the 23d Sept. in the vault of the Temple Church appropriated to the Benchers of the Middle Temple. In addition to the chief mourners were present, Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Justices Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, Sir T. Coltman, Sir C. Cresswell, and Messrs. Cole, Williams, Egan, Humphrey, Bayley, and other members of the equity and common-law bar. The coffin of the deceased was deposited in one of the lower compartments of the vault, underneath the coffin of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

Sir John Williams had settled on his wife at marriage a sum of 40,000*l.*, and, as she is the survivor, and there is no issue, the same will be at her disposal, by deed or will. The trustees, under the settlement, were Lord Brougham, the late Lord Abinger, and the late Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. With a portion of that sum was purchased the estate of Dowsby Hall, Lincoln, producing a rental of 1,200*l.* a year, and the other portion invested in the funds. By his will he directs that his executors shall secure to her an income of not less than 2,000*l.* a year. He devises and bequeaths all his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, to trustees and executors, to convert the personalty into money, and invest the same on good security. The funded and personal property was valued for duty at 25,000*l.*; the real estate is not to be sold during the life-time of Lady Williams. He leaves to her his house in Grosvenor-square as a residence, with all his furniture, plate, pictures, and books (except law books), also the carriages, horses, &c., and a portion of the residue—the whole being divided into thirty-seven parts.

BISHOP LUSCOMBE.

Aug. 24. At Lausanne, the Right Rev. Michael Henry Thornhill Luscombe, LL.D., a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris.

This amiable and respected prelate was the son of a physician at Exeter; and his mother a collateral descendant of the family of Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter. He was educated at the free grammar school of his native city; and at the usual age proceeded to the university of Cambridge, and graduated at Catharine hall, B.A. 1798, and M.A. 1803. On being ordained he accepted the curacy of Clewer near Windsor, a place of which he ever afterwards entertained an affectionate remembrance. In 1806 Mr. Luscombe was appointed Master of the East India College School, in Hertfordshire; an institution preparatory to the college, which had then recently been founded for the education of the Company's Civil Servants in India. He conducted this establishment for some years with ability and success; and at the same time officiated as Curate of St. Andrew's, Hertford, the parish in which he resided. About this time wishing to take a Doctor's degree, it appeared that in consequence of not having proceeded M.A. at the usual time, he was not of sufficient standing to do so at Cambridge; he therefore took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, which counts its terms from matriculation, and not, as at Cambridge, from the degree of M.A. While at Hertford he exerted himself earnestly in promoting the several religious and educational institutions in the town, and was unremitting in his zeal in urging the necessity and vital importance of ever uniting the National Religion with National Education; and maintained with prudence and discretion those high-church principles whose advocates, in later years, by their conduct and writings, have brought so much scandal upon the Establishment.

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Had professional merit and active usefulness been a recommendation in the disposal of ministerial and episcopal patronage, his would not have been overlooked, but, being free from the ties of preferment in the Church, Dr. Luscombe resigned his school and curacy in 1819, and retired to the continent with his family, and settled at Caen, and subsequently at Paris.

In 1824 he returned to this country; and in the following year, with the sanction of Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State, was consecrated a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, with a view to render himself more useful on the continent by administering the rite of confirmation, and other offices of the Church, from the want of which the French Protestants had long felt great inconvenience. On this occasion his consecration sermon was preached by the present Vicar of Leeds (son of his early friend the late Dean of Worcester,) the publication of which able discourse afforded an earnest of that distinction which its learned author has since attained. In the subsequent year Bishop Luscombe was appointed by Mr. Canning chaplain to the Embassy at Paris, which he held to the time of his death. While in the discharge of his duties in this situation his earnest endeavours in the cause of Protestanism never flagged. By his unwearied exertions he accomplished an object which he had long had much at heart. In April 1833 the Bishop had the satisfaction of laying the foundation stone of the first Episcopal Church ever built in Paris, in the ground bought for that purpose in the rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg St. Honoré.

Bishop Luscombe's mind was endowed with many intellectual accomplishments. To great suavity, and urbanity of manners peculiarly attractive, he united a copious fund of anecdote, which rendered his conversation uncommonly agreeable. The benevolence of his heart, his great hospitality, and the sociability of his disposition endeared him to his friends, one of whom, who writes this Obituary, recurs with melancholy pleasure to the many happy hours spent in his society. His exquisite taste in the Fine Arts had enabled him to collect some valuable specimens of the first masters both ancient and modern; indeed few private collections were more choice and select; nor was he a connoisseur only, but himself an artist, and some of his productions possessed no inconsiderable merit.

Besides some smaller publications and several single sermons, the Bishop published, in 1825, a volume of Sermons translated from the French by Protestant Divines on the Continent; also about the same time the "Pleasures of Society, a Poem," 8vo. dedicated to Mr. Canning, "in testimony of sincere respect for his public and private virtues and talents." This poem contains many striking passages of great pathos and simplicity. He was also the first projector of that useful publication the "Christian Remembrancer," and a frequent contributor to its pages. He was the author of some other works, which however have not fallen under the notice of the writer of this article.

Bishop Luscombe married early in life Miss Harmood, only daughter of Henry Harmood, esq. a Commissioner of the Navy, by whom he had, 1. Rev. Henry Harmood Luscombe, B.A. Clare Hall, Cambridge, died 1833; 2. Susan, died 1832; and 3. Frances, who survives to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

THE BARON DE BODE.

Oct. 2. At his residence in Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, in his 70th year, Clement Joseph Philip Pen de Bode, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire

The misfortunes of this well-known nobleman have at length been brought to a close by his unexpected death. He was born at Loxley-park, in the parish of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, on the 23d of April, 1777, and the days of his childhood were passed in this country. His father was a German, his mother an English lady. His early education he received from tutors in his father's house, and he neither went to any public school nor to any university; but he nevertheless was a man of varied information and vigorous intellect. The preceding Baron de Bode possessed in Alsace an estate of considerable extent and value, called Soultz-sous-Forêt, and the nobleman just deceased happened to be there at the breaking out of the French Revolution in the year 1789, but, unfortunately, neither his presence, nor any other species of influence, was sufficient to protect it from the wholesale confiscations of the French Directory. For several years after that event the subject of this notice resided in Russia, where he married. Some time before his marriage he obtained a commission in the Russian artillery, from the Empress Catharine, who honoured his family with much patronage and support. After an absence from Russia of some duration, the Baron returned to that country immediately before the memorable advance of Napoleon upon Moscow. He then raised a regiment of cavalry at his own expense for the service of Russia, of which the

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Emperor Alexander gave him the command, and directed that it should be designated by the name of the Baron de Bode. Time passed on, and the fortunes of the Corsican Emperor gradually declined, until at length the allied forces reached the capital of France. The Baron de Bode, at the head of his regiment, and in the van of the Russian army, accompanied the forces of the allied sovereigns until they fixed their quarters in the city of Paris.

The subject of the present notice—his father being dead—was of course fully entitled to the family estates in Alsace. But, as every one knows, the Jacobinical Governments of France yielded without reserve to that appetite for plunder which induced them to seize on the property of all men whom they chose to designate as aristocrats. All feudal and seignorial privileges were abolished by the decrees of revolutionary Governments, and all English subjects who held property in France were deprived of their rights. This decree of course included the estates of the Baron de Bode. As soon as those treaties were perfected which had been framed with a view to secure indemnity to the English subjects who had held property in France, the Baron came to this country to urge his claims. Since that time much of his history has been brought under the notice of the public; but it is not, perhaps, generally known that he had seen a great deal of military service, and was exposed to many of the casualties of war during the advance of the allied armies upon Paris. On one occasion he led his own regiment in a charge against Macdonald's brigade, when he received a severe wound in the head. He had previously been at the battle of Leipsic, where a cannon-ball grazed his chest and killed several soldiers who at the time stood near him. He and his friends naturally considered that one who had thus fought and bled for the restoration of the Bourbons, for the independence of Europe, and especially for the existence as a nation of this his native land, would not have been exposed to the grievous injustice which he has endured in England throughout the third part of a century. After the peace of Europe had been finally established, the French Government paid over to Great Britain sums of money at various times, amounting to several millions sterling, as compensation to British subjects whose property had been seized amidst the lawless plunder of the revolutionary period; for the legal term confiscation is inappropriately applied to those enormous crimes. The Baron de Bode claimed of this sum as much as half a million on account of his patrimonial property in Alsace. Commissioners were appointed to investigate all the claims, and they rejected the Baron's, on the ground that he had not fully made out the fact of his being a British subject. So many persons thought his claims well-founded, not only upon legal, but upon equitable principles, that by the aid of friends he was enabled to renew, from time to time, his demands upon the British Government. With the history of this case the public has been familiar for the last five-and-twenty years. In Parliament scarcely a session was allowed to pass over without a motion on the case of the Baron de Bode, which generally ended in the House being counted out. Sometimes the Attorney General made a speech, which increased the obscurity of the case, without in the least degree removing those suspicions of unfair treatment which gradually diffused themselves amongst the public at large, until a strong impression in the Baron's favour began to prevail; but mere lapse of time gave additional strength to the stronger party, and many of the Baron's friends began to take a desponding view of his case. It was in vain that he addressed memorials to the Privy Council and petitions to the House of Commons, that he proceeded in the Court of Chancery by means of what is called a "Petition of Right," that arising out of this "Petition of Right" there was a trial at law in the Court of Queen's Bench, where, in the month of June, 1844, a verdict was pronounced in his favour, awarding him a sum of 364,266*l.* with interest from the 1st of January, 1819. All these efforts, however skilfully directed and perseveringly urged, proved unavailing against such an adversary as the Crown; and the Baron was told, that being too late, as it was alleged, in bringing forward his claims, it became fair and just to use against him every species of legal technicality, and to place him under every one of those disadvantages to which all litigants are exposed who have the Crown for their adversary. Though courts and juries decided in favour of the claims of De Bode he was at length met by the Statute of Limitations. In December, 1845, another trial took place, when the Lord Chief Justice held that the plaintiff had not shewn that his property had been unduly confiscated: a writ of error was allowed, which in due course would have led to further legal argument in the course of the next month. The Baron acquitted the French Government of any unfair proceeding in the matter, but, as our readers have recently been informed, he did not pronounce an equally favourable opinion upon the treatment which he

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experienced from the Government of his native country. Although death has put an end to any further proceedings in his name, it is extremely probable that his executors will imitate the striking example which he has left them of constancy and unflinching resolution in the pursuit of that which he believed to be justice,—an opinion in which almost every one concurred who took the trouble to investigate his case.

The Baron de Bode was a man possessed of considerable energy, moral and intellectual; he had acquired many friends, and, on the whole, pecuniary funds were not wanting for the prosecution of that single object to which his life seems to have been devoted. Still his income was circumscribed within very narrow limits, and at one time he became reduced to such straits that he was imprisoned for debt in the Queen's Prison. There can be no doubt that, during his residence in this country, he had been exposed not only to the "insolence of office," but to many serious privations. Those who were best acquainted with his character represent him as a man eminently amiable and honourable, while the whole current of his long life displays the unbending spirit and unshaken fortitude with which he endured a series of disasters that have imparted to his life a character of romance, and subjected him to miseries under which most men would have sunk into irrecoverable despondency.

At an inquest held on his body his son, Mr. Augustus Wilkins, gave evidence that he and his brother were sitting with the deceased at the time of his sudden attack. Dr. Shute, who had made a dissection of the corpse, attributed the death of the Baron to ossification of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict of Natural Death, adding their opinion "that the deceased's death was hastened by excitement of mind consequent upon the state of his affairs."

THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.

Sept. 26. At Playford-hall, Suffolk, in his 86th year, Thomas Clarkson, esq.

Mr. Clarkson was the son of a clergyman who held the situation of master of the Wisbeach Free Grammar School. He was born in that town on the 28th of March, 1760.

Having received the first rudiments of education under his father's eye, he was removed to St. Paul's School, and completed the days of his pupilage at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he attained considerable distinction. In the year 1785 Dr. Peckard, the Vice-Chancellor, announced to the senior Bachelors of Arts the following question, as a subject for a prize Latin dissertation:—"Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" Mr. Clarkson in the preceding year had gained the first prize for the Latin dissertation competed for by Middle Bachelors, and, filled with an earnest desire to sustain the fame thus acquired, he repaired to London, and purchased as many books connected with the subject of slavery as he could possibly afford to buy. With these he speedily returned to Cambridge, and set himself earnestly to the work of preparing to indite his essay. But so painful to him was the perusal of these volumes, that for a considerable time he scarcely took any rest day or night; he ceased to regard the essay as a mere trial for literary distinction, his great desire being to produce a work which should call forth a vigorous public effort to redress the wrongs of the injured African. His essay was composed under the influence of feelings so excited, and with labour so intense, that when his acknowledged talents are taken into account, no one will be surprised to learn that its reading was attended with brilliant success. Even at that early period of his life he seemed to have been carried away by the conviction that it was the duty of some individual to devote his life to a crusade against African slavery; the thought grew upon him from day to day, and he could no longer keep his mind at rest. It is well known that long before the time of Thomas Clarkson, several persons belonging to the Society of Friends made large pecuniary sacrifices, and exerted their personal influence, as well as their literary talents, in the cause to which the subject of this memoir devoted his entire life; but these circumstances detract nothing from the reputation that he has earned. No successful attempt can be made to show that any other than he was the originator of that system of agitation which led to the well-known measures for the suppression of the slave-trade. Much may be said of Burley, of Sandeford, of Lay, of Woolman, of Churchman, of Benezet, of Dillwyn, of Godwyn, of Wesley, of Whitfield, of Ramsay, and even of Granville Sharp, but previous to the time of Clarkson no commanding or masterly effort had been made. In a very short time after the prize for his Latin essay on slavery had been awarded to him he adopted the resolution of presenting it to the public in the language of his native country, and the measures taken for printing and issuing that celebrated tract led to his becoming acquainted with some members of an Anti-Slavery Association, which had already been formed in America. Nothing could surpass the

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delight which this introduction seemed to have afforded him; he was enthusiastic and single-minded, as almost all men are who effect great objects: his one idea was to accomplish measures for suppressing the slave trade, and that result he had the good fortune to witness full 40 years ago. Its natural consequence, an abolition of negro slavery, he had likewise the happiness to see effected in the year 1833. Of course, in the progress of his labours the number of his acquaintances rapidly augmented; and so contagious was the influence of the spirit which animated him, that Hannah More wrote on the subject of slavery one of those pieces of stilted prose which by courtesy is called a poem. But, passing by all these minor connexions, we find him many years before the consummation of the work in which he had engaged forming an alliance with the much more celebrated William Wilberforce—an alliance which proved greatly conducive to their joint success. With respect to these eminent persons, it may be stated that two years before Clarkson broached the subject to Wilberforce he had been actively labouring for the suppression of the slave trade; and that the attention of the latter was first called to its enormities by the representations of the former.

From the moment that Wilberforce and Clarkson first met they proceeded in perfect unison, and they soon secured the co-operation of many men influenced by the same feelings, but not sustained by the same intellectual vigour. In the year 1787 Mr. Wilberforce agreed to bring the subject under the notice of Parliament, at the earliest convenient opportunity: a committee was formed for the purpose of organizing an association, and the work of controversy began in right earnest. Somewhat in the manner of the modern agitators, the subject of this memoir went about from town to town—from Liverpool to Bristol, and from Bridgewater to Manchester, labouring to make converts and to overcome the prejudices which indifferent, as well as interested parties, naturally indulged. Years were spent in this process, books were published, meetings were held, evidence was collected, petitions were forwarded to Parliament, successive motions were made by Mr. Wilberforce, and lengthened discussions in the House of Commons took place; but neither Pitt nor Fox was yet prepared to pledge himself irrevocably to a conflict with those formidable opponents of suppression who had embarked vast capital in the African slave trade. At length the objections of the party leaders were mitigated. Mr. Pitt became instrumental in bringing forward a discussion, though he abstained from expressing any decided opinion, and the House of Commons resolved that in the ensuing session of Parliament they would proceed to a careful investigation of the slave trade. Petitions on the other side were numerously signed and forwarded to both houses of Parliament, and the whole progress of the agitation went on as nearly as possible in the manner that Roman Catholic Emancipation, and the great measure of Reform, were in their respective periods of our history discussed by the people of England and their Parliamentary representatives. In this process the slave trade underwent a most searching investigation. Mr. Clarkson and others published numerous essays, pamphlets, and reports. The Privy Council entered into an examination of the subject, and made a report. Counsel were heard at the bars of both houses, and witnesses were carefully examined. In the course of these proceedings the labours of Clarkson were inconceivably great; but from the year 1789 down to the successful issue of his toils, Wilberforce, from his position in society, from the fact of his being in Parliament, and from his personal intimacy with the Prime Minister, was enabled to take a lead in the anti-slavery cause which rather eclipsed the otherwise brightening fame of Thomas Clarkson; nevertheless, he continued to labour with power undiminished and with zeal that never slackened. He even went to Paris in the midst of the revolution, to obtain, if possible, the aid of the French Government; and though recommended to assume a feigned name and disguise his purpose, yet, strong in the righteousness of his mission, he took the more manly course of proceeding direct to his object. He found, however, that in Paris he had spent a long time to little purpose, and he began to discover that the goal which he had hoped speedily to reach was day by day receding from his view; that the cause which he supported was liable to frequent vicissitudes, and that, like every other portion of human affairs, it seemed to ebb and flow,—now to be on the point of a triumphant conclusion, and the next moment descending to the lowest point of depression. At this period of Mr. Clarkson's life it was thought by Mr. Wilberforce that his opulent friends should join him in a subscription to purchase an annuity for one who had devoted his whole existence, and spent a considerable portion of his moderate property, in advancing a public cause. Mr. Wilberforce proceeded in this matter with the utmost delicacy and good feeling; but, unfortu-

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nately, not with that entire success with which so generous a purpose deserved to be crowned. This particular and comparatively minor subject has, since then, given rise to a prodigious mass of controversy, a mere abstract of which would occupy the space properly belonging to subjects of more enduring interest.

Notwithstanding the labours of Wilberforce and Clarkson, the slave-trade, at the close of the last century, still continued to exist; but in the year 1801 the Union with Ireland was finally accomplished, and, as the members who represented that part of the kingdom were not much interested in either ships, colonies, or commerce, they cared but little about the slave trade, and were not averse from any sort of change which did not directly interfere with their favourite pursuit of Government patronage. By their aid a motion for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the slave trade was successful, and, eventually, the measure passed both houses. Some years, however, elapsed before the triumph of the anti-slavery party was complete, for this memorable measure did not become law until the 25th March, 1807. A history of the remarkable and protracted struggle which thus terminated was, soon afterwards, undertaken by Mr. Clarkson, and published in two volumes. This history, and other parts of the publications and proceedings of Mr. Clarkson, have been noticed at some length in the Life of Mr. Wilberforce, written by his sons. Upon the observations made in that work Mr. Clarkson published copious strictures, and the relative merits of Clarkson and Wilberforce have given rise of late years to much discussion, carried on with considerable warmth; but having already expressed our reluctance to engage in that controversy, it only remains to be added that though bills were passed by the Parliament of Great Britain which were intended to effect a suppression of the trade in African slaves, much more yet remained to be effected; that though the subject of this notice no longer toiled like a slave to put an end to slavery, yet even in the year 1807 he did not cease to be a public man; and though the Catholic Association was dissolved in 1829, the Political Unions in 1832, and the Anti-Corn Law League in 1846, yet the combined labours of Clarkson and his friends did by no means cease in 1807, but, on the contrary, continued with most conspicuous activity, and even to the present hour their vitality is not extinguished. But the bill of 1807 having once received the Royal assent, it no longer was necessary for Mr. Clarkson to appear before the public as the author of so many pamphlets, reports, statements, and annotations. The amount of correspondence which it was necessary for him to carry on became sensibly diminished; he had not so many private conferences to hold, not so much evidence to collect or witnesses to bring together, not so many petitions or resolutions to draw up, not so many conflicting opinions to reconcile, and therefore he might be said to have enjoyed, during the remainder of his long life, something like comparative repose. It was at that time he began and completed his history of the great struggle in which he and his friends had been engaged. Thirty years after the publication of that work he was accused of having devoted too much of its pages to the praise of his own labours at the expense of his great Parliamentary leader, Mr. Wilberforce. He lived long enough to publish a defence of his conduct and his writings; it becomes, therefore, the less necessary now to vindicate either. However eminent the reputation of Mr. Wilberforce, and however great beyond those of all other men the services which he rendered to the cause of the suffering Negro, there cannot be much doubt that Clarkson originated the anti-slavery agitation, and proved himself the most zealous and efficient of those who outside the walls of Parliament laboured for its advancement.

The subject of this memoir was originally intended for the church, and even took deacon's orders; but he abandoned all thoughts of entering upon any profession when he devoted himself to the task of creating the anti-slavery movement. In forming the association which gave him the great business of his life, he came much into communication with persons belonging to the Society of Friends, and this intercourse probably led him to produce a work entitled "A Portraiture of Quakerism." His next publication was a Life of William Penn. But, notwithstanding his literary engagements, he still had time to spare for the further advancement of African interests. He went to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, and there had an interview with the Emperor of Russia, who promised not only to oppose the slave-trade by the exercise of his own authority, but to use his influence with other Sovereigns for the purpose of inducing them to go and do likewise.

Although in the course of this notice it has been necessary to mention the combined labours of the friends of abolition, outside the walls of Parliament, as those of an anti-slavery society, yet that precise designation was, we believe, for the first time assumed in 1823, when men began seriously and earnestly to devote

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themselves to the task of following up the suppression of the slave-trade, by procuring an abolition of West India slavery. In conducting the affairs of that association Mr. Clarkson embarked with characteristic energy, and in the 74th year of his age enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph, in the enactment of that bill which awarded 20,000,000*l.* as compensation to the slave-owners. For some few years previous to that event, however, his health had become uncertain, and he was in a great degree precluded from taking an active share in working out the emancipation of the Negro. Cataract formed in both his eyes, and for a short time he was totally blind. He endured this affliction with Christian resignation; but eventually he underwent an operation, and was restored to the complete use of his sight, which he retained to the last. In 1836 he published a work called "Researches Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Historical."

In 1840 the octogenarian attended for the last time a public Meeting in Exeter Hall, when the Duke of Sussex was in the chair. From that period he remained in retirement at his residence, Playford Hall, near Ipswich, which he rented from one of his steadiest friends and most intelligent admirers, the Marquess of Bristol. There, living in great comfort, and in the exercise of constant but unostentatious hospitality, he received the friends of that great cause which still occupied his thoughts, and more especially emancipationists from America, who came to kindle at his hearth the flame which burned so intensely in his own ardent breast. The question of Texas gave him much uneasiness, although the blow inflicted on the cause of abolition by the annexation of that province to the Slave States, was in some degree compensated by the provisions which, through the persevering vigilance of Mr. Clarkson, were introduced into the Ashburton treaty, for the preservation of slaves who had escaped to Canada. He used to mention with gratitude the cordial manner in which Lord Aberdeen pledged himself in writing, to give full effect to these important stipulations.

But it was not the cause of the negro which alone occupied his anxieties. His benevolence was diffusive, although in earlier years his energies had been concentrated on one object. To the neglected condition of our mercantile seamen, his attention had been directed during his visits to Bristol, Liverpool, and other seaports. He preserved notes of his observations at that period, and for the few last years he was much occupied in devising means to promote the establishment of institutions similar to the Sailor's Home. He published several characteristic addresses on the subject, full of details calculated to produce a powerful effect, and within the last fortnight of his life he addressed a long letter to Lord John Russell, as Prime Minister, on the same subject.

The diffusiveness of his benevolence did not prevent its exercise towards individuals, and in the more private sphere of his own vicinity. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the advancement of merit wherever it was to be found. He was one of those who first discovered the extraordinary talents of the distinguished Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airy, when a visitor at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Arthur Biddell, of Playford, and suggested the steps taken for their further development at the university, where he had the satisfaction to see him far outstripping his competitors, and proving himself one of the first mathematicians of the age.

Mr. Clarkson finished his long and arduous course with the faith of a sincere Christian. His widow, daughter of the late William Buck, esq. of Bury, survives to mourn the stroke which has snapped the bond of half a century. His name, and it is indeed "*clarum et venerabile nomen*," descends to his only grandchild, Thomas Clarkson, a youth at school at Rugby.

The funeral took place on Friday Oct. 2, at Playford, in as private a manner as possible. In the first coach, which preceded the hearse, were Arthur Biddell, esq. and J. D. Harmer, esq. In the coach following the hearse were the grandson of the deceased, as chief mourner, the Rev. W. W. Dickinson, and Mrs. Dickinson, the Rev. Foster Maynard, and Mrs. Doyle. The next contained Robert Buck, esq. Alexander Haldane, esq. Mrs. Corsbie and John Corsbie, esq. In the last were J. A. Hardcastle, esq. and J. Sturge, esq. The procession was closed by the private carriage of Mr. Clarkson, followed by the domestics of the establishment. On emerging from the park gates, R. N. Shawe, esq. in his carriage, joined the procession with twenty other gentlemen; among whom were—John Beaumont, esq. Joseph Soul, esq. Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. W. S. Fitch, Mr. G. Ransome, Mr. J. O. Francis, Rev. T. F. Thomas, and other friends of the deceased. A vault on the south side of the Church received the remains of Thomas Clarkson, side by side with those of his late son, who died in 1837.

During the course of his long life Mr.

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Clarkson has received many gratifying proofs of the estimation in which he was held by large masses of his countrymen. The inhabitants of Wisbeach, his native place, subscribed for his portrait, to be preserved in their town as a memorial of their esteem. The city of London, and many other corporations, voted him their freedom, accompanied with complimentary addresses, while a bust of him was placed in Guildhall. Wordsworth devoted to the praise of Clarkson a few of his best lines, and more than once Lord Brougham, and other leaders of the anti-slavery movement, have borne testimony, not only to the value of his services, but the purity of his motives; and he now descends into the grave after the enjoyment of extreme longevity and unexampled success.

A. J. KEMPE, ESQ. F.S.A.

Aug. 21. At Stamford villas, Fulham-road, in his 62d year, Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Kempe was the only son of John Kempe, esq. of his Majesty's Mint, (of whom some account is given in our numbers for June and July 1823,) by Ann, youngest daughter of James Arrow, esq. of Westminster. His only sister, Anna-Eliza, formerly Mrs. Charles Stothard, is now Mrs. Bray, whose historical novels have imparted a wide celebrity to her name.

Mr. Kempe at an early age gave indications of quick and versatile abilities, but their exertion was checked by delicate and precarious health. He was indebted for his education successively to two French refugees, both very worthy and estimable men; the first was Mons. Le Pere, who had been Curé of Fécamp in Normandy; the second Mons. Revoult, a Protestant, who kept a school at Walworth, and whose portrait was painted by Sir William Beechey, and engraved at the expense of his pupils. These instructors led him to a taste for French literature; and, being a great lover of theatrical performances, he translated and adapted some of the comedies of Molière for private representation. He also evinced at an early age great talent in the exercise of his pencil, both in sketching from nature and in humourous delineations of character.

With these qualifications it is to be lamented that Mr. Kempe was not brought up to some profession in which they might have led him to eminence and prosperity. In early life his only occupation was that of an officer in the Tower Hamlets Militia, in which he held a commission for the period of five years. Subsequently, for a short time, he enjoyed an appointment in the Royal Mint, which he lost in consequence of reductions in that department. It was not until about eight years before his death that he obtained a situation of small emolument in the State Paper Office.

His taste for antiquities was first cherished during some excursions which he took with his friend (afterwards his brother-in-law) Mr. Charles Stothard, F.S.A. eldest son of the historical painter. They visited together the castle at Pevensey and the Roman pavements at Bignor; and an excursion into South Wales excited Mr. Kempe's curiosity on the subject of British and Druidical remains. After visiting Glamorganshire he wrote a description of Arthur's Stone at Cevenbryn, which he illustrated with four views drawn and etched by himself.

Whilst residing at Hayes in Kent, the attention of Mr. Kempe was drawn to the Roman encampment at Holwood-hill near Keston. His first account of his discoveries there was communicated, with an etching, to Dunkin's History of Bromley, 8vo. 1815. Subsequently, in 1828, he pursued, in conjunction with Mr. Crofton Croker, some further investigations upon the same locality, which were described in the XXIId volume of the Archæologia. The interest taken in these researches led to the formation of a very agreeable club from among the Society of Antiquaries, which adopted its name from the Roman city of Noviomagus, supposed to have existed at Holwood-hill, and of which Mr. Crofton Croker became the President, Mr. Kempe Vice-President, and among the members were the late Mr. Lemon of the State Paper Office, the late amiable Henry Brandreth, jun. (its Poet Laureate), and others equally well known in antiquarian circles.

For many years Mr. Kempe continued one of the best and most frequent correspondents of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1828.

The earliest literary production of Mr. Kempe with which we are acquainted, is a poem on "The Battle of Trafalgar," 4to. 1806. He was the author of a translation from the French of "The Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaign in Saxony in the year 1813; by Baron Von Odeleben, with the notes of Monsieur Aubert de Vitry." To this work, which was published by Mr. Murray in 1820, Mr. Kempe added a supplementary chapter, descriptive of the great battle of Leipsic. Odeleben's work is not a dry detail of marches and counter-marches, but is replete with characteristic anecdotes of Napoleon, and contains a curious and circumstantial description of the members and machinery

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of his cabinet, of his generals, and of the whole economy of his camp and household.

On the removal of the houses which stood on the site of the present General Post Office, in the year 1818, and the consequent disclosure of such relics of the Priory of St. Martin-le-Grand as had escaped the Great Fire, Mr. Kempe undertook to compile the History of that establishment, and its attendant privilege of Sanctuary, on which he produced an able and interesting volume in 1825, (reviewed in Gent. Mag. vol. xcv. ii. 245.)

In 1836 he edited in 8vo. a miscellaneous volume of historical papers, entitled "The Loseley Manuscripts," the originals having been preserved in the muniment-room of the ancient family of More at Loseley in Surrey. See a review of this in our N.S. vol. iv. p. 419.

His only other work of magnitude was the letter-press to his brother-in-law's (Mr. C. A. Stothard's) beautiful work of "Monumental Effigies," of which a very small portion only had been supplied by Mr. Stothard himself when his life was suddenly and prematurely lost to antiquarian art.

To the Archæologia, as already stated, Mr. Kempe was an unfailing contributor; and the same may be said of his services to our own pages. We believe his earliest communication was one containing some strictures on the Westminster play in the year 1816. From that period, at intervals, and more particularly of late years, he was a constant coadjutor; and his customary signature of A. J. K. must be well known to our readers. Among his more valuable papers, we may mention a series under the designation of Londiniana, at first suggested by the Roman antiquities discovered on the removal of old London Bridge, and in the formation of its approaches; and another more recent and we think more interesting series on ancient English Battle-fields. We may also mention a lengthened article in 1830, of which some separate impressions were printed, entitled "Tavistock and its Abbey," the materials of which were partly contributed by his brother-in-law the Rev. E. A. Bray, the Vicar of Tavistock, and partly collected by his own researches at the British Museum and elsewhere. It was afterwards incorporated by Mrs. Bray in her work on the "Borders of the Tamar and Tavy," addressed in letters to Mr. Southey the Poet Laureate.

To our number for Dec. 1830 Mr. Kempe communicated an account of some very remarkable specimens of oil-painting in panel, in the costume of the time of Edward IV. which he some years before had the good fortune to find in an old manor-house called Baston in the parish of Hayes in Kent, and of which drawings were made by Mr. Charles Stothard, who considered them the best specimens of early oil-painting that he had met with in England. The description in our magazine was accompanied by an engraving. We may also here specify, as in some respects a sequel to the same subject, his account of Grove House, Woodford, Essex, in our magazine for Nov. 1833, with its accompanying examples of Elizabethan frescoes.

In 1831 he published in our Magazine some account of the Coronation of Richard II. accompanied by a Plate representing a series of Royal Crowns, which have since been copied in various quarters. There are separate copies, in quarto, of this compilation.

In our Magazine of 1832 are several papers by Mr. Kempe on archery, a sport in which he had enjoyed considerable practical experience.

It may further be acknowledged that Mr. Kempe was a frequent contributor to our review department. He was a lenient but intelligent critic, delighting rather to add his own stores to those of the authors reviewed, than to animadvert upon their errors and defects. It is now for fifteen years that he has constantly reviewed for our pages the labours of his brother antiquaries as published in the Archæologia.

Mr. Kempe's employment in the State Paper Office was one for which he was well qualified, consisting in the description and calendaring of the yet unarranged stores of that national depository; but the remuneration was small, and inadequate to his merits. Finding for the last two years that his health, which was much affected, rendered him wholly unequal to his toil at the desk, and that repose and a release from such constant confinement was absolutely necessary, not more than six weeks before his death he made an effort to obtain a small retiring pension, and solicited the interference of the Lords of the Treasury in his behalf. In this application he was doomed to disappointment; but he submitted in perfect resignation to a lot in which he was not inexperienced. A very few days after, his illness increased upon him. Its immediate form was suppressed gout, a disease to which he had for many years been frequently subject. During the latter part of his illness, the disorder settled in his head, producing coma, under the influence of which, with some intervals of sensibility, he remained to the last. On the 27th Aug. his body was

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interred in Fulham church-yard, followed to the grave by three of his sons and some of his oldest and most respected friends.

Early in life Mr. Kempe married Miss Mary Prior, daughter of Captain Prior, a naval gentleman, and a relative of Prior the poet. Eleven children were the fruit of this union, ten of whom survive their lamented father. The eldest son, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, formerly a Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, has lately been appointed by the Bishop of London to the incumbency of the new district church of St. John the Evangelist in the parish of St. Pancras. The second, the Rev. A. A. Kempe, has recently received from the late Chancellor the small living of Wexham near Windsor. Of the daughters some are married and settled in life, but the two youngest of the family are little more than children. In their cause, and that of his widow, we trust that Mr. Kempe's claims may still be successfully urged upon the Government; for had Mr. Kempe solicited a pension, not merely on the ground of his official services, but on the score of his literary efforts, and his labours in the field of English history and antiquities, it can scarcely be doubted that he would have met with more success; and when we observe what has been recently done for Mrs. Banim and Mrs. Loudon, and other widows of men of talent, we still most earnestly hope that some influential person will draw the attention of the existing government to the widow and children of Mr. Kempe.

In person Mr. Kempe was, when in the prime of life, an exceedingly handsome man. In conversation, as in writing, he was highly intelligent and animated. He was as warm-hearted in his friendships as he was affectionate and devoted to his own family, in whose studies and sports he was alike ready to engage himself. In politics and religion he was a staunch adherent to the Church and State; and it was his pride and his pleasure to bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. An excellent portrait of him was painted in miniature by Mr. W. Patten, and has been engraved by Mr. J. B. Swaine.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ.

Dec. 15. At Hampstead, aged 68, Andrew Robertson, esq., who was worthily regarded as the father of miniature painting in this country.

He was a native of Aberdeen, where his father was a cabinet-maker—a man highly respected in his sphere; and to him he was indebted for an early taste for art, as also for that sound religious principle by which throughout life he was actuated.

In 1800 he walked up to London, where he attracted the notice of West, the President of the Royal Academy, who was so convinced of the merit of the young miniature painter as to consider him capable of raising the reputation of that branch of art, and resolved that upon his part no aid should be wanting. He accordingly engaged him to undertake that remarkable portrait of himself which is regarded as the foundation of the improved style of miniature painting, which has now been carried to a degree of excellence far beyond the quality of the same department of art in any other country. In the execution of this miniature both Painter and President showed unexampled patience. The sittings were long but not tedious, being relieved by discussions on Art; and as each feature was finished both determined that the work was as yet but begun.

His portraits of West,—and of other distinguished persons scarcely less masterly, were followed by an extraordinary accession of patronage. It must, however, be said that Robertson did not achieve that position in his art which he might have done had he devoted himself solely and undividedly to his profession. He was a lover of music, which he studied so successfully as to be able to play second violin to the celebrated Salaman. When the country was threatened with the French invasion, he served with enthusiasm in the volunteer corps of his district. Another cause of distraction from his professional studies was his being—assuredly most laudably—engaged in the business of the creation and support of various charitable institutions, many of which are deeply indebted to his zealous and efficient services. In the exercise of these social offices his integrity of purpose, shrewdness, and perseverance were conspicuous. To him is due a great share of the merit of the establishment of the Scotish Asylum; and he was most active in the promotion of the interests and influence of the Scotish Church, having, with others, invited the popular preacher, the Rev. Edward Irving, to form a congregation in London. The Duke of Sussex was among his earliest and most constant patrons: and it was Robertson who drew the attention of his Royal Highness to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution—the establishment of which had already been formed by Robertson, together with the late excellent Mr. Phillips and other members of the Royal Academy. For the welfare of this valuable institution Mr. Robertson continued to

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exert himself with unabated zeal during thirty years of his life. In a chalk drawing by Sir W. Ross, his features and general expression are preserved with admirable fidelity, and there is also an excellent likeness of him in the atelier of Mr. Illidge.—(*Art Union.*)

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 29. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Barringer*, late Curate of Chiddingley, Sussex. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

Aug. 19. Aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Rose Rolfe*, Curate of Hempnall, Norfolk, formerly of Trinity hall, Cambridge.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 74, the *John Richard Thackeray*, Minister of that parish, and of Downham Market, Norfolk, and Vicar of Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, in the latter county. He was a member of a family long distinguished in Cambridge, and brother to Frederick Thackeray, M.D. of that town. He was of Pembroke college, B.A. 1794 as 16th Senior Optime, M.A. 1797; and was presented to Downham Market and Wiggenhall in 1811 by W. Franks, esq. Of Hadley, which was a donative in his own gift, he had been incumbent from 1829.

Aug. 21. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Nottidge*, Rector of East Hanningfield and of Ashingdon, Essex. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790. He was presented to Ashingdon, in 1795, by Jos. Nottidge, and instituted to East Hanningfield, which was in his own patronage, in 1798.

Aug. 22. At Notting-hill-square, Middlesex, aged 26, the Rev. *John Douglas Lateward*, son of the Rev. J. F. Lateward, Rector of Little Greenford, Middlesex.

At Hinton St. George, Somerset, aged 45, the Rev. *Robert Albion Cox*, M.A. Rector of that parish and Seavington St. Michael, with the chapelry of Dinnington annexed, all in the gift of Earl Poulett. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of Charminster with Stratton, Dorset, in 1830, by the Rev. G. Pickard; and to the vicarage of Montacute in 1833 by John Phelips. He had subsequently exchanged the livings for those above named.

At Aden, on the Red Sea, aged 29, the Rev. *Charles Tombs*, Assistant Chaplain to that station. He was son of Major-Gen. Tombs, of the Bengal cavalry, and son-in-law to the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, formerly Vicar of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

Aug. 31. Aged 33, the Rev. *Charles Mayor*, M.A. one of the assistant masters of Rugby school. He was a son of the Rev. Joseph Mayor, Rector of South Collingham, Notts.

Sept. 1. At Winchester, aged 78, the Rev. *William Harrison*, Treasurer and a Prebendary of the cathedral, Rector and Vicar of Overton, and Vicar of Fareham. He was presented to the vicarage of Overton in 1796 by the then Rector; collated to the vicarage of Fareham in 1811, by Bishop North; and to the sinecure rectory of Overton in 1818; and nominated a Prebendary of Winchester in 1820. He has left a widow and thirteen sons.

Sept. 4. At Bishop's Lavington, Wilts, aged 77, the Rev. *Robert Clarke Caswall*, B.C.L. Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1792, and was collated to the vicarage of Bishop's Lavington in 1828 by Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury. He married Mary, daughter of John Burgess, esq. of the Strand, and niece to that prelate; by whom he has left a numerous family.

Sept. 9. At Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 60, the Rev. *George Way*, formerly of Merton college, Oxford.

Sept. 14. Aged 59, the Rev. *Robert Ffarmerie*, of Appleton Gate, Newark, formerly Vicar of Carcolston, Notts, of which he was the patron, and to which he was instituted in 1821. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813.

At Lambourne, Essex, the Rev. *Thomas Shelford*, B.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817. He was sometime Curate of Croxton Kerrial, near Belvoir Castle, and on his quitting that place in 1840, when he was presented to the living of Lambourne by his college, he received from the parishioners a silver inkstand, "in grateful remembrance of eight years' pastoral faithfulness and affection." He married Dec. 3, 1841, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Barker, Rector of Silverton, Devonshire.

Sept. 15. At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 74, the Rev. *Richard Adams*, formerly of the Hythe, Winchester, West Cowes, East Cowes, and East End; also, formerly of Kidderminster and Birmingham.

At Thames Ditton, aged 67, the Rev. *George Evans.*

Sept. 18. The Rev. *Morgan Lloyd*, Incumbent of Bettws Garmon, Carnarvonshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

Sept. 19. At Brecknock, aged 81, the Rev. *John Jones*, Vicar of Llanspythid and St. David's, co. Brecon. He was presented to the former living in 1800 by the

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Marquess Camden, and to the latter in 1832 by the Archdeacon of Brecon.

Sept. 24. Aged 56, the Rev. *Horace Mann*, Rector of Mawgan, Cornwall. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816; and was presented to his living in the latter year by the Rev. G. Trevelyan. His death was occasioned by being thrown from his carriage; he has left a widow and eleven children.

Sept. 25. At Blackfriars, Gloucester, aged 43, the Rev. *John Theophilus Debrisay*, M.A.

At the Swan hotel, Newby Bridge, Lancashire, the Rev. *James Long Long*, LL.B. Rector of Maid's Moreton, Buckinghamshire. He was instituted to that living, which was in his own patronage, in 1790.

Sept. 26. At Blackheath, aged 25, the Rev. *John Charlesworth*, Curate of the united parishes of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses, in the city of London. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1844.

At Ladock rectory, near Truro, aged 86, the Rev. *James Jarman*, for thirty years the incumbent of Mark, Somerset, to which he was presented in 1816 by the Earl of Harrowby.

Lately. The Rev. *R. H. Bentley*, M.A. of New Inn hall, Oxford, incumbent of Christ Church, Cobridge, Staffordshire.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, for more than thirty years Chaplain to Bromley college.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 25. In Duke-street, St. Mary Axe, aged 79, Dr. John Christian Ubeni, a doctor of physic, and also, as was stated at an inquest, a doctor of divinity in the Church of England. Verdict, Natural Death.

Aug. 31. In London, aged 51, William, third son of the Rev. Paul Johnson, late of Runton.

Sept. 1. Aged 48, Mr. G. Wynn, comedian, once a favourite actor. The loss of his left hand some years since, by the bursting of a gun which he discharged at some persons he supposed to be breaking into his house, caused his partial retirement from the profession. The late Robert William Elliston, under whose management he was at the Surrey, pronounced Wynn to be the only actor destined to succeed him. The deceased's father held the rank of Colonel in the British army, and he was himself educated at the Military College, Croydon.

Sept. 6. Mrs. Mary Anne Johnson, of Hampstead, spinster. Her personal estate has been sworn under 25,000*l.* and in her will are the following singular bequests:—"I give to my black dog Carlo an annuity of 30*l.* a year during the dog's life, to be paid half-yearly. Unto each of the cats, Blacky, Jemmy, and Tom, I give an annuity of 10*l.* a year for the three cats, to be paid half-yearly. Margaret Potson and Harriet Holly, my mother's old servants, to take charge of the dog and cats."

Sept. 10. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 21, Ellen, wife of George Vernon Bankes, esq. and daughter of Wm. Tarte, esq. of Streatham Park.

In Eaton-sq. aged 28, Mary-Ann, wife of Henry Crockett, esq. late of Newton, Salop.

Sept. 14. At Blackheath, aged 93, Lucy, relict of Richard Bouzer, esq. late of Highwood House, Middlesex, and of Weymouth-st. Portland-place.

In Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, aged 29, Mr. James Caporn, eldest son of the late Rev. James Caporn, Vicar of Takely, Essex.

At Barkham-terr. Southwark, aged 44, Richard Robinson Merrett, esq.

Sept. 15. At Campden Hill Villas, aged 52, Ann, wife of Edward Cowper, esq. of King's College.

In Walcot-pl. Kennington-road, aged 45, James Kittle, esq. surgeon R.N.

Aged 44, Mary, relict of Matthew Warton, esq. of Stepney Causeway.

At Brompton, Mrs. Richardson, relict of Samuel Richardson, esq. of the Coal Exchange, and mother of Charles James Richardson, esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 17. Aged 53, Mr. John Doddridge Humphreys, of Pentonville, great-grandson of the eminent Dr. Doddridge, and editor of his Diary and Correspondence.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 82, William Collins, esq. late of Broad-st.-buildings, City, merchant.

Sept. 18. At Colebrooke-terr. Islington, aged 87, Joseph-Hankins Burge, esq.

At Upper Clapton, aged 71, John Tiplady, esq.

At Ward's House, Hackney, aged 75, Thomas Boyd, esq.

At the house of her brother William Loxham Farrer, esq. Miss Frances Loxham Farrer.

In Berkeley-st. Berkeley-sq. Margaret, wife of G. J. Guthrie, esq.

Sept. 20. Augusta-Oakes, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.

In East-st. Walworth, aged 77, Ann, relict of the Rev. Thomas Harper.

Sept. 21. At South Lambeth, Matilda, dau. of the late John Swift, esq. of Minster in the Isle of Sheppy, Kent.

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Sept. 22. Aged 69, Mr. William Walker, the highly-respectable bookseller in the Strand.

Sept. 23. Aged 55, Charles C. Greenwood, esq. of Camden-road Villas.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 61, Henry Charles Elesgood, esq.

In Montagu-st. Montagu-sq. aged 88, Mrs. Richard Scott, widow of Col. Scott.

In Great Queen-st. Westminster, aged 69, Major George Payne, late of Weybridge.

Aged 27, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A.

Sept. 24. At Peckham, aged 76, James Anthony Gardner, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1832).

At Lee Grove, Blackheath, Thomas Lawrence, esq. Assistant Secretary to her Majesty's Postmaster-General. He was appointed to office in 1809, and after a long and laborious official career he was called to the general superintendence of the Post Office, which post he occupied till his death. Well acquainted with all the peculiarities and intricacies of the official routine, he rose, step by step, to the highest office under the secretary, each office beneath which he filled so ably as to merit and obtain the confidence and esteem of all his brother officers in the establishment. His body was buried on the 10th Oct. in the family vault at Chiselhurst, Kent, attended by Mr. Benj. Lawrence, of Fish-street Hill, Mr. Freeling Lawrence, and Mr. Hugh Lawrence, his sons, and by some of the principal officers of the Post Office.

Sept. 25. In Frederick-st. Gray's-inn-road, aged 42, James Cheveley, esq. solicitor.

Aged 69, Frances Ubank, widow of Henry Pilleau, esq. of Kennington.

At his mother's residence, Canonbury, aged 43, John Fishwick, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-hill, lead merchant.

At Highgate, aged 12, Frances-Emma, second dau. of the Rev. T. H. Causton.

Sept. 26. In Upper Stamford-street, aged 47, Joseph Vere, esq.

Sept. 27. In Grove-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 68, Edward Thomas Hussey, esq. of Galtrim, Meath.

Aged 64, Mary, wife of Richard Cheeswright, esq. of York-place, Camberwell New-road.

At Grove East, Upper Clapton, aged 77, Robert Boyes, esq. Deputy Commissary General.

Sept. 29. In Finsbury-circus, aged 81, Mrs. Joseph Chater, sen.

At Limehouse, Major David M'Andrew, late of 49th Regt. of Foot.

Aged 32, Charles Innis, esq. jun. of Bloomsbury-sq.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 25, Mr. Thomas John Allen, architect. He was from his youth an excellent artist in water-colours. He destroyed himself with a pistol; the state of his mind being attributed to the recent death of a sister.

Lavinia-Dwyer, youngest dau. of Capt. James Paisley, R.N. formerly of Shirehampton.

Sept. 30. In Oxford-st. aged 40, Mr. Lionel Dietrichsen, the late surviving partner of the firm of Dietrichsen and Hannay, patent medicine vendors. He committed suicide by cutting his throat while in a state of nervous excitement, attributed to the anxiety attending a Chancery suit, and too close application to study. The firm have for some years published an almanack, accompanied by official lists and a great deal of useful information, at the small price of 6*d.*, as a vehicle for their own and other advertisements.

At Peckham, in consequence of the shock she received on the arrival of her wounded husband, Mrs. Hind, widow of Mr. William Hind, who was killed by the accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, in the month of July.

Oct. 1. In Portland-place, aged 63, Emily-Caroline, wife of Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. She was a natural daughter of the 2nd Earl of Kingston, was married in 1814, and has left issue.

Aged 76, Thomas Naylor, esq. of Great Newport-st. Westminster, and Hammersmith.

In Marlborough-pl. Old Kent-road, aged 67, Thomas Head, esq.

In Warwick-sq. Kensington, R. Heaslop, esq. late Surgeon of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Friedenstein-terr. Mornington-road, aged 63, Mrs. Hitchcock.

Oct. 2. In Holywell-st. Strand, aged 106, Mr. H. Harris, one of the Jewish persuasion. Up to the last ten months of his long life, he was able to walk about, and had the possession of all his faculties. His wife died a few years ago at the age of 93, and his eldest son is 73.

At Blackheath, Mr. Charles Creag, head clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. with whom he had just completed a faithful service of 50 years.

In Charlotte-st. Portland-place, Mrs. Green, relict of James Green, esq.

At Walworth, in his 60th year, Lieut. Benjamin John Bray, R.N. of a disease of the heart, whilst reading the Bible in his bed. He was a midshipman of the Greyhound at the capture of the Pallas, in the East Indies. He was made a Lieutenant in 1810, and in 1835 had a Lieutenant's out-pension of Greenwich Hos-

pital of 50*l.* per annum conferred upon him.

Oct. 3. In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. Mrs. K. Palmer.

Oct. 4. At the residence of his daughter, Lloyd-st. Pentonville, aged 83, John Wilkinson, esq.

At his mother's house, Dorset-place North, Clapham-road, aged 40, John William Russell, esq.

At his rooms near to University College, aged 21, Gregory Grant, esq. second son of the late Rev. Johnson Grant, Minister of Kentish Town Parochial Chapel, and Rector of Benbrook, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 5. Aged 40, Susan, wife of Henry Weekes, esq. of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

In Camberwell, William Crandell, esq. of the Medical Department, Somerset House.

At Hammersmith, aged 88, Hannah, relict of Harry Stoe, esq. formerly of the South Sea House.

Oct. 6. Aged 80, Mr. William Anderson, F.L.S. for 32 years Curator of the Society of Apothecaries' Botanic Garden at Chelsea.

Oct. 7. At Heddon-st. St. James's, suddenly, Chevalier Constade de Perez, formerly a Major-General in the service of Don Carlos. On the breaking up of the Carlist forces, he escaped to this country, where he became a teacher of languages.

At Kent-terr. Regent's Park, aged 63, Julia, relict of Lieut.-Col. James Grant, of the Madras Army.

At Peckham, aged 66, John Pimlott, esq. for many years Deputy Receiver-Gen. and Comptroller of the Seals of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

At Lambeth, aged 83, Captain Martyn, formerly of the 39th Regiment.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 32, Sarah, wife of J. W. Drake, esq. R.N.

Oct. 9. At Blackheath-road, aged 77, James Baylis, esq.

Oct. 10. In White Lion-st. Islington, aged 80, Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest dau. of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton. She was born March 16, 1766, and was one of the ladies in waiting to the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline). When the Princess went abroad in 1814, Lady Anne did not accompany her with her other ladies; but when she became Queen, and was on her return to this country, Lady Anne joined her on her way back to Flanders, and she entered London in the same carriage with her. After Queen Caroline's death, Lady Anne Hamilton retired once more into private life, and in course of time her means of a comfortable existence were greatly reduced. Her body was buried at Kensal Green.

Aged 54, Comm. Charles English, R.N. of Park-road, Regent's Park, and of the Vomero, Torquay, Devon. He was made a Lieut. 1812, and subsequently served in the Cressy 74, Euphrates 36, Larne 20, and Tribune 42. He attained the rank of Commander 1827. He married in 1834 Jemima-Georgiana, only daughter of the late James Carden, esq. of Bedford-square.

Oct. 12. At Union-pl. Blackheath-hill, aged 83, Susannah, relict of Samuel Savage, esq.

Oct. 14. In Gloucester road, Regent's Park, aged 43, William Walker Jordan, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, July 3, 1829. He destroyed his life with a pistol, whilst labouring under religious insanity.

BERKS.—*Sept.* 19. At Reading, aged 80, Harriet, widow of the late Sir Robert Baker, of Montague Place, Russell Square, for a memoir of whom see our vol. XIV. N.S. p. 322. Lady Baker was the fourth daughter of Anthony Aufrère, of Hooton House, Norfolk, esq. (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 506,) descended from the ancient noblesse of France; his family, who were Protestant, having settled in this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Aufrère was first cousin to Sophia Lady Yarborough, mother of the late Earl of Yarborough, and to whose memory his Lordship erected the celebrated mausoleum at Brocklesby. Lady Baker's mother, whose maiden name was Norris, was a descendant of the ancient family of Norris, of Speke, in Lancashire, and of Witton and Witchingham in Norfolk, and through her Lady Baker was first cousin to Charlotte-Laura, wife of the late Lord Wodehouse, and connected with several other families of distinction. Of the late Mrs. Aufrère a memoir appears in vol. LXXXVI. p. 381, and it may be worthy of mention that both she and her daughter, the subject of the present notice, died at the same advanced age, each leaving eleven surviving children.

Sept. 28. Emma, wife of Mortimer George Thoyts, esq. of Sulhamstead House.

BUCKS.—*Sept.* .. At Bletchley, aged 95, Mrs. Wood; and at Fenny Stratford, the adjoining parish, aged 94, Mrs. Tatham.

Oct. 8. At Prince's Risborough, Henry Farrar, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Feb. 8, 1821, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

CHESHIRE.—*Oct.* 3. At Parkgate, Miss Mary H. Venables, youngest dau. of the late L. Venables, esq. of Woodhill, near Oswestry.

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CORNWALL.—*Sept.* 12. At Newham House, Truro, aged 21, Edward, third son of Joseph Hodge, esq.

Sept. 22. John Burrell, esq. of Burrell.

Sept. 24. At Helston, aged 82, Grace, relict of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, formerly Vicar of St. Hilary.

Lately. At Vew-Wyn, aged 76, Mrs. Ellen Franklyn, late of Clifton Vale, near Bristol.

At Skisdon-lodge, Sarah, relict of H. Braddon, esq.

At Falmouth, aged 67, Thomas Hearle, esq. Comptroller of H.M. Customs at that port.

Oct. 9. Aged 37, W. S. Sandys, esq. of Saint Minver House, Wadebridge, son of Mrs. Sandys, of Southernhay, Exeter.

DERBYS.—*Aug.* 24. At Derby, in the 21st year of his age, while bathing, Martin O'Reilly M'Cabe, eldest son of J. M'Cabe, M.D.

DEVON.—*Sept.* 16. At Torquay, aged 29, Richard Samuel White, esq. of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 22, 1843.

Sept. 17. At Bolham, near Tiverton, aged 87, Miss Elizabeth Cosway.

Sept. 22. At Hensley House, near Tiverton, aged 78, James Nicolas Duntze, esq. second son of the late Sir John Duntze, Bart. of Rockbear House, in this co. He was formerly Paymaster-general to the forces in Sicily. He married in 1794 Jane-Harriet, daughter of Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, Bart. and had issue.

Lately. At Thorverton, in his 91st year, John Crosse, esq. father of Mr. John Crosse, of Gloucester, and of Mr. Thomas Crosse, surgeon, Thorverton.

Oct. 1. At Plympton St. Mary, aged 28, Charles Fleming Lettsom M'Culloch, esq.

Oct. 3. At Exeter, Frederick, son of the late Henry Byne, esq. of Satterleigh House.

Oct. 4. At Exmouth, aged 27, Elizabeth, dau. of Adm. Oliver.

Oct. 8. At Weston House, near Totnes, aged 75, Anne, relict of Wm. Vassall, esq.

Oct. 12. At Barnstaple, aged 77, Anne, relict of the Rev. W. Walter, Rector of Bideford.

At the residence of the Rev. T. R. Dickinson, St. Thomas, aged 74, Christiana, widow of the Rev. I. P. Hockin, Rector of Codrington, Herefordshire, and dau. of the late Capt. Wilson, H.E.I.C.S.

Oct. 16. In the Close, Exeter, Charlotte-Eliza, wife of E. W. Paul, esq. solicitor.

DORSET.—*July* 2. At Milbourne St. Andrew, after a protracted illness, Miss Warne, whose sufferings were alleviated by the influence of sincere piety.

Sept. 9. At Lewel Lodge, Anne, wife of Sir W. W. Yea, Bart. of Pyrland-hall, Somerset, and dau. of the late Col. Michel, of Dewlish.

Sept. 11. At Poole, aged 66, William Harris Smith, esq. retired Comm. in the R.N. (1831.) He entered the Navy in 1794, as a midshipman in the Pegasus, and from that time he was in constant employ until 1816. He was in Lord Howe's engagement with the French, June 1, 1794, had been in a great number of other naval actions, and been several times severely wounded.

Sept. 16. William Trenchard Dillon Trenchard, esq. of Lytchett-house, near Wimborne. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. H. Luke Dillon, formerly Rector of Lytchett Matravers, and grandson of Captain Luke Dillon, brother to the first Lord Clonbrock, by Lady Augusta de Burgh, sister to Henry Marquess of Clanricarde, K.P. He will be succeeded in the estates of Lytchett Matravers and Child Okeford by his next brother, Henry Luke Smith Dillon, esq. who, in obedience to the will of the late William Trenchard, esq. will assume the name and quarter the arms of Trenchard with those of Dillon.

Sept. 17. At Beaminster, aged 50, Mrs. Louis, youngest dau. of the late John-Banger Russell, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 29. At Beaminster, aged 64, Jonathan Dowdeswell, esq.

DURHAM.—*Sept.* 17. Aged 88, Mrs. Forster, of Harewood Hill, near Darlington.

Oct. 3. At Harewood Grove, near Darlington, aged 69, Thomas Bowes, esq.

ESSEX.—*Sept.* 16. Richard, second son of William Weld Wren, esq. of Eastwood, Bury.

Sept. 17. Aged 18, Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Masterman, esq. Walthamstow.

Sept. 22. Aged 54, William Henry Porter, esq. of Wanstead.

Sept. 27. At the Rookery, Woodford, aged 80, Samuel Pickering, esq.

Oct. 6. At Southchurch Rectory, whilst on a visit to his brother-in-law, Capt. John Milner, of Preston-hall, having survived his brother, C. Milner, esq. only a fortnight.

Oct. 7. At Gray's Thurrock, aged 31, Henry-Ashton Meeson, M.D. second son of John Meeson, esq. of that place.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept.* 11. At the Rectory, Minchinhampton, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Charles Whately; and on the 26th, Sophia, his eldest daughter.

Sept. 16. Aged 63, Daniel Trinder, esq. of Nortcott, Cirencester, land agent to the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans.

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He left Cirencester by the mail train for Port Eliot, where he was expected to hold the annual court. He was apparently in good health when he left the station at Cirencester, but on opening the carriage at Swindon he was found a corpse.

Sept. 17. At Harnhill rectory, near Cirencester, aged 29, Harriet-Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Maurice.

At Cheltenham, aged 33, Mary-Ann, daughter of the late E. S. Brewin, esq. of London.

Sept. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 74, from burns and injuries received by falling into the fire in a fit, the Hon. Mrs. Maria Josepha Moore, widow of the Hon. Robert Moore, brother of the first Marquess of Drogheda, who died at Cheltenham in 1831. She was his second wife, and the daughter of Daniel Falconer, esq.

Sept. 28. At Edgeworth Manor House, Octavia, wife of Edmund Hopkinson, esq.

Sept. 30. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of William Whitmore, esq.

Oct. 1. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Anne, relict of Daniel Webb, esq. formerly of South Audley-st.

Oct. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 47, Congreve Selwyn, esq. M.D. This gentleman, who was descended from an ancient Gloucestershire family, having acquired a moderate fortune as a medical man, retired a few years back, and took up his abode in Cheltenham. He was afflicted with a disease which strictly confined him to his own dwelling. Although thus removed from public society, his benevolent disposition led him to see patients, and many thousands of the afflicted, of all classes, have received his gratuitous advice.

Oct. 5. At Westonbirt, the infant dau. of Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart.

HANTS.—*Sept.* 14. At Cowes, I. W. aged 20, the Hon. Albert Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham.

At Upper Clatford, Mary, widow of John Reeves, esq. whose melancholy death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, about five months since.

Sept. 18. At Southsea, aged 27, William Edward Tallents, youngest son of the late William Edward Tallents, esq. of Newark, Notts.

Sept. 19. At Ventnor, Richard-Lowther Zouch, esq. eldest son of the late Richard Zouch, esq. of Dublin castle.

Lately. At Newport, I. W. aged 69, Charles Cornwall Seymour Worsley, esq.

At Fareham, Esther, relict of P. L. Burnet, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset.

Oct. 3. At Bonchurch, I. W. aged 24, Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Boys.

HEREFORD.—*Sept.* 30. At Eywood, the seat of the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Mrs. Holman, of Bath.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 88, Martha, relict of James Lane, esq. of Hampton Bishop.

Oct. 6. At Doward house, Whitchurch, aged 41, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of G. Cullerne, esq.

HERTS.—*Sept.* 18. Aged 76, James Hammond, esq. of Potter's Bar.

At Haresfoot, Great Berkhampstead, Isabella, only surviving child of Thomas Dorrien, esq.

Sept. 28. At Rickmansworth, Ann, relict of Thomas Howard, esq. of Batchworth Heath.

Sept. .. At Barham house, Elstree, aged 48, John Woollright, esq. second son of Mr. Thomas Woollright, of Berkeley, Glouc.; and *Oct.* 4, aged 10, Julia, youngest daughter of the deceased.

KENT.—*Sept.* 7. At Tunstall house, aged 19, Eliza-Jane, second dau. of G. Webb, esq. of Hartlip Parsonage.

Sept. 11. At Dover, Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Col. William Kennedy, of the East India Company's service.

At Margate, aged 71, W. Hall, esq.

Sept. 13. At Ramsgate, aged 52, Charlotte, wife of Henry Gritten, esq. of Trafalgar-sq. and Pelham-pl. Brompton.

Sept. 14. At Ramsgate, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of William Ballard, esq. of the city of London.

Sept. 15. At Merricks, Ellinor, wife of Henry Hulse Berens, esq. and youngest dau. of the late George Stone, esq. of Yarmouth, I. W. and Chislehurst, Kent.

At the Maison Dieu, Dover, Philadelphia, relict of Michael Kingsford, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 57, Mrs. Taunton, wife of J. L. Taunton, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 16. At Tunbridge Wells, Emily, dau. of the late Samuel Shute, esq. of Fern Hill, I. W.

At Tunbridge Wells, Catharine, dau. of the late Thomas Pitcher, esq. of Blackheath.

Sept. 17. At Headcorn, aged 59, Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Rofe.

Sept. 19. At Chatham, aged 72, Thomas Hills, esq. formerly of Maidstone.

At his seat, Preston hall, near Maidstone, aged 44, Charles Milner, esq.

Sept. 21. At Broadstairs, aged 12, Emily-Cecil, second dau. of the Hon. Col. Anson.

Sept. 23. At Pierremont, Broadstairs, aged 84, Edward Fletcher, esq.

Sept. 26. At Lydd, Louisa-Anne, wife of David Denne, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Cobb, of Ightham.

Sept. 28. At Hevers Wood, Brasted, aged 86, Henry Dickinson, esq.

Lately. At Sandwich, Helena, only surviving dau. of Captain Wyborn, R.N.

Oct. 1. Mr. Child, superintendent of

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the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. He put a period to his existence by hanging himself at his residence near the Rochester terminus.

Oct. 6. At Rochester, aged 83, Mrs. Eleanor Chaplin.

Oct. 9. At Maidstone, aged 58, Mary, relict of Richard Fell, esq. of Belmont, near Uxbridge.

Oct. 10. At Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Henry Francklyn, esq.

At Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, Sir Edward George Thomas Page Turner, Bart. of Upper Harley-st. London, and Battlesden Park, Beds. He succeeded his brother, the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, March 6, 1843. He married in 1818 Miss Williams of Southampton.

Oct. 11. At the Parsonage, Tunbridge Wells, Lucy, second dau. of the Rev. J. N. Pearson.

At Dover, aged 68, Richard-Peckover Harris, esq. of Walthamstow.

LANCASTER.—*Sept.* 16. Caroline, third dau. of the late John Whitterbury, esq. Green Heys, Manchester.

Sept. 29. At Liverpool, Emma-Margaret, wife of Fred. Robinson Lowe, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Sept.* 26. Aged 73, George Warburton, esq. a senior alderman and magistrate of the borough of Grimsby.

Oct. 9. At Holywell Hall, the seat of her father, Lieut.-Gen. Birch Reynardson, Etheldred-Frances, wife of Henry Champion Partridge, esq.

Oct. 8. At Brigg, aged 63, Hannah, widow of William-Ostler Nicholson, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Oct.* 12. At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept.* 16. At South Mims, near Barnet, aged 78, William Barlow, esq. formerly of Writtle, Essex.

Sept. 19. At Harefield, Margaret, wife of the Hon. Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Madras.

At Isleworth, aged 70, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Fisher, esq.

Sept. 29. At Twickenham, Jane-Frances, wife of Col. Young.

Sept. 30. At Worton Hall, Isleworth, Henrica, wife of Charles-Sneyd Edgeworth, esq. of Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

Oct. 11. At Cowley, aged 75, Anne, widow of the Rev. Henry Campbell, who died on the 11th Feb. last, and whose bequests to several charitable institutions (enumerated in our last volume, p. 549) now become payable.

MONMOUTH.—*Sept.* 19. At Chepstow, aged 21, Catherine, dau. of the late Gen. Johnston, and sister to Capt. Johnston, 8th Infantry.

Sept. 30. At Monmouth, aged 73, Josiah Hatton, esq.

Lately. Aged 55, Mr. Woodroffe, of Huntfield House, Chepstow, only surviving son of the late James Woodroffe, esq. of Plusterwine, Gloucestersh.

Oct. 3. At Ragland, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. William Powell, aged 75, Mary, fourth and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Powell, Vicar of Llangattock Vibonavel.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 11. At the residence of her brother W. Newton, esq. the Close, Norwich, aged 52, Mary, second dau. of the late Joseph Newton, esq. of Willow-hall, Cambridgesh.

Sept. 13. At Norwich, aged 62, Miss Dashwood, dau. of the late Jarrett Dashwood, esq. by Miss Hammon, his third wife.

Sept. 30. At a very advanced age, William Foulger, esq. of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Sept.* 12. At Northampton, aged 77, Abraham Hume, esq. formerly of Bilton-grange, Warwickshire, and late of Scaldwell, in this county.

Sept. 18. At Moulton Grange, aged 30, John-Rowland, son of John Nethercoat, esq.

Sept. 19. At Old Stratford, aged 88, Mary, widow of Arthur Capes, esq. deputy surveyor of the woods and forests for Whittlewood and Salcey.

Sept. 23. At Castle Ashby, aged 5 weeks, Mary-Georgina, the infant dau. of Lord William Compton.

Sept. 24. At Crick, aged 54, Miss Ann Schoen, second dau. of the late H. G. Schoen, esq. and neice of the late Rev. G. L. Schoen, D.C.L. formerly Rector of Crick.

Sept. 28. At Daventry, Mr. Edmund Davis, Manager of the Northamptonshire Banking Company at Daventry, and third son of the late George Davis, gent. of Terrace Lodge, near Leicester.

Oct. 1. At Kettering, at the residence of her father Wm. Roughton, esq. aged 26, Ellen-Alicia, wife of the Rev. Lewis Maydwell Hogg; also, Sept. 27, Ellen-Alicia-Roughton Hogg, their infant dau.

Oct. 7. Dame Mary, relict of Sir Richard De Capel Brooke, Bart. of Great Oakley House, Kettering. She was the only daughter and heiress of Major-Gen. Richard Worge, Col. 36th Foot; was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1829, having had issue Sir Arthur the present Baronet, one other son, and four daughters.

NOTTS.—*Oct.* 1. At Normanton on the Wolds, aged 60, Charles Edmund Goodall, esq. formerly of Canterbury.

OXFORD.—*Oct.* 2. At the residence of Colonel Knollys, Blount's-court, Henley-on-Thames, aged 34, Capt. Thomas

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John St. Aubyn, 83rd Regt. youngest son of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

SALOP.—*Sept.* 21. Aged 60, Richard Wycherley Smith, esq. of Tilley House, Wem, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Sept. 22. At Ludlow, aged 75, John Hutchings, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Sept.* 17. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 24, Laura-Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Philip Protheroe, esq. of Bristol.

Lately. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Bayntun Stone, late Captain of the 58th Regt. He was placed on half pay in 1818, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1830.

Mary-Kerrison, wife of William Bush, esq. surgeon, of Bath.

At Road, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Bamfield, esq. of St. Ives, Cornwall.

At Bath, aged 68, Stanford Carroll, esq. of Bell-park and Ballinaskea, co. Wicklow.

Oct. 4. At Brislington Hall, Jacob Ricketts, esq. alderman of Bristol.

Oct. 7. Aged 72, Gratiana-Elizabeth, relict of Robert Gardiner, esq. of Wellisford House, near Wellington.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Burton-on-Trent, Elizabeth, relict of John Parrott, esq. solicitor, of Wolverhampton, and youngest dau. of the late J. Smith, esq. of Norwich.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 22. At Bridge Place, Badingham, John Robert, eldest son of Wingfield Alexander Stanford, esq. of Badingham White House.

Oct. 8. At Woodlands, near Ipswich, aged 60, Elizabeth-Anne, the wife of William Rodwell, esq.

At Ipswich, at the residence of her son, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of S. W. Durrant, esq. of Hazelden, Kent.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 30. At Epsom, aged 89, Hester, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Wm. Mayd, late Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 1. At Wimbledon, aged 68, Major-Gen. John-Turner Trewman, of the Madras Army, and uncle of Robert John Trewman, esq. of Exeter. He was appointed a cadet in 1799, and was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 34th Native Infantry.

Oct. 7. At Richmond, aged 48, Caroline, wife of Capt. Brine, R.N.

Oct. 18. At Norbiton-hall, the residence of her nephew R. H. Jenkinson, esq. the Right Hon. Mary Countess dowager of Liverpool. She was the daughter of Charles Chester, esq. brother to the first Lord Bagot, by Catharine, daughter of the Hon. Heneage Legge, son of William Earl of Dartmouth. She became the second wife of Robert Earl of Liverpool, the premier, in 1822, and was left his widow in 1828, without issue.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 15. At Brighton, Andrew Dinsdale, esq. of Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry, and Lansdowne-pl. Hackney.

At Woods-farm-lodge, near Crawley, aged 89, John Knowlys, esq.

Sept. 19. At Brighton, Louisa, dau. of John Slight, esq.

Sept. 20. At Brighton, after a long illness, Georgiana-Ann, dau. of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Sussex-sq. Hyde-park.

Sept. 21. At Woods-farm-lodge, near Crawley, Charlotte, relict of Col. Newman, of Lyndhurst.

Sept. 22. At Steyning, aged 21, Matthew, youngest son of the late Capt. Hare.

Sept. 23. At Brighton, Eliza-Catherina, relict of G. W. Thompson, esq. formerly of Hans-pl. and dau. of the late Francis Barker, esq. of Hans-pl.

Sept. 26. At Brighton, aged 7, Frederick-John, second son of Lord Charles Paulet.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 14, Frederica-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, of Melchet-park, Wilts.

Oct. 1. At Hastings, aged 25, Louisa-Sophia, wife of W. Jenkins, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, and second dau. of the late Hon. Sir W. Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 77, John Pycroft, esq. of Fulham.

At Chichester, Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Tyner, Vicar of Compton, near Chichester.

Oct. 3. At Brighton, aged 80, Sir Henry Rycroft, Knight Harbinger to the Queen. He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Richard Nelson Rycroft, Bart. by the dau. of the Rev. R. Stonehewer, LL.D. Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. In 1816 he was appointed Knight Harbinger to the King, receiving at the time the honour of knighthood. The residence of the deceased was at Bolney, Sussex, in which county the family have resided many years. He married the widow of W. Lennox Dutton Naper, esq. brother to Lord Sherborne; whose maiden name was Travell.

At Brighton, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of James Remnant, esq.

Oct. 6. At Brighton, aged 37, Matilda-Frances, relict of W. J. Conolly, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and third dau. of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden.

Oct. 10. At Hastings, aged 24, Louisa-Hope, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hayes, late of Danmore, Heckfield, and dau. of the Rev. James Hitchings, Vicar of Wargrave.

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Oct. 11. At Brighton, aged 69, Frances, relict of Rev. John Savill, of Colchester.

WARWICK.—*Aug.* 17. John Whittingham, esq. of Ashsted, near Birmingham. He has bequeathed to his several tenants the houses they respectively occupied, whether freehold or leasehold, except four freeholds, which he leaves to his residuary legatees. To the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham 1,000*l.*; to the General Hospital 1,000*l.*; to the Birmingham Dispensary 1,000*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edgbaston, 1,000*l.*; to the trustees of Ashsted Chapel 2,000*l.* the interest to be expended in bread and clothes for the poor of Duddleston and Nechells, in the parish of Aston; also bequeaths 200*l.* for the erection of a clock to Ashsted chapel, and that his executors shall invest 1,000*l.* the interest to be expended in bread and clothes for the poor of Wybunbury, Chester; and by his will expressly directs that tablets shall be erected in Ashsted chapel and Wybunbury church, descriptive of these gifts. There are numerous bequests to his family and friends. The personal estate was estimated for duty at 45,000*l.*

Sept. 9. At Leamington, aged 75, Ann, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart. G.C.B. She was the eldest daughter of Robert Raikes, esq. banker, of Gloucester, was married in 1799, and left a widow in 1828, having had issue Sir Thomas Raikes Trigge Thompson, the present Baronet, Capt. R.N. and other children.

Sept. 14. At Leamington Spa, aged 52, Harriet, eldest dau. of Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart.

Sept. 18. At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 76, Alice, widow of Rev. Bernard Rice, M.A. Vicar of Alderminster, Worcestershire, and of Pillerton, in this co.

Sept. 19. At Harbury Lodge, the residence of her son-in-law, Theophilus Howkins, esq. aged 68, Anne, relict of Robert Gibson, esq. of Calcutta, and Denmark hill, Surrey.

Sept. 27. At Ansty Parsonage, aged 35, Henry Adams, esq. of Radnor-pl. Hyde-park, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, son of the Rev. T. Coker Adams.

WILTS.—*Sept.* 16. At Browfort, Devizes, Margaret-Mary, wife of John Hayward, esq.

Sept. 20. At Warminster, in his 74th year, John Bleeck, esq. Few men were better known or more respected throughout this county, in the general and political affairs of which he took for many years an active part and interest, never however forfeiting, whatever the period of public excitement, any of the numerous and valued friendships he had formed during a long and honourable life, and which he retained undiminished to his death. Long conversant with the world, rich in anecdote, and an accomplished scholar, he was informed and animated on every subject, and in society one of the most instructive and agreeable of companions, his mind preserving, after he had passed his threescore years and ten, its tone and vividness in a remarkable degree. At the same time his character inspired respect, by the more solid qualities of honour as a gentleman, integrity as a man, and sincerity as a friend.

Lately. At Chippenham, aged 87, Mary, widow of Charles G. Pritchard, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Sept.* 18. The Rev. John Pring, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stourbridge. He was the author of "Seasons of Sorrow."

Lately. At Birtingham, near Pershore, aged 86, Benjamin Risdon, esq.

YORK.—*Sept.* 9. At Ferriby, aged 77, Mrs. Turner, widow of Ralph Turner, esq.

Sept. 24. At Hull, after the premature birth of a still-born son, Louisa-Percivall, wife of Thomas Frederick Hebblethwaite, esq. and youngest dau. of Thomas-Forbes Walmisley, esq.

Aged 77, Mrs. Todd, relict of John Todd, esq. of Hull, and dau. of Mr. Matthew Duesbury, formerly of Scarborough.

Sept. 25. At Wykeham, near Scarborough, aged 60, Matthew Rivis, esq. brother to the late John Rivis, esq. of Hull.

Sept. 27. At Hull, aged 40, Fulleretta, relict of William Cracknell, esq. solicitor, of Hull; and, *Oct.* 3, aged 16, Elizabeth, second dau. of the above.

Lately. At York, aged 49, Capt. Taylor, of the First West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Mr. Taylor was a highly respectable attorney, practising at Wakefield, and had visited York to attend the ball given by the Yorkshire Hussars, when he was taken ill and died suddenly.

Aged 97, Mr. James Collins, of Eastrington, near Howden. He was a man of temperate and regular habits, and seldom met with his equal in agricultural pursuits, invariably taking the lead with the scythe, the sickle, and the flail. Seven children, twenty-seven grand-children, and eighteen great-grand-children survive him.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Bailyllwyd, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. W. Williams, Independent Minister. He was a very eloquent Welsh preacher.

At Maesgwynne, Carmarthensh. aged 28, Emily-Anne, wife of Walter Rice Howell Powell, esq.

At Llangadock, aged 94, Mary Parry, widow. She had been a member of the Calvinistic Methodist connection 74 years,

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but a regular communicant in the Established Church, according to the primitive custom of that connection.

At Penlline Castle, near Cowbridge, aged 57, Ann-Maria, wife of J. Homfray, esq. and only child of the late J. Richards, esq. of the Corner-house, Cardiff.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept.* 15. Janet-Mary, second dau. of Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carnsalloch, Dumfriessh.

Sept. 17. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Graham, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Graham, Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle.

Sept. 20. At Coul Cottage, Ross-shire, N.B. aged 77, Capt. Hugh Munro, late of Teaninich.

Sept. 30. At the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness, aged 79, Hugh Rose Ross, esq. of Cromarty.

Lately. At Lasswade, Mary-Catharine Reeves, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Dr. W. Kirkland, of Bath.

At Perth, Mr. R. Wason Russ, only son of Harry Russ, esq. of Castle Cary, Somerset.

At Aberdeen, Alexander Duncan, at the great age of 111 years. He was a native of the parish of Cairney. He enlisted in the army in 1777, and was discharged in 1803, returning to his original craft as a shoemaker.

IRELAND.—*Sept.* 12. At the Umbra, Newtown Limavady, aged 68, Daniel Cather, esq.

Sept. 13. At Kingstown, near Dublin, Arthur Williamson, esq. of Rathmines, and Kingstown, Dublin.

At Dundalk, co. Louth, aged 25 weeks, Amelia-Angela, only dau. of Major Burdett, 17th Lancers.

Sept. 14. In Dublin, aged 65, Jonathan Richardson, esq. of Cold-Harbour-lane, Camberwell.

Sept. 16. Aged 3, Edward-Wade, only son of Edward Pennefather, esq. Dublin.

At Dublin, aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Owen. He entered the army in 1782, and served with his regiment at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794. He distinguished himself at the repulse given to the enemy on the attack at Berville, in Guadaloupe, when he was severely wounded. He was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland, 1798, and in the following year accompanied the expedition to Holland. His commissions were dated Lieut. 1783, Captain 1794, Major 1803, Lieut.-Colonel 1810, Colonel 1819, Major-General 1830, and Lieut.-General 1841.

Lately. At the Glebe, Killarney, aged 79, Mary, relict of the Rev. Edward John Herbert, Vicar of Ledbury, Herefordsh. and of Overbury, Worcestersh.

Oct. 2. At Toumullin, Clare, Frances, youngest dau. of G. W. Fitzgerald, esq. of Laurence Pountney-hill.

Oct. 3. At Cove, aged 76, Dr. Crotty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. He was educated at the Irish college at Salamanca; he subsequently filled the office of President of the Irish college in Lisbon, and in two years afterwards was appointed President of the Royal College of Maynooth.

Oct. 7. From the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece, when returning in a car from a shooting excursion, Major Bevan, of Limerick. He was a veteran soldier, had been 30 years in India, and was the author of an interesting work on "Field Sports in India."

JERSEY.—*Sept.* 19. At St. Helier, Joseph Peters, esq. nephew of the late Rev. Charles Peters, second Rector of Pontesbury, Shropshire, and of John-Penhallow Peters, esq. of Cornwall.

ISLE OF MAN.—James Wilson "the Blind Traveller," author of the Biographies of the Blind, and Original Poems.

EAST INDIES.—*June* 25. At Agra, aged 26, Lieut. David Theodore Reid, 53d Bengal Inf. eldest son of Capt. David Reid, formerly of the Bengal Cavalry.

July 5. At Calcutta, aged 51, Nathaniel Hudson, esq.

July 8. At Kishnagen, Bengal, aged 31, George Richard Dennison, esq. of Singapore Factory, second son of Dr. Dennison, of Margate.

July 9. At Bombay, aged 45, Capt. A. P. Hockin, of the Bombay Veteran Battalion, and third son of W. L. Hockin, esq. of Dartmouth.

July 14. At Candy, Ceylon, aged 45, H. I. Albrecht, esq. of Upper Tooting.

July 15. At Belle Vue, Mupoorie Hills, Bengal, aged 19, Lieut. George Henry Walter Sweete, 56th Regt. B. N. I., fourth son of John Beaumont Sweete, esq. of Oxton, Nottinghamshire.

July 19. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 39, David Alexander Maitland, esq. of Barcaple, Kirkcudbrightshire, N. B.

July 25. At Sukker, aged 31, William Braikenridge, Assistant Surgeon East India Company's Bombay Service, acting as Surgeon of the 11th Native Bombay Inf. eldest son of Mr. Braikenridge, of Bartlett's-buildings, London, and of Bush Hill, Edmonton.

July 26. At Mootoopettah, aged 21, Edward Pulteney Stanley, eldest son of George Stanley Hooper, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

July 28. At Bhooj, aged 18, John G. Corfield, 16th Bombay Nat. Inf. eldest son of George Keates Corfield, esq. Harley-street.

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Aug. 9. At Trinchinopoly, Ensign Charles William Montagu Burn, 45th Regt. M. N. I., and youngest son of Capt. Wm. G. Burn, late of Exeter.

July 29. At Kassowlie, aged 25, Capt. Frederick Coventry, 29th Regt.

Lately. In Scinde, aged 29, Capt. John Moore Napier, nephew and military secretary to Sir Charles Napier.

Aug. 3. At Calcutta, aged 16, Robert Davis, midshipman of the Madagascar E. I., eldest son of Mr. R. K. Davis, Mark-lane.

Aug. 22. At Bombay, aged 52, John Mackenzie, esq. formerly of Torrington-sq. and of Tokenhouse-yard.

WEST INDIES.—*Aug.* 3. At Tobago, aged 27, Otto Bayer Mackie, esq. Lieut. Royal Artillery and Fort Adjutant, son of the late Major-General George Mackie, C. B.

Aug. 9. At Chiswick, St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, William Frederick Whitehouse, esq.

Aug. 21. At Rio Bueno, Jamaica, aged 47, John Molard Wheeler, esq. sub-collector of her Majesty's Customs at that port, and second son of Mr. John Wheeler.

ABROAD.—*April* 28. At Swan River, Western Australia, aged 41, Richard, second son of John Wells, esq. of Forest Farm, Windsor Forest.

May 3. On board H. M.'s hospital ship, at Hong Kong, William, eldest son of Nicholas Gould, esq. mayor of Southmolton.

June 30. At Monte Video, Robert Berry Niblett, esq. of Bletchingly, Surrey.

July 17. Murdered, when bathing on the shore between Ancona and Senigaglia, the Chevalier Abbé T. Stewart.

July 18. At sea, on his passage home from India, aged 31, Lieut. Dennys Lane, of her M. S. North Star, fourth son of the Rev. R. Lane, of Coffleet.

Aug. 4. At sea, Wm. Attwick Hamer, esq. of Cheltenham, eldest son of the late Joseph Hamer, esq. of Demerara.

Aug. 18. At Brussels, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. sometime of Nantyr Hall, Denbighsh. and Recorder of Chester.

Aug. 26. At Naples, aged 71, Col. Ansley, formerly in the 3d Regt. of Guards.

Sept. 30. At Interlachen, Switzerland, Frederick Liardet, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, of Bath. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn Nov. 24, 1834.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from SEPT. 26, to OCT. 17, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1782	3469	Under 15	1563	3469
Females	1687		15 to 60	1226	
			60 and upwards	675	
			Age not specified	5	

Births for the above period.....5104

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
59 10	38 8	25 8	38 3	45 5	47 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 10*d.*	to	4*s.* 2*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 2*d.*	to	5*s.* 4*d.*
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.*	to	4*s.* 10*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 8*d.*	to	4*s.* 10*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 26.

Beasts	3812	Calves	122
Sheep and Lambs	26,020	Pigs	430

COAL MARKET, Oct. 23.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 51*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	66	65	58	29, 70	fr.cl.hy.shrs.
27	63	65	57	, 78	do.do.do.do.
28	62	56	55	, 55	cloudy, fair
29	55	64	48	, 44	fr.cly.shwrs.
30	54	59	52	, 68	do. do.
O. 1	52	64	58	, 91	do. do.
2	51	63	55	, 75	do. do.
3	58	64	51	, 84	do. do.
4	55	64	57	, 64	do. do.
5	60	64	59	, 44	do.do.hy.shs.
6	58	57	56	, 43	cly.do. do.
7	56	62	57	, 46	do.do.do.fair
8	60	58	57	, 45	fr.cl.hy. shrs.
9	56	60	57	, 64	cldy.slightdo.
10	60	63	58	, 56	fr. cly.do. do.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	60	58	52	29, 48	fr.cly.hy.shs.
12	53	59	51	, 46	cloudy, fair
13	51	55	44	, 83	do. do.
14	48	54	49	, 71	heavy rain
15	50	54	52	28, 98	do. do.
16	56	60	52	29, 24	fair, cloudy
17	56	55	51	, 46	cloudy, fair
18	51	53	49	, 58	heavy rain
19	52	58	54	, 75	fair
20	51	57	46	, 55	cldy. hy. rain
21	53	57	47	, 12	fr. do. do. do.
22	48	50	46	, 12	cldy, hy. rain
23	49	52	42	, 72	fair
24	52	53	46	, 21	do. cloudy
25	49	53	46	, 21	cloudy, shrs.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	——	——	95⅝	——	——	——	——	258	——	12 15 pm.
29	——	——	95⅝	——	——	——	——	258	——	14 17 pm.
30	——	——	95⅝	——	——	——	——	259	27 22 pm.	17 14 pm.
1	——	——	95⅝	——	——	——	——	259	23 pm.	15 18 pm.
2	——	——	95⅝	——	——	——	——	258	28 23 pm.	15 18 pm.
3	——	——	95⅝	——	——	——	——	260	——	18 15 pm.
5	——	——	95½	——	——	——	——	——	28 pm.	15 pm.
6	——	——	95½	——	——	——	——	258½	——	15 18 pm.
7	——	——	95½	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 18 pm.
8	——	——	95½	——	——	——	——	——	28 23 pm.	15 19 pm.
9	——	——	95½	——	——	——	——	258	28 pm.	16 19 pm.
10	——	——	95½	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 18 pm.
12	207	94⅜	95½	96¼	9⅞	——	——	——	28 pm.	15 18 pm.
13	206	94⅜	95½	96¼	9⅞	——	——	——	25 pm.	18 15 pm.
14	206½	94¼	95¼	96	9⅞	——	——	——	24 pm.	15 17 pm.
15	206½	94	95⅛	95⅞	9⅞	——	——	——	——	14 17 pm.
16	206½	94	95⅛	95⅞	9⅞	——	——	——	23 pm.	17 13 pm.
17	——	94	95	95¾	9⅞	——	——	——	——	16 13 pm.
19	206½	94	95⅛	95¾	9⅞	——	104½	——	——	13 16 pm.
20	206½	94	95	95¾	9⅞	——	——	257½	——	13 16 pm.
21	206½	94	95	95¾	9⅞	——	——	——	27 pm.	13 16 pm.
22	206½	93⅞	94⅞	95¾	9⅞	——	——	259	——	13 16 pm.
23	——	93⅝	95⅛	95¾	9⅞	——	——	——	——	16 13 pm.
24	——	93⅞	95	95¾	——	——	105	——	26 pm.	16 13 pm.
26	206	93¾	94⅞	95⅝	9⅞	——	——	——	26 pm.	15 11 pm.
27	205½	93⅞	95	95¾	9⅞	——	——	257	26 pm.	10 13 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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GULIELMUS HERSCHEL
H · S · E

Chancel of Upton Church, Buckinghamshire.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Embellished with an Interior View of Upton Church, Buckinghamshire.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—W. S. of Richmond, has this month sent us a contribution of one pound towards the repairs of St. John's Gate. The architect has apprised us that the *central* portion of the South Front is now restored, as well as the whole of the North Front. He wishes the public to come forward and finish the towers on this side, when the character of the building would be complete. The details might afterwards be restored by degrees.

Chevalier Bunsen. — A Correspondent says, "As your pages have incidentally been made the vehicle of an attack on Chevalier Bunsen, which charges him with infidelity (July, p. 29) it is fair that they should also record the defence. Archdeacon Hare has published, in the September No. of the *British Magazine*, a defence of M. Bunsen, against a letter in the *Christian Remembrancer*, in which a similar charge is made. It may be added, that the chevalier was present at the meeting held on Sept. 3, at the Hanover Square Rooms, for establishing the "Foreigners' Evangelical Society," on account of the numerous foreigners in England (estimated at 100,000) who are destitute of religious means; and that his speech is stated in the papers to have "made a great impression." As your pages, Mr. Urban, may be reckoned among some of our most lasting records, it is highly desirable that they should register the defence, after having admitted the attack. The use of the word *most*, in attributing infidelity to the German professors, will justify a *pendant* from the celebrated Czerski's Letter of July 3, 1845. "I can assure you, that by far the greater portion of the Romish priesthood are destitute of all Christian belief, and make a mockery among themselves of that which they profess to hold most sacred. I know many who do this." Let us hope, that both accusations are overcharged.

The New Cross at Glastonbury (engraved in our October Magazine). — In consequence of an oversight in the original plan, the spire of the new Cross was taken down, soon after its erection, in order to lengthen the mullions of the second or upper tier, and carry the spire itself six feet higher. By this alteration the new Cross is now about 45 feet high, exclusive of the three steps and metal cross above; altogether, from the ground to the top of the gilded cross, it is exactly 50 feet 6 inches in height, and has a very magnificent and imposing appearance. A *spinal column or backbone* has been introduced, running from the base to the summit, to give unity, solidity, and compactness to the entire pile. The three steps are placed round the base, so as to form an elevated platform for the edifice, and the whole area is inclosed with a neat wrought-iron palisading. Following the form of the structure, in immediate connection with the railing, there are iron standards, with appropriate fixtures, termed *nozels*, to emit the water, which is supplied from the original sources, which are springs in the hills, about a mile distant from the spot, and which are inclosed in curious structures of *solid antique masonry*, coeval with the days of the abbots. These springs are to the north-east of the town, on the gentle range of declivity which forms the base of the mount called *the Tor-Hill*, and which gush out at the upper portion of that hill. Directing its course to the west, the water fills the baths at the south-east of the town, runs through *Chinkewell Street*, crosses the Abbey Close, and so on to *Chaingate*, at the entrance of St. *Magdalene Street*, where it supplies the old baths, and from thence runs through the valley, till it mingles with the waters of the Brent.—In p. 360, instead of "by a wooden figure of a naked man," read "a stone figure of a naked man," and omit the following three lines. W.R.

Our Correspondent H.M.G., in p. 490, having stated his belief that the Egyptian Squares, manufactured by Mr. Cox, were named from their form and not from their proportions, Lichfeldensis "begs to explain that, although they were at first made of different sizes, they were expressly named from the proportions marked in inches on the largest of them, in reference to the proportions of the second pyramid, according to Belzoni's measurement, which was as follows—

The basis . . .	684ft.
Apotome, or central line down the front from the top to the basis . . .	568
Perpendicular . .	456
Coating from the top to the place where it ends . .	140

And, unless H.M.G. can show to popular comprehension how the integer 113, on which he comments, has reference to these numbers, his attempted solution of their mystery cannot be received.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.—1822.

(Continued from Vol. XXV. p. 590.)

BEFORE Sir James Mackintosh went we talked of the Durham Libel Case and the Attorney-General's speech, which Sir James said was a model of forensic eloquence. The law of libel appeared to him one of the most difficult in a free country. It seemed like a paradox, he said, but he thought there might be more freedom of speech and writing in a despotic country. If it went too far, a lettre du cachet, or an alguazil, and the author disappeared. But, where all things were to be according to law, the boundaries were most difficult to ascertain with justice to both the libelled and libeller; and, after all Bentham had said about it, the matter was as far from settled as ever. Mills had proved to demonstration that perfect freedom of the press was the only security; that the evil was always overbalanced by the good; it was proved to demonstration as far as law was concerned, but he had omitted feeling and morality: feeling, which cannot be defined by act of parliament or weighed in the scales of justice; and morality, which may be sapped to its foundation by a book of which the law takes no cognizance. For, if left unrestrained, except by public taste and opinion, what guard is there against the corruption? Public opinion varies with every age: there are times when a moral malaria is abroad, seasons when a profligate pestilence has filled the land; and it is at these times that law must interfere and should have the power to interfere; the loss of so much freedom of speech or publication is nothing compared to the advantage of a check upon iniquity. The how much and the how little is the difficulty: in such cases a discretionary power must be left to the law officers, the natural guardians of a country's good; and, constituted as our judges are, perfectly independent, and with such high characters at stake, they may be safely allowed a power of which the abuse is a less evil than that which they would control.

—— said that was all very true as far as abstract general morality went, but there are so few cases, he said, in which there is not personality against the Scribes and Pharisees, that it is hardly safe to leave those who sit in Moses' seat to be judges in their own case. In this very affair of Mr. Williams the clergy are not angry because he attacked religion, but because he attacked them; and in their anger there is, as in most anger at attacks, a mixture of fear: they fear not for their faith, but for their livings; not for their altars, but for their fireside. And is it for the good of the community that the clergy should be shielded, and hidden, and uncondemned, however they may deserve condemnation?

Sir James said that this was the very difficulty, but that the case was almost always simplified thus: the person who makes the attack puts himself in the wrong if his attack is a general one against a class. He may well and wisely argue in generalities against a defective system; he can be

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answered by argument. Or, if he knows of an individual case of wrong, the law is open: he can bring his charge to an issue; but where a man publishes a general slander upon any body of men he is fairly open to prosecution as a libeller. And in this case of the Durham clergy, feeling has so much to do with it that every body must sympathise with Brougham's impassioned eloquence; justice may condemn the attack, but Brougham, and sympathy, and hatred of unmanly insult, are all against the attacked in this case. If Scarlett's speech is a model of legal, Brougham's is of indignant eloquence.

Oct. 22. Read Barry O'Meara's "Napoleon in Exile." Extremely interesting, though written by a person on whom, by his own shewing, one cannot place much reliance; but he could not have invented Buonaparte's conversations; and, with all allowance for exaggeration and party spirit and private malice, it is a grievous tale. The despot of Europe reduced to such a narrow theatre of petty squabbles is piteous. Such a choice of a governor over such a prisoner was unfortunate, to say the least of it. The most highborn good breeding, the most refined good nature, could hardly have sufficed in such a situation.

Oct. 24. A strange book was sent from the library, which by its title in the list of publications is put down among biography—Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers: it is a stupid fiction by some crack-brained radical, with here and there an eloquent passage.

25. Read a curious and valuable History of Consumptive Diseases by Dr. Young: it appears from his account to be a more ancient malady than I had supposed, and not so peculiar to the British isles.

Read some of Davis's Chinese Travels, and Sir George Staunton's Miscellaneous Notices on China. To have novels—a class to write and a class to read works of domestic fiction—gives one an idea of civilization that is very well supported by Sir George's tracts. The idea of that vast empire of which we have such partial glimpses has always appeared to me something of the sublime. Needham's notion that the Egyptian hieroglyphics are the Chinese characters seems to me to merit more consideration than Gibbon gives it, and may perhaps engage the world again. There is much in the two nations of resemblance,—the paternal government, the system of domestic legislation, circle within circle to the supreme Head; and the mystery which envelopes the two people has something rather captivating for the fanciful antiquary. If we knew more of China, we might perhaps find the living originals of all that puzzles us in the dead Egyptians. Placed in a more remote situation, the Chinese have preserved an existence which the too near neighbourhood of Egypt to European ambition destroyed. Egypt, enlarged from a narrow tract, won from mud and sand, to the vast extent and long-sustained power of the mighty Chinese territory, will be a wide field for future study.

26. Looked over a great many pamphlets and reports on Weights and Measures. This union of the highest science and the commonest practical details is worthy of England. The idea of a base, laid out and measured with all the skill of profound mathematicians, being necessary before a 'prentice at a silk-mercer's in Bond Street can accurately adjust his yard as he serves out my lady's Gros de Naples, is fine.

Simond's Switzerland I looked at, but it is too much of a guide book, and of places too well known, to be interesting in description. But what he

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tells of Rousseau's manner of composition is very remarkable; his careful notes and laborious method of working out easy writing, and M. Simond's own remark is very just,—that some of the grand doctrines which formed Rousseau's school were but casual ideas thrown out perhaps to round a period or close a chapter. The historic volume I read with interest, though it is as dry as a chip; but the struggles of a brave people for so many ages, and their final subjection to the French Revolutionists, is very touching.

29. Mackenzie's Life of John Home was sent to me. There is nothing to tell of "Johnny Home," as Dr. Johnson calls him, but that he wrote a very stupid play, at which I have yawned in the representation, and all Mackenzie's fine account of it would not make one take it out of the book-case. Mackenzie, himself, is a sort of link between Sterne and Scott. He belongs to a very small weak offshoot of English literature—the sentimental style, which Cumberland made nauseous, and which is not in the national taste. Sterne's mixture of coarseness is endured from his infinite humour, but his unclean dress of linsey woolsey trimmed with blonde lace—the sensibility stuff with the thorough indecencies—has happily died out, and Mr. Mackenzie's sensibilities without the indecency was too lack-a-daisical to last.

Round the volumes were some sheets of an obsolete Radical paper, called "The Yellow Dwarf," a strange but rather spirited production, begun four or five years ago, I believe; how long it lasted I do not know.

Nov. 1822. I was struck this morning in reading the Greek Testament at the words κοφινους and σπυριδας, which are in the English both translated by the word 'baskets.' Now σπυριδας means properly a corn measure, a bushel as we might say, though I am aware that Aristophanes may be quoted in favour of its being a small basket, but I do not think necessarily so; and the sense of the passage requires that it should mean something larger than what is mentioned in the first miracle: for in the second the numbers of people are fewer, and the quantity of food greater; and yet the fragments taken up are by our translation made less. The remains of the five loaves and two fishes, after feeding five thousand, being twelve baskets full—κοφινος meaning a light wicker basket, made of twigs or cuttings, from κοπτω,—the favourite accompaniment of the Jew, as Juvenal tells us it was even in his day,—little panniers or alms-baskets, which must have been very small and portable. Our derivation of coffin from this word, and its use among the modern Bœotians as a corn measure, are strange perversions of its original meaning, which, as the Jews still used it in Imperial Rome as a portable scrap collector, it must have been meant in the Gospels to put the two words in opposition, or as different, and the one inferior in size to the other; a distinction which we have not observed, using the word basket in both places, the same English for two different Greek words, contrary to every canon of translation; a capital error into which Luther has fallen also, using *korbe* in both the miracles, although the Vulgate gives *cophina* for the first and *sporta* for the second. Diodati in the Italian, of course, follows it, giving *corbelli* and *panieri*. They are certainly better than the English or German, as more nearly approaching the original. Different words being used in the Greek for each miracle, the Vulgate and Italian have at least varied their words; but the choice of *sporta*, panier, seems to me an error; σπυριδα by its derivation means a large measure, and by its situation must necessarily be taken as such; and

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it is certainly a strange error in our version not to have at least attempted to follow the original more closely, especially as, according to my view, the sense of the passage,—the second miracle not being inferior to the first,—depends upon the difference of the two words.

January 1823. Looking over the new books at Rivington's I saw an edition of Blair's Sermons in 3 vols., and, not having them in my library, I bought them and have been reading them. They are not the fashion now; they belong to no violent sect, and are too classical Addisonian English to please the present age; but they are excellent sermons nevertheless; wise and clear, not homely, but plain and forcible; nothing exaggerated, and yet nothing tame. They do not come under the reproach which has been made against Paley's, of being mere moral essays; and they are very superior to his, from not being written with an affectation of homespun, which was unworthy of Paley's abilities. But I wonder at there being sale for Blair now; it is just the sort of book not likely ever to be brought into fashion again; neither rant nor learning, merely elegantly expressed gospel truth, which men and women are not very fond of swallowing ungilded or unseasoned with something that marks it of some particular sect for the day in vogue.

All the rest of the month at * * * * with a shooting party. Very pleasant, and a full house. A great deal of sport and seasonable weather. Remarkably nice children; they acted a little piece of their own manufacture, the Lost Purse, and they performed Old Pog; and the young ladies and their brothers did some splendid pantomime,—the two sons dragging their mother's chariot to the temple—Hubert and Arthur and the hot-irons—and Cornelia and her jewels. For impromptu acting, or private theatricals, a pantomime saves a great deal of trouble; but it requires very pretty performers and very good acting, which we had here. It has rather the mysterious impression of watching a somnambulist; one feels that there is a sort of false reality, if one may say so; that all is expressed, but that nothing is actual life. Arthur and Hubert without the exquisite words of Shakspere would seem a body without soul, and yet it drew tears from the spectators. It had something of the effect of a fine engraving from a picture of which one has before believed the colouring to be the chief merit; if it does not represent, it recalls. I should think every actor should begin with pantomime, like a painter studying anatomy. When perfect in the power of representing feeling without speech, or when able to design the human skeleton, then to add the life of speech for the actor, or of flesh to the painter. The merit of both is however known only to the artists; the admirer of the performance or of the painting sees only that the whole is excellent.

The last evening, as a concluding farce, we had the Three Wishes—the black-pudding being ingeniously contrived by a magnet and bit of iron to stick to the nose with a most magical promptitude and aptness; and it was greeted with thunders of applause. The moral of the piece would be nothing if anything less vulgar and absurd than black-puddings were to be the result. The having brought a fairy from Fairy Land in all her pomp, and with the magnificent promise of, "Whatever you wish shall be granted"—the whole range of possessions, earth, air, and sea,—ambition, love, riches, any or all to be bestowed for the simple form of "I wish"—boundless gratification, all ending in—a bunch of black-puddings!

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The vulgarity of the idea is the whole point; all the "I-would-give-the-world-for" wishes that one makes, would, a few years afterwards, appear as absurd as the black-puddings. The Three Wishes is a child's story, but the wit and sense are lost upon children. Papa and Mamma are still too much in the Fairy's place; they still appear to have the power of bestowing boundless gratification, and are too much in the habit of exercising their power; and the boundless gratifications of a child still reading fairy tales are generally too easily satisfied for them to be up to the profound meaning of the tale. The schoolboy despises the fairyism, and abhors a moral, but a few years after looks back sadly enough on the gun, or the saddle, or the pony—the gratified wishes which were so coveted then.

Feb. 2, *London.* Read Moore's Loves of the Angels. So very unangelic a performance would, in a new writer, make one throw it aside after the first page or two; but, coming from Moore, I read it all through, and felt the most disagreeable disappointment at the end. If he could say, "What know we of angels?—I meant it in joke," it would delight us; but a tale told in sober sadness of angels and their loves, is not to be borne even with all the glories around them of all Moore's exquisite versification of exquisite prettinesses. Milton, with all his real earnestness, and all his sublimity, and all the pomp of long-resounding line, could not cheat us into being satisfied with mere humanity in superhuman forms, mortal nature in preternatural situations; but when we have Moore's angels with their wings so very rainbowy, and their hair so very golden, and their whole so very very *nice*, it is revolting. Beautiful poetry it is: as far as melody and imagery are its essentials, its beauty can hardly further go;—the interest of passion and feeling is absurd to expect, and yet it is attempted, it is the intention and aim of the poem. It is the poet's object to paint the mixture of divine and human love, and of course the result is that it is neither. Take a description or a simile, "Oh, what a poet!" is the exclamation; take the whole, "Oh, what disgusting nonsense!" What labour have not commentators bestowed on the Heathen mythology to allegorise, or emblemise, or otherwise turn into some sensible reality, the fables of the loves of the gods! Europa and her bull, and Danae and her gold, and Ixion and his cloud, and Diana and Endymion have been carefully prosaised, and turned into plain matter of fact. Metaphysical mystery, or historic allusion, or scientific discovery, or political satire are laboured into being the real meaning, to save the sense or the virtue of our Pagan predecessors; and yet, after all this, here we have Mr. Moore, in a Christian country and in an eminently Christian age, making a biblical mistake—for the learned are pretty nearly agreed that the verse about the sons of heaven and the daughters of earth is a mis-translation,—the theme for a set of most heathen tales, not classical, Heaven knows. Nobody can accuse the Loves of the Angels of recalling the faintest reminiscence of Sophocles or Pindar, or even of Virgil; but call the three angels (why there should be only three I don't know, there might as well have been a whole family of them) Jupiter, and Mercurius, and Apollo, and the commentators would turn the tales into anything but love tales. Mr. Moore, however, has no such intention. Rabi (such a name, too, like the hero of a French fairy tale) and the rest of them are really *bona fide* lovers, and really and truly and very devotedly and undevoutly loved by the ladies. Again I say, "What disgusting nonsense!" In the Veiled Prophet, on the contrary, nothing can be better imagined; the fanatic passion, half for the prophet, half for the man, is

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perfect; it is human, and one can sympathise in it; it is not sacred, and one pardons it. No, no, Mr. Moore, stick to your humanity, and humanity will stick to you.

4th. Read Freycinet's Voyage round the World, a French scientific expedition, not throwing much new light on any part of the globe, and stupid besides; when the French are stupid, they are excessively so.

Met ———, who gave me a most amusing account of a visit he had had not long ago from Robert Owen the Lanark man. He goes about with tin-canisters, to represent the different classes of society as far as I understand, and, producing these before his victim, lectures upon them! Rather a retrograde movement in human instruction, these tangible themes, one should think, in a man who is to regenerate mankind,—for nothing less is Mr. Owen's ambition; and he has published a book on his plan of removing public distress by "re-creating the character of man." It is curious to see in every age, from Plato to Robert Owen, the Utopia of theorists coming forth in one strange shape or another,—the notion of altering human nature instead of managing it as it is; while the practical man, from Solon and Pericles to Cromwell and Napoleon, taking mankind as they are, rule them and rule by them, and change the destinies of mankind.

London, Feb. 7. I was at a meeting of the Royal Society last night, when a letter from Mr. Whidbey was read describing the Caves of Oreston, near Plymouth, in a limestone rock, ninety-three feet above high water, partly encrusted with stalactite; some full of clay, in which were found fossil bones, and in one cave the bones were sticking to the sides These bones, as described by Mr. Clift of the College of Surgeons, are of different genera from those found in the same rock in a different part in 1816 and in 1820. In the cavern opened in 1816 all the fossil bones discovered were those of the rhinoceros. Those found in one hollow in 1820 were of the bear, and in another near it they were of the deer kind. Those discovered last year are of horse and oxen as well as deer, and of wolves, hyænas, and foxes. The caves then found were all open to each other. The bones of the graminivorous animals were mixed together, those of the carnivorous at some distance; those of the hyæna in one place, and the fox and wolf together in another. Some on the surface were covered with stalactite, some were bedded in the clay. Those of the graminivorous animals are all perfect, not gnawed or in any way injured; part of a young wolf I think only had marks of the teeth of some small animal. Scarcely any appearance of disease is ever found, Mr. Clift's paper stated, in any of these fossil bones: only two appeared in the immense quantity found in the Oreston caves. The horns of the oxen are all short, but the bones are larger than those of the existing race. All the remains found in these rocks are of existing animals but one scull of the hyæna kind, twice the size of the present race. These Oreston caves, Mr. Whidbey says, are now exhausted.

11th Feb. Read Lord John Russell's Don Carlos; a fine play, or rather a dramatic poem containing fine passages. It should not be compared to Schiller's, which is a real acting play, and the situations dramatic: Lord John's is a tirade against tyranny, and a defence of rebellion. His Don Carlos is a politician; Schiller's is a lover, and the more suited therefore to a drama. Lord John might have dispensed with the formula of scenes and acts; he is to uphold a principle,—the abhorrence of tyrants

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and of tyranny; and he does so eloquently and in fine versification, fine manly lines and strong expressions. An undutiful son and a rebellious subject is made a good reasoner, and would have been a strong debater, but there is nothing in the least interesting in his character.

Feb. 12. Read Dunlop's History of Roman Literature to the Augustan age, which, though some one said it was like giving an account of the world before the creation, is very curious and learned, but laboured and dull.

14*th*. Studied the Scotch Law of Entails, in a treatise by Mr. Sandford, a very curious and interesting subject, which involves some of the dearest interests of nations and individuals. Dugald Stewart, I think, says in his first volume that abolishing the law of entail, though it might be at the moment of individual injury, would be of incalculable benefit. What would the benefit, even theoretically, be? It would prevent the accumulation of large properties. Is a country more secure of attachment to its soil or its constitution where all capital is floating? Would not it give rather a sea-sick uncertainty to all men's purposes? Where the son is not to succeed his father, what interest has he in the stability of a country where he has no root? The theorists say, that were the roots all destroyed, the plough of civilization would no longer be *stumped* in its progress, and the vessel of state no longer shocked in floating down the current, as rafts in American rivers. Does civilization, then, consist in change, in movement? When the ground is cleared of all incumbrance, there is no stop to movement or to change; but are men happier or better for having no home association, no hereditary claim, no long-existing right of respect? Let us look at the practice: the experiment is trying on a large scale in America, and there it has the advantage of being in a new country, not habituated to anything, and it is on a rational plan in a democracy, with no phantom of nobility to be maintained; but a more interesting experiment is that of France, where it has been attempted under a regal hereditary government, and with a set of princes, dukes, and counts, to be supported—upon what? After three or four generations of division, what will there be of the estate? In England, where the law exists but partially, and where so many contrivances have been devised to evade it, the result of it has incontrovertibly been to preserve order and respect for law; and, though of course every younger brother would rather be the eldest son, the existence of a home, the preservation of the old house, the old hereditary acres, is an object, and a pride, and a happiness, to every member of the family. Though it is possessed by but one, the possession reflects honour on each individual. How much more strongly is it felt in Scotland, where entails still exist unbroken and unbreakable, where no fable of the law contradicts itself! And how has it worked? The country is the most peaceable and orderly part of the empire, and from it every department of life derives its best support. The finest soldiers—the most distinguished officers. Who are these distinguished officers? the younger brothers of some laird, possessing some few hereditary, entailed, inalienable acres; or of some chief who has, perhaps, nothing but an old peel tower. Who fill the most distinguished posts in India? Some of these chiefs and lairds themselves, or their brothers or sons, struggling to obtain enough to renovate their fortunes, and live again at the old Ha' house, or preside in the old peel tower over the mists and snows of their Highland home. Is the mere motive of accumulating so many dollars in the United States nobler, or

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more likely to preserve what is, after all, the object of all forms of law—ease, safety, and comfort in one's own home? In this country of strict entail, too, the improvement of agriculture is so great that the stewards and gardeners for half England are from Scotland. Would Dugald Stewart, as a Scotchman, wish it otherwise? The theory evaporates; the practical result remains a rich deposit. The worst of it is that these theorists are not now confined to quarto volume writers on Moral Philosophy; they are coming forth in pamphlets, and creeping in an actual bodily shape into the House of Commons! How terrible would be the situation of a mail coach if it was to be driven by a mathematician who would tell you exactly the oscillation of every spring, or the true curve formed by every rotation of the wheels, instead of looking between his horses' ears, and getting on by rule of thumb; and as terrible will be the situation of this great empire when theorists take to driving the state coach, and destroy all that is old, and give us all that is new, and tell us all the time it is for our good!—I thought I was bound to read, after the Law of Entails, Mr. Galt's novel of The Entail; and very interesting, entertaining, and clever it is—to the life I should suppose it, and most interesting therefore.

26th. Looked over a very pretty book by the author of Peter's Letters and Valerius,—Translations from Spanish Ballads it is called: not quite travesties certainly, but not in the least translations; not the actual meaning in many places, and nowhere the spirit or the style. Bad versification, too,—scarcely rhythm; but it will be read and admired, and people will think they know now what Spanish ballads are.

Feb. 18. In company with Charles Lamb. I did not like him—something very poor about his whole conversation—an affected quietness and small humour, just what is natural in a man living in a narrow circle in a city.

Feb. 20. G——— took me to see and hear Coleridge. I was sadly disappointed in his appearance—a fat vulgar face, nothing sublime or transcendental about him. I looked for the light of genius which had exercised such influence on his age, but I could not find it. G. attacked him on his having said that the interview of Hector and Andromache in the 6th Iliad was a modern interpolation. G. supported his argument for its authenticity very well, chiefly on the perfect keeping or harmony with the rest of the poem, the identity of the measure, and the necessity of introducing Astyanax, and making the hearers interested in him as a preparation for his mother's lament at Hector's death, which was all duly appreciated by the rest of the company; but Coleridge never listened in the least to more than the first words, and seemed restless till G. had done, and he could speak himself to tell us that we did not understand him, that, in fact, nobody ever did understand him, but that he would some time or other publish something which would explain everything. "The chief difficulty of understanding what I said about Hector and Andromache arises from the want of training in the rising generation, a want as well bodily, I may say, as mental. In Greece the athletic games trained the manhood, or rather the youthhood, to a violence of exertion of which we are, I believe, not only utterly ignorant, but utterly incapable. Well might the heroes of Marathon and Salamis say, like Nestor—

Οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὔδε ἴδωμαι.

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to the feeble race of modern barbarics—barbarous in every sense, because we set ourselves always in apposition and opposition to our great predecessors—in apposition as their successors, and in opposition as considering ourselves their rivals—in apposition because we are always studying their records and remains, and in opposition because every view, every object of modern life, is different. This is no play upon, or jingle of words; it contains—aye, in those two words are contained a mighty truth—a deep profundity of thought. In those two words we see compared England, a monarchical republic, with Sparta, that kingly commonwealth, always in opposition to the tyrant king, the Louises, the successive Ptolemies of France. In apposition then we have revolutionised France, the republic of atheists: how does it stand side by side with the indignant antiquity that it affected to copy? The Goddess of Reason matched against Minerva, the maiden guide of mortal virtue, the warrioress daughter of Jupiter supreme, the essence of thought, the product of the brain, the emanation of mind—she who was deemed worthy to wear the armour and bear the ægis of the Cloud Compeller—the tutelar of Athens, where her image, the armed virgin, presided over the mightiest fane that ever Heathen heroes hung with trophies of their fame. Virgin purity was believed essential to her supremacy, watching over humanity. But, apart from the anomalous deformities of monstrous passions which pollute the sinful synod of the Pagan heaven, if she is moved, it is only for justice, only as the intercessor for her hero or her nation. For those whom she is to protect she braves even the imperial Jove himself. Her maiden modesty in her panoply of war is the most touching emblem of the purity that is essential to all intensity of purpose, and the alternation of her offices on earth and in heaven are poetry itself. The hand that, in her image, holds the spear, is the same that wove the veil which Juno wore—

———— Ἀμβρόσιον ἑανὸν ἕσαθ' ὅν ὑι Ἀθήνη
Ἕξυσ' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δ'ἐνὶ δαίδαλα πολλά·

and her own, which scattered as it fell

Πέπλον μὲν κατέχευεν ἑανὸν πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει.

"The union of her womanly and of her heroic character is pictured in her countenance, and that bright ægis shines upon a breast that never beat with an unmaiden thought. Such was the personification of reason at Athens to which the world did homage. What did her modern parody produce? What a sight for sad humanity to weep and veil her face before! One of the degraded outcasts of a city's crimes, drawn in a drunken orgie by men still reeking from their butcher work upon their fellows, and hailed with atheist hymns! But hymns cannot be profaned by such an epithet—the sacred name that we still consecrate to holy rites: it is still a solemn pleasure the

Ἀοίδας ὕμνον ἀκούων.

"Even though 'in all things' they were 'too superstitious,' in their idolatry the heathens preserved the bright shadow of eternal truth. Nor is a bright shadow, the νεφέλη φωτεινὴ of the transfiguration, a false expression. A shadow is the light interrupted in its passage from one body by the interposition of another; and, when the orb of day is obscured in an eclipse, it is not quenched, its shaded figure still remains; and in that great

eclipse of sacred truth between the theocracy of the Israelites and the Christocracy of the New Covenant, there shone through the intervening Paganism a light obscure, but still from Heaven. The phantoms on the further side of the valley are but ourselves in misty robe, cloud-forms, but still their heads are glory-crowned; all to vanish as the brightness of the morning, 'the day-spring from on high,' the noontide sun, blazed forth to lighten up the world. And here and there remain some of the mist-drops from the night

> ——— On herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
> Glistening with dew;

which we have hallowed in our sacred vocabulary. Ὕμνοι are still hymns, 'hymns, and psalms, and spiritual songs.' The necessity of human nature throws our wants and wishes, our hopes and our gratitude, into forms which charm the ear while essential to the heart. It may—and it is by some whose fervent religious zeal I should be far from wishing to despise—be objected that a set form of words can never suit all situations, or all feelings. It may not, but it becomes a part of the mind—it occurs in the situation that suits it. The feeling does not produce the form, but the form expresses the feeling; and the very set-apartness of the words brings in itself a consolation, a balm to the wounded heart. Our prescient fathers of the Church in their wisdom, which was certainly bestowed for the purpose it has fulfilled, chose such words as, in sound and sense, or, to speak more befittingly of such a subject, in harmony of thought and expression, have been hallowed by custom, never familiarized by use. It was the advice of one of these pious supporters of our faith that we should, after beginning the day with prayer, take from the sacred scriptures some text, or from some of the revered commentators a question on some text, to which the mind might recur in every pause during the bustle of the day. Alas, how few could recollect to choose this theme for meditation! how much fewer would fall back upon it in the hurry and eagerness of folly or business, so called, that occupies the little span we have to live! So called, I say advisedly, for what is it that we call 'business,' that emphatic plea on which we put aside the claims of affection, the calls of nature, the duties of religion; for which we neglect the most sacred rights which we have taken upon ourselves at our baptism, and with which we answer every reproach made against us for our indifference to them? 'Business of importance required my presence;' what a form of words to be used in excuse for absenting ourselves from the House of God, or for omitting our private prayers! What is this business? what is this importance? Business, 'besogne,' 'faire son besogne,' 'besoin,' *business*, besoin, want; that which we want. Considered subjectively and objectively, that which we want contains the definition at once and the history of men. Placed before us in an objective form, or, on the other hand, reflected upon subjectively, we find our nature essentially based on want—something, if we may use the word something, as expressing an invisible, unfixed, immateriality; a vague, to Anglicize a French noun, which we pursue for ever. There is a phenomenon of the mind which I have often observed in myself, but which I incline to think is not an idiosyncracy, but a capital truth universal to the species, and which exemplifies the meaning of this want, this *besogne*, the BUSINESS of existence. I have felt at first awaking in the morning, at the first moment of the great change from helpless relaxation of consciousness to the possession once more of my own mind, at the instant when the

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mysterious portal is set aside and daylight scatters the phantoms that have wantoned within all night—I say daylight, for I have never remarked what I am about to mention when awaking in the darkness of night, although I have then so far recovered the force of the mental optical nerve as to be aware that I no longer slept; but when the daylight reigns, and sleep departs with a sensation that a night is gone by, I have opened my mental and my bodily eyes, my objective and subjective powers, with the aching oppression that there is a want, a vacuum, to be filled up. It is as if, in the exhausted receiver of the mind, we were unable to breathe from the overwhelming *delight* of nothingness. If there was any word which was for day and waking sensations, that which we call in sleep and night the nightmare, I should give that name to this oppression upon the spirit of our own weak and purposeless condition. If any man will steadily observe this phenomenon, which I do not think I am mistaken in supposing to be concomitant with most awakenings,—if he will consider this, he would come to comprehend what is the real want, the actual *besogne*, the true business of our earthly lives. It is the intense eagerness to attain that which is heavenly. It is by observing and by following up that nature, as we are pleased to express ourselves, meaning the divine impression of our being; if we are guided by that which, in place of a better word, I should call divine instinct, we should know what is, indeed, 'the business of importance,' to which our time, thoughts, words, and works must be directed. The spirit of Christianity pervades the mind which is pursuing this course; this is what the Church of England is so well ordained to preserve, keeping the just middle between the Papist harness of orisons and Ave Marias, which hampers all the powers of life in the strong fetters of soulless form, and the Puritan coldness of anti-devotional exercise and extempore prayer. Our Church prescribes and fixes the morning and evening service, and whoever will follow her ordinances, and, when he feels this aching void return with returning day, follow her injunctions, and be present at the solemn morning prayer of our Church, he would feel at once the necessity for them, and that necessity satisfied. By following the parental instruction of our Church, and by the constant study of the early fathers, we might, perhaps, as a nation arrive more near to the original of an apostolic religion than any Church that has existed since the first assembling of the Apostles. The constant study of the Scriptures seems to be so much a necessary daily food for those who have the name of Christians, that we look with fearful wonder on the neglect with which they are treated. Who would not say their daily study is the business of every day? and who, asking the question at the closing of the year, Have I even once every day of the three hundred and sixty-five just past by read some portion of the Scriptures? how few, alas! asking this question, could conscientiously answer, Yes? Yet how easy and simple it appears. 'No,' is the reply; 'it was often impossible:' that word which is readily found when the business of this life is put in opposition to the business of eternity. How different were those early fathers of the Church, whose lives were spent in the constant study of divine truth—Gregory the *ῥήτωρ ἀμφιδέξιος*; and Basil, of whom it is said, *πάντα δὲ ἐκείνῳ διηρεύνηται τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος ἐξ ὧν ἦθος ἅπαν ἐπαίδευσε*; and the Beatus Cyprianus, and Pater Ambrosius, qui melle adspersa suavi scripserat officii jura.

"In these wise, profoundly learned, and humble-minded men, we have the type and source of the Church of England, based on a rock indeed, but

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with that unpretending dignity it stands which marks it superior to the storms of fate. Calm is its tone, calm its injunctions—calmness is the essential character of the establishment—emphatically so called, 'stablished, settled' in its strength; for calmness is the essence of strength. Passion, whether of gesture, word, or voice, is synonymous with weakness. The screaming, wailing, hand-wringing women who surround the recent dead, can recollect the winding sheet and the funeral banquet: the man stands with folded arms and eyes fixed upon the corpse; he is insensible to all that passes about him; he is unconscious of the bustle for the adornment of the senseless clay; he is only sensible that it was and that it is no more. The Billingsgate fury, who pours forth her vituperative eloquence in such abundance, with all the accompaniments of furious gesture and screeching tones, has none of the force of true strength; while the powerful man, secure in his force, utters no word, neither raises his voice nor exaggerates his gestures; a single blow, and his antagonist lies helpless before him: strength is truth, and truth is strength. When the Romish Church condescended to stoop to appeals to the senses, to the language of passionate apostrophe, and to bring the violence of expression into the services of her Church, she sapped the rock on which she boasted to be built, she shook, she bowed, she fell ——."

The entrance of some mess which is his supper here interrupted Coleridge. I should have been at a loss, though I can remember in general word for word pretty well—I should not have been able to put down Coleridge accurately without the help of one of his familiars, who made short handnotes as he spoke. I had heard much of Coleridge's Devonshire accent; it did not strike me as disagreeable.

Feb. 21. Attended the Royal Society. A paper was read by Mr. Goldingham, giving an account of experiments tried by him at Madras on the Velocity of Sound; by observations, if one may use the term, in acoustics, made on the time it took to hear the sound of the guns from the fort and from the mount to the observatory, the distance of the mount gun being nearly double that from the fort. Two men going to the top of the observatory, each provided with a chronometer, and beginning to count from the instant the flash appeared till he heard the report—the result being marked down separately. The whole series of experiments, of which he gave elaborate tables, appear to have been conducted with the most beautiful care and accuracy, the mean velocity being uniformly, in a vast number of trials, 1142 feet in a second.

22*nd*. Read Lord Byron's Werner. A despicable performance. The composition of the drama and the versification are worthy of the subject; but no force of situation, no power of poetry, could ennoble such a subject. The hero is a thief, and although wit and beautiful music have made Macheath a comic hero, and the British public suffer the rascality of the piece in consideration of its brilliancy, no public can be cheated into admiration of a serious drama in flat versification and tame situation, with the most despicable of criminals as the hero. To make a farce out of Old Bailey practice, or a comic opera from the Newgate Calendar, is all very well; but to make petty larceny the subject for an heroic drama is a stupid impudence. Corsairs, who kill their half dozen before breakfast, and, without washing their hands, speak two hundred lines in praise of love and murder, are sadly degenerated when they are found guilty only "of privately stealing in a dwelling house."

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23*rd.* Though a 4to. volume is always rather terrible, I have been reading one which has interested me: Account of the Discovery of an Ancient City in Guatemala. These remains are of the grandest character; they belong to a period of advanced civilization, and yet there is no record or even tradition of who built this magnificent city, or when. The author heard of it when travelling in the country, and found it more surprising than he had been led to believe. So far as one can determine, one is inclined to consider them as native. But that such an extent of ruin should have been so long undescribed by modern travellers, and that a people mighty enough and enough advanced in civilization to have needed such buildings should have passed entirely away, is very marvellous. It gives at once a wonderful idea of the duration and the perishableness of human things.

London, Feb. 24, 1823. To the House to hear Brougham on the Spanish question; very eloquent,—one must listen to him. He works himself up so vehemently, his hearers cannot help being worked up too. He would have made a fine figure as a field preacher. He goes on from sentence to sentence with a force of words and vigour of utterance that are worthy of a Whitfield. His appearance, too, is more that of a Scotch schoolmaster than of an English 'squire. I should have thought he had been at some time a pedagogue somewhere. Used as he is to speak night after night in a minority, and always listened to, never altering a vote, it is wonderful with what spirit he does it; but then, if he produces no actual result, if he never prevents a Ministerial or carries an Opposition measure, he has the great satisfaction of making the men wince under his words, which, accustomed as they are to it, I could see that they did. It is not indeed in human nature to become callous to such incessant pointed and poisoned stabs. His speeches read well, but they gain much by his impassioned manner. His voice is good, and his enunciation admirable; every word is distinct—every word well chosen, for he has completely the gift of true eloquence; the words are as exactly fitted to their place in sense and sound as if they had been written, polished, and placed in their proper position in his well-balanced periods before hand. Perhaps in this speech they had been, for it was a set speech; but I have heard him in reply as fluent and as accurate in his language. I should not say he was witty, not witty as Sheridan, or as Canning, nor can I call it exactly humour; it is a something between both: sarcasm, eloquent sarcasm, is his great power, and he does not spare it. Indomitable force of mind and lungs he certainly has; I admired him at every sentence, and yet I had a feeling all through the speech that I did not like it, though I cannot exactly say why. It is not that he does not seem sincere, but that it is too much of a lawyer's vehemence for his client; it carries one on, but with a sort of notion that he might turn round at the end of it, and argue just as vehemently and just as well on the other side. The House was full; it is an interesting question, and a regular trial of strength between the parties. His arrangement of the topics, the generalities, the particulars, the argument, the satire were admirably put together; and he kept everybody awake but ——, who is always asleep, and seems to come to the House for no other purpose. I wonder the experiment has never been tried of carrying him over to the other side before the division; he would vote in his sleep as he always does, and never perceive that he was with his enemies instead of his friends;

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and yet I dare say he goes to his Club, and says, "Brougham was very fine to-night on the Spanish question;" and so he was, and one wonders after it is over, as one does sometimes after hearing an eloquent sermon, "Is it possible that this can produce no effect upon the hearers? What perseverance a man must have to go on being so eloquent, and all to produce an effect for the hour and no more!"

Feb. 27. Read O'Driscoll's Views of Ireland; an eloquent but unreasoning book. Without the O before the name, one could have no doubt of the author's nativity.

March 12. Read a very interesting American work, Flint's Letters from the Western States, giving one an idea of the rapid growth of settlement in the United States that seems magical. A curious contrast these real live towns, to the painted cottages set up for the occasion, to amuse Catharine of Russia in her progress. Fine practical illustration of the superiority of free exertion over despotic commands. The sense of freedom of space as well as of institutions which this book gives, has something in it very new to an Islander. The notion that one might tie on a knapsack and walk on and on and on for days and weeks without a stop or stay or interruption or boundary, has something of independence in it that must be the natural cause of a great deal of the tiresome self-confidence of United States men. Mr. Flint's description of the scenery is beautiful; the wild life in those untrodden forests, the mass of vegetation produced and reproducing, untouched by human hand, unbroken by human habitation, are always most deeply interesting; and then suddenly a strange mysterious glimpse into some former state of existence. The heaps of baked clay, however inferior to the grand ruins I had been reading of in Guatemala, are still the fragments of an earlier world, which seem to tell of some civilization—a grave of some long-forgotten hunter—"the hunter and the deer alike a shade" now, come with a wild dreamy impression of duration, of passing away, and of time's receding wave, which has left these scanty but unmistakeable tide-marks of how far its ebb and flow has preceded what is now about to extend over and obliterate all that was before. The few Indians still remaining, who barter for spirits the land of their birth, fill one with sorrow, and one goes back to the unresolvable question of the rights and wrongs of Aborigines and of Colonists. The plan which has been lately adopted in Canada of agricultural settlements of the natives seems at least benevolent, but one must add, if possible. The gradual transformation of savage into civilized life, which is inevitable as numbers increase and space decreases, and where the change is from within the native population, is the gradual formation of a great nation; but where it is forced, even by the mildest means, by a new invading race, with all the disadvantages of a different language and a different colour, always marking the line between, is it possible? Had settlements of Europeans been made at once in the far West by a set of bachelor soldiers, and the Roman and Sabine *marriages forcées* been effected in a civil way, the two races might have melted into one another unperceived, and spread their civilization backwards to the East, and Red Men and White Men become as little distinguishable as a Sabine from a Roman in the time of Cicero.

March 14. Curious report in the Chronicle of some of the Chancery decisions in cases of literary property. I read it, well remembering Mackintosh's opinion upon the necessity for prompt and unhampered condemnation of what is immoral in publications; and yet, even with so great

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an authority and such excellent arguments in his favour, and with all his and my own reliance on the fairness and wisdom of our great law officers, my English spirit rather revolts against these literary embargoes. "Prevention is better than cure," is an excellent maxim certainly; and though one would, in the horror of infraction of liberty, rather trust to the antidote of good education and moral and religious works, I suppose it is really better not to have the bane to be antidoted, especially as the antidote comes often so tardy off.

March 15. A letter from Bonn, to tell me of poor Edward's being dangerously ill; I shall be off in a few hours.

Bonn, April 2. For the first time to my old friend, Professor * * * He made many kind inquiries for my nephew, and spoke highly of his character here. He shewed me an essay he has been writing on the Hippolytus Stephanephoros of Euripides, in which he is very severe on Professor Monk, and brings a host of authorites to support what seems, after all, a very simple reading of Venus's speech, Ὅσοι τε πόντου τερμόνων τ' Ατλαντικῶν Ναίουσιν εἴσω, as merely meaning that she was respected as far as the bounds of the earth; and he quotes ἅπτεσθαι Ἡρακλέος στήλων, in Pindar's 3d Olympic, as used in the same proverbial sort of sense.

"As we in England would say," said I, "to the Land's End."

An illustration which pleased him vastly, and he set about looking for a corresponding expression in German; which I suppose he will find, or—invent.

Dr. Von H——— came in and asked me if the Professor had been talking of his Promethean thesis. He has, it seems, revived—for, if I mistake not, it has been broached before—the idea that the prophecy in the Prometheus Vinctus, that a greater than Jupiter should arise to loose him, was an obscure tradition or rather allusion to the coming of a Messiah. The loss of the second part, the actual unbinding, leaves the question an open one certainly; but Hercules being the person to do it has appeared a most lame and impotent conclusion, and an absolute contradiction to the foretold event; indeed it seems to me a mistake. Æschylus mentions Hercules rather as the deliverer of Prometheus, and he could in no sense be said to be greater than his father. His fame, allegorise his acts ever so much, is for more corporeal feats; and the spinning clubbearer, destroyed by his stupidity in putting on a wrong shirt, and at last allowed the brevet rank of a demigod, is certainly no rival to Jove. Professor * * * says that the Prometheus is un-Grecian in many parts. The story of Io is, he says, curiously compounded out of the Egyptian fable of Isis and the Grecian one of Argus and the Argus-slayer. Some curious citations he made of the Oriental, or rather scriptural, turn of some passages:—

——— χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων
αὐταῖς ῥίζαις πνεῦμα κράδαίνοι
κῦμα δὲ πόντου τραχεῖ ροθίῳ
ξυγχώσειεν, τῶν τ' ὀυρανίων
ἄστρων διόδους—

and

Καὶ μὴν ἔργῳ κοὐκ ἔτι μύθῳ
χθὼν σεσάλενται
Βρυχία δ' ἠχὼ παραμυκᾶται
Βροντῆς, ἕλικες δ' ἐκλάμπουσι
στεροπῆς ζάπυροι, στρόμβοι δὲ κονιν
εἰλίσσουσι—

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and the use of the old Hebrew expression adopted in Acts, σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν, being in substance the same as the πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς of Æschylus; and Ὀργης νοσούσης εἰσὶν ἰατροι λόγοι is Solomon's maxim.

He says that it is highly probable that Eschylus had been in Egypt, whither it was so much the fashion for Athenian gentlemen to make a tour, and that he had there found and read some of the Hebrew history and poetry; and that, struck with the magnificent language, and the mysterious sublimity of the prophetic allusions to an expected Messiah, he introduced it into his piece.

"But," said Dr. Von H. "what is the meaning of Hercules? We must take the play as it is; and what can you do with Hercules?"

I said I thought those commentators mistaken who interpret the prophecy addressed to Io about her descendant, to mean that he was to be the dethroner of his father.

Professor. You are quite right; it is a strange confounding of persons. Prometheus, in fact, expressly distinguishes, at the request of the chorus, between the two revelations he was to make: he tells Io that her descendant was to loose him from the rock, and he then after her departure informs the chorus that there is to be a power that shall overthrow the new usurper. His language appears to me essentially Hebraic, and imitated from that of the Psalms:—

Ὅς δὴ κεραύνου κρεῖσσον' ἐυρήσει φλογὰ
Βροντῆς θ' ὑπερβάλλοντα καρτερὸν κτύπον.

Dr. Von H. It *is* like one of the descriptions of Divine Power in the Psalms. But your κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, which you quote as a Hebrew saying, is used in very similar words by both Pindar and Euripides.

Professor. Euripides borrowed it from Æschylus, because it became a fashionable phrase. Æschylus uses it again in Agamemnon. (He passed over the Doctor's observation of its being used by Pindar unnoticed—it did not suit the course of his argument.)

Another Oriental allusion Bryant has already pointed out,—the description of the daughters of Phorcys in Io's tale, the Canaanitish priestesses of the race of Ammon, whose temple was in the depths of Africa; swan-like, because the swan was their badge; and one-eyed, because of the hieroglyphic eye on their temple.

Dr. Von H. Æschylus did not find this in the Hebrew poets.

Professor. No—I only instance it to shew how deeply he had studied Egyptian learning, to adapt the story of Isis to that of Io. He had in this piece, and I think in all his dramas, a far profounder meaning than the mere embodying of national traditions. He was a diligent reader of Homer, and had been early impressed with the sublime expressions in the Iliad, which denote that Fate was superior to Jove. Prometheus makes use of almost the same words; at least Æschylus had the words of Homer in his mind when he makes Prometheus say,

τέχνη δ' ἀνάγκης ἀσθενεστέρα μακρῷ:

and to the inquiry of the chorus, τίς οὖν ἀνάγκης ἐστὶν οἰακοστρόφος; he says, Μοῖραι τριμόρφοι, μνήμονές τ' Ἐρίννες; and the chorus, τούτων ἄρα Ζεύς ἐστιν ἀσθενέστερος. Struck as Homer had been before him with the inconsistency of their theogony, he felt there was an unknown God, and

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to his altar are all his works dedicated. He introduced his creed mysteriously veiled in the historic fables of his country. He gathered together from the far East, and from his native traditions, all that was poetical and dramatic, and he produced them in the never-dying forms which have come down to us. The prophetic denunciation of Jupiter's downfall is the belief of Æschylus that the false religion of his country would give way to a true one, put into the mouth of Prometheus as the expression of his anger and vengeance against the Usurper for his injustice to himself. And so artfully is this done that it passed at the time of the representation as in character with the personage speaking, as a part of the dramatic effect. And so little has it been understood in modern times, that many commentators have considered Prometheus as a reformer, and admired his republican anti-monarchical principles! Whereas he is speaking as a theological metaphysician. He had found in the Hebrew prophets the continual allusion to the One, the Son of God that was to appear; he most ingeniously hid his discovery in the hieroglyphic of Jove and his descendants. The interpretation of which was ingeniously made to be, that the prophecy alluded only, as Pindar tells it, to Achilles; and Prometheus, it was supposed, kept the secret, and held the threat impending over his persecutor's head, till he forced him to send Hercules to kill the eagle and set him free, and then he declared to whom the prophecy alluded; and Thetis was married to Peleus, that the son she was to bear might with impunity be greater than his more mortal father, as was fulfilled in Achilles. This is supposed to have formed the subject of the drama, now lost, of Prometheus Unbound; and if it did, it is in strict accordance with my theory.

Dr. Von H. I do not see how you can prove that; the two pieces would form such a complete whole, and would be in such perfect keeping, and so altogether Grecian in the theology.

Professor. But I have said that Æschylus was obliged to disguise his purpose, and the more so as we are told that he was accused of impiety. It is therefore evident that he was, as I suppose him to have been, a despiser of the fantastic religion of Athens, and, as I think I prove, the supporter of a purer faith. He had, as I say, been in Sicily and Egypt.

Dr. Von H. In what we are told of his life, however, it was only at the end of it that he went to Sicily.

Professor. That was only his second visit; we have such very meagre hints of his history, that we do much more wisely by making it out from what we really possess—his writings. He had evidently travelled; and his going to Sicily for the rest of his life when he left Athens, would have been very unlikely if he had not been previously acquainted with Hiero. He had been in Sicily and in Egypt in his early life, and there he had found and studied the Hebrew writers; and he returned to Athens with the strong powers of poetry within him, and the deep impression of that magnificent poetry which he had been studying; and he left his earnest conviction that the religion of his countrymen was false, in the prophetic words which he could not venture to give as his own, or in the definite meaning that they bore, but couched in Pagan form, and in words uttered by one whose tale was a mystery. He produced and left to his country one of the noblest dramas ever constructed, and, had they been able to penetrate it, a distinct forewarning that one mightier than Jove should arise and hurl him from his throne, and with him all the inferior gods, as typified in Hermes, the messenger of the Usurper—meaning that the whole theogony should perish; a prophecy which, as it was borrowed from the really inspired

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Prophet, has been duly fulfilled. We may therefore consider the Prometheus as a sort of Heathen scholiast upon the sacred writings; a view which gives a surpassing interest to even its splendid dramatic poetry. And in the Agamemnon, too, we have another proof of his introduction of Hebrew learning: the sacrifice of Iphigenia is so evidently that of Isaac by Abraham paganised, that we can hardly doubt that the one was taken from the other.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS, No. II.

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE. (WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS SON H. C.)

LUIGI PULCI.

[THE family of the Pulci was one of the most ancient and noble in the city of Florence, and many among its members, the ancestors of Luigi, had for several centuries, indeed almost from the period of its first independence, been chosen to fill the highest offices of the state. Luigi was the youngest son of Jacopo di Francesco Pulci, and was born at Florence on the third of December, 1431. His two elder brothers, Bernardo and Luca, were also poets, but neither of them attained to equal celebrity with their younger brother.

Of the events of the life of Luigi but little is known, except that he married Lucretia, daughter of Uberto degli Albizi, by whom he had two sons, Ruberto and Jacopo; that he was the friend of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and read at his table portions of his Morgante as it was composed; that amongst other writings he published some odes, canzoni, and sonnets, several of which were suppressed for their profaneness; and that he died in the year 1487. It is added, but on questionable authority, that his remains were deprived of ecclesiastical sepulture on account of the impiety of his writings.

The Morgante Maggiore is almost the earliest of the romances of chivalry that Italy produced, and is generally considered to be the prototype of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto. It was produced in the midst of the festivals and banquets of the Tuscan court. Poliziano, Ficino, and even Lucrezia de' Medici had a hand in it, and concurred in amusing, by the reciting or singing it, the illustrious men and the ladies of that learned court. In imitation of this perhaps the court of Esté, its worthy rival in the love for letters, heard the Orlando Inamorato of the Count Bojardo, which was first printed in 1496, at his beautiful domain of Scandiano.* "This singular offspring of the wayward genius of Pulci," says Mr. Roscoe,† "has been as immoderately commended by its admirers as it has been unreasonably degraded and condemned by its opponents; and whilst some have not scrupled to give it the precedence, in point of poetical merit, to the productions of Ariosto and of Tasso, others have decried it as vulgar, absurd, and profane; and the censures of the church have been promulged in confirmation of the latter part of the sentence. From the solemnity and devotion with which every canto is introduced, some have judged that the author meant to give a serious narrative; but the improbability of the relation, and the burlesque nature of the incidents, destroy all ideas of this kind. By others this author has been accused of a total want of elegance in his expressions, and of harmony in his verse; but this work yet ranks as classical in Italian literature, and if it be not poetry of the highest relish, has a flavour that is yet perceptible."]

The following is a fragment from the second canto. The poem, consisting of about 30,000 verses, has certainly the recommendation of being in the purest Tuscan, and is full of an arch simplicity reminding one of Chau-

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* Bettinelli Risorg. d'Ital. Par. II. c. 3. *Epica.*

† Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, ch. v.

cer. Morgante, the hero, a good-natured jolly glutton of a giant, is killed by the bite of a sea-crab in his heel.

MORGANTE MAGGIORE.

Canto ii. st. 17.

Così da Chiaramonte * lacrimando
Si dipartirno Morgante ed Orlando.

XVIII.

Per lo deserto vanno alla ventura,
L' uno era a piede, e l' altro era a cavallo;
Cavalcon per la selva e per pianura,
Sanza trovar ricetto o intervallo:
Cominciava a venir la notte oscura,
Morgante parea lieto sanza fallo,
E con Orlando ridendo dicia:
E' par ch' io vegga appresso un' osteria.

XIX.

E' n questo ragionamento hanno veduto
Un bel palagio in mezzo del deserto:
Orlando, poi ch' a questo fu venuto,
Dismonta, perchè l' uscio vide aperto;
Quivi non è chi risponda al saluto,
Vannone in sala, per esser più certo;
Le mense riccamente son parate,
E tutte le vivande accommodate.†

XX.

Le camere eran tutte ornate e belle,
Istoriate con sottil lavoro,
E letti molto ricchi erano in quelle,
Coperti tutti quanti a drappi d' oro:
I palchi erano azzurri pien di stelle,
Ornati sì che valiéno un tesoro:
Le porte eran di bronzo, e qual d' argento,
E molto vario e lieto è il pavimento.

XXI.

Dicea Morgante: non è quì persona
A guardar questo sì ricco palagio?
Orlando, questa stanza mi par buona,
Noi ci staremo un giorno con grand' agio.
Orlando nella mente si ragiona;
O qualche Saracin molto malvagio
Verrà, che qualche trappola ci scocchi,
Per pigliarci al boccon come i ranocchi.

XXII.

O veramente e' c' è sotto altro inganno;
Questo non par che sia conveniente.
Disse Morgante: questo è poco danno;
E cominciava a ragionar col dente,
Dicendo: all' oste rimarrà il malanno;
Mangiam pur molto ben per al presente,
Quel che ci resta farem poi fardello,
Ch' io porterei, quand' io rubo, un castello.

Canto ii. Stanza 17.

From Chiaramonte thus in tears that day
Morgante and Orlando went their way.

XVIII.

They put at venture through a desert wide,
One went a-foot, and on his steed was one.
Forth on by forest and by field they ride;
But place of rest or shelter saw they none:
Albeit looking round on every side
The night began to grow exceeding dun,
When with loud laugh Morgante shouted, "I
Methinks not distant far an inn descry."

XIX.

He scarce had spoken when a palace fair
Amid that desert wild appear'd in sight:
Orlando, soon as he arrived there,
Did at a gate that open was alight;
None answer'd to their call, so on they fare
Into the hall to make all matters right;
The tables stand in order richly spred,
With daintiest viands fitly furnished.

XX.

The chambers all were deck'd in meet array,
Storied with subtle labour curiously,
With cloth of gold dispred the couches lay,
And all about the panels fair to see
A star-besprinkled azure did display,
So costly, it were worth a kingdom's fee.
The doors of brass, and some of silver were,
The pavement quaint, and wrought with mickle care.

XXI.

"And is there no one," quoth Morgante, "here
A palace so of riches full to guard?
That we may halt at will, methinks, is clear,
Nor for a day shall find our lodging hard."
Orlando mutter'd with far other cheer,
"Either some Saracin will come prepared
His caitiff trap to let off in a trice,
And at a mouthful gulp us down like mice.

XXII.

"Or else there lurks some other mischief nigh;
I deem the thing not fitting to be tried."
"Small harm is this; all hazard I defy,"
Morgante, speaking through his teeth, replied, [and I
"The host shall bear the brunt, and you
May for our weal at present well provide;
Of what is over we will make a bundle,
I, when I rob a castle, off can trundle."

* He was a near relation of Orlando's.

† *Sic.*

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XXIII.

Rispose Orlando: questa medicina
Forse potrebbe il palagio purgare,
Hanno cercato infino alla cucina,
Nè cuoco nè vassallo * usan trovare:
Adunque ognuno alla mensa cammina,
Comincian le mascella adoperare;
Ch' un giorno già avién mangiato in sogno,
Talche di vettovaglia era bisogno.

XXIV.

Quivi è vivande di molte ragioni,
Pavoni, e starne, e lepretti, e fagiani;
Cervi, e conigli, e di grassi capponi,
E vino, ed acqua, per bere, e per mani;
Morgante diluviava a gran bocconi,
E furno al bere infermi, al mangiar sani:
E poi che sono stati a lor diletto,
Si riposorno intro 'n un ricco letto.

XXV.

Com' e' fu l' alba, ciascun si levava,
E credonsene andar come ermellini,
Nè per far conto l' oste si chiamava,
Che lo volean pagar di bagattini;
Morgante in quà e in là per casa andava,
E non ritruova dell' uscio in confini:
Diceva Orlando: saremo noi mezzi
Di vin, che l' uscio non si raccapezzi!

XXVI.

Questa è, s' io non m' inganno, pur la sala,
Ma le vivande e le mense sparite
Veggo che son; quivi era pur la scala;
Qui son gente stanotte comparite,
Che come noi aranno fatto gala:
Le cose, ch' avanzorno, ove sono ite?
E' n questo error un gran pezzo soggiornano,
Dovunque e' vanno, in sulla sala tornano.

XXVII.

Non riconoscon uscio, nè finestra;
Dicea Morgante: ove siam noi entrati?
Noi smaltiremo, Orlando, la minestra,
Che noi ci siam rinchiusi e' nvilluppati,
Come fa il bruco su per la ginestra.
Rispose Orlando: anzi ci siam murati.
Disse Morgante: a volere il ver dirti,
Questa mi pare una stanza da spirti.

XXIII.

Orlando answer'd, "This a med'cine were
Of strength enough to purge a palace clean."
E'en to the kitchen seek they every where,
But neither cook nor groom is to be seen,
So both sit down at table to their fare;
Full lustily they work their jaws, I ween.
They had a day in dream been fain to eat,
And now to break their fast was quite a treat.

XXIV.

Before them viands of all sorts are set;
Peacocks and pheasants, capon plump and hen,
Partridges, rabbits, venison, leveret, [then
Wines exquisite to taste and scent, and
Water to quaff or wash in at buffet. [again;
They drank till sick and eat till sound
Morgante glutted mouthfuls, and when feasted [rested.
On a rich bed they laid them down and

XXV.

At dawning each arose and nothing doubted
But easily as weasles they should sally:
For landlord or for reck'ning neither shouted,
They with their scot had made some ha'pence tally:
Morgante up and down the dwelling routed,
But for an exit found no hole or alley.
"Are we with wine," Orlando cried, "o'ertaken, [taken?
That we have thus our entrance here mis-

XXVI.

"This, if I err not strangely, is the hall,
But board and feast, I see, are vanish'd quite; [a call,
Here were the stairs; some sure have made
And like ourselves kept gala here to-night. [all?"
The relics, where are they too, one and
Long while they sojourn'd in this evil plight, [will
Wand'ring about, but wander where they
For ever on the hall returned still.

XXVII.

No door they spy or window in the room:
"Where," quoth Morgante, "did we enter in?
We shall digest our pottage, I presume,
Orlando, wrapt thus closely to our skin,
Like grub that nestles in a bunch of broom." [bin."
"Wall'd up," Orlando said, "we rather
Morgante answer'd: "If the truth be granted, [haunted.
I question not but that the house is

* I suspect it should be vassal vi son.

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XXVIII.

Questo palagio, Orlando, fia incantato,
Come far si soleva anticamente.
Orlando mille volte s' è segnato,
E non poteva a se ritrar la mente;
Fra se dicendo: aremd noi sognato?
Morgante dello scotto non si pente,
E disse: io so ch' al mangiare ero desto,
Or non mi curo s' egli è sogno il resto.

XXIX.

Basta che le vivande non sognai
E s' elle fussin ben di Satanasso,
Arrechimene pure innanzi assai. [spasso,
Tre giorni in questo error s' andorno a
Sanza trovare ond' egli uscissin mai;
E' l terzo giorno scesi giù da basso,
'N una loggia arrivorno per ventura,
Donde un suono esce d' una sepoltura.

XXX.

E dice: cavalieri, errati siete,
Voi non potresti di quì mai partire,
Se meco prima non v' azzufferete;
Venite questa lapida a scoprire,
Se non che quì in eterno vi starete.
Perchè Morgante cominciò a dire:
Non senti tu, Orlando, in quella tomba
Quelle parole, che colui rimbomba?

XXXI.

Io voglio andare a scoprir quello avello,
Là dove e' par che quella voce s' oda,
Ed escane Cagnazzo, e Farferello,
O Libicocco, col suo Malacoda;
E finalmente s'accostava a quello,
Però che Orlando questa impresa loda,
E disse; scuopri, se vi fussi dentro
Quanti ne piovvon mai dal ciel nel centro.

XXXII.

Allor Morgante la pietra su alza,
Ed ecco un diavol più d' un carbon nero,
Che della tomba fuor subito balza
In un carcame di morto assai fiero,
Ch' avea la carne secca, ignuda e scalza,
Diceva Orlando: e' fia pur da dovero,
Questo è il diavol, ch' io'l conosco in
E finalmente addosso se gli caccia. [faccia,

XXVIII.

"This palace is enchanted, to our cost,
As oft, Orlando, happ'd in ancient days."
A thousand times himself Orlando cross'd,
And strove in vain to conquer his amaze:
"We in some dream," thought he,
"perhaps are lost."
Morgante for the feast less dearly pays:
"I've eaten wide awake, and to my seeming [dreaming.
It recks not," said he, "if the rest be

XXIX.

"I did not dream the viands, that's enough,
And if we had them e'en at Satan's charge, [stuff."
Why he may fetch us more of the same
Three days in wand'ring did they go at large,
But as for getting thence still met rebuff;
The third day down into a lodging large
By chance descended, whence there came a sound
That issued from a grave under the ground.

XXX.

"Ye knights," it said, "ye've wander'd far astray,
Nor from the palace ever shall be rid,
Except ye first with me have had a fray;
Draw near and from this tomb remove the lid,
If not, ye here eternally shall stay."
Morgante thus Orlando question did:
"Perceivest the words, Orlando, which this fellow
Doth in our ears out of this tomb rebellow?

XXXI.

"I'll go and straight the sepulchre uncase,
From whence, as seems to me, that voice we heard,
Be Farfarel and Cagnazzo to my face,
Or Libicoc with Malacoda stirr'd."
And finally he drew near to the place,
The emprize Orlando praising with this word:
"Uncase it, though within as many dwell
As ever were from heaven rain'd down to hell."

XXXII.

Morgante lifts the stone, and at a bound
Upstarts a devil blacker than a coal;
Exceeding fiercely darting forth it frown'd,
In shape the carcase of some damned soul, [bound.
That had the flesh dry, shrivel'd, and hide-
"This," said Orlando, staring at his nowl, [him;"
"This is the devil, by his face I know
And therewith at the devil's back doth throw him.

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XXXIII.

Questo diavol con lui s' abbraccióe
Ognuno scuote ; e Morgante diceva :
Aspetta, Orlando, ch' io t'ajuteróe :
Orlando ajuto da lui non voleva :
Pure il diavol tanto lo sforzóe,
Ch' Orlando ginocchion quasi cadeva ;
Poi si riebbe, e con lui si rappicca,
Allor Morgante più oltre si ficca.

XXXIV.

E gli parea mill' anni d' appiccare
La zuffa ; e come Orlando così vide,
Comincia il gran' battaglio* a scaricare,
E disse : a questo modo si divide.
Ma quel demon lo facea disperare ;
Però che i denti digrignava, e ride.
Morgante il prese alle gavigne istretto,
E missel nella tomba a suo dispetto.

XXXV.

Com' e' fu drento, gridò : non serrare,
Che se tu serri, mai non uscirai.
Diceva Orlando : che dobbiam noi fare ?
E' gli rispose : tu lo sentirai ;
Convienti quel gigante battezzare,
Poi a tua posta andar te ne potrai :
Fallo Christiano, e come e' sarà fatto,
Al tuo cammin ne va sicuro e ratto.

XXXVI.

Se tu me lasci questa tomba aperta,
Non vi farò più noja o increscimento ;
Ciò che ti dico, abbi per cosa certa.
Orlando disse : di ciò son contento,
Benchè tua villanía questo non merta,
Ma per partirmi di quì, ci consento.
Poi tolse l' acqua, e battezzò il gigante,
Ed uscì fuor con Rondello e Morgante.

XXXVII.

E come e' fu fuor del palagio uscito,
Sentì drento alle mura un gran romore,
Ond' e' si volse, e'l palagio è sparito.

XXXIII.

The fiend and he in grapple straight engage.
Morgante, seeing them fall to pell-mell,
Said, " Wait, till I with thee the battle wage,
Orlando." Nothing would his courage quell ;
Nath'less so home the devil in his rage
Thrust him, that well nigh on his knees he fell ;
Recovering soon his foot, once more he prest him,
Morgante forwards, too, for fight addrest him.

XXXIV.

A thousand years until he joined that scuffle
It seem'd ; and, when Orlando thus he saw,
He 'gan his mighty clapper to unmuffle ;
" And thus," quoth he, " do we lay down the law."
But well that demon did his temper ruffle,
For that he grinn'd at him with open jaw,
And laugh'd. Morgante by the collar took him,
And down into the tomb again he shook him.

XXXV.

Soon as within, he shouted, " Shut not to,
For if thou shut thou stay'st for ever here."
Replied Orlando, " What then must we do ? "
The voice return'd in answer, " Thou shalt hear :
Thou must baptize that giant, then pursue,
Whene'er thou wilt, thy journey without fear ;
A Christian make him, and when that is done,
Secure and speedy shall the road be run.

XXXVI.

" If thou for me this tomb dost open leave,
I to annoy thee am no longer bent :
What I have said for certainty believe."
Orlando answered, " I am well content,
So we may from this durance gain reprieve ;
Though thou hast ill deserved it, I consent."
He took the water then, as was advised,
And therewithal the giant he baptized.

XXXVII.

Forth fared he with Morgante and his steed,
And, soon as they had issued, heard a sound
As thunder crashing from the walls proceed :
He turn'd him and the palace vanish'd found.

* The *battaglio* is the clapper of a bell, with which Morgante had armed himself.

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CÆSAR'S CANTIAN CAMPAIGNS.

Mr. Urban,

IN the Sept. Number of your Magazine, your correspondent H. L. L. in his article upon Cæsar's Invasion of Britain, protested "against the Coway Stakes theory, and all the hypothetical passages of the Thames at that fanciful locality," but not for the reasons advanced in the letter I addressed to you on the "Contest of Cæsar and Caswallon" (inserted in April 1844.)

Since the publication of that paper I have made many more discoveries* of Kentish aboriginal remains, invariably confirmatory of the opinion I then mooted. By the majority of antiquaries it is now admitted that at the period of Cæsar's invasions of this country the Britons were not in the state of savage barbarism represented by the Romans; nay, by some it is maintained that the Britons, on the contrary, were in a highly civilized condition, and in constant communication with the most polished states of the East: to which opinion I admit I incline. Even the evidence furnished by the Commentaries proves that, instead of Cæsar's Cantian campaigns being crowned with success, he was most disgracefully beaten, and his armies nearly annihilated by the Kentishmen. The plausible reason assigned by the Roman general in his autobiographical account for his invasion of Britain is, that the islanders furnished [naval] assistance to the Veneti. A cause much more probable than the supposition of Suetonius, that he came over with the sordid intent of gathering pearls, one of the then chief items of British export.

No matter what were the motives, Cæsar resolved to attempt the subjection of the island, and early in the spring of 55 B.C. he commenced the construction of transports for his troops. Upon the 25th of August of that year, his preparations being completed, he embarked his men at Wissant, (the port so ably described by H. L. L. in your September Magazine), and departed from the continent "about the third watch of the night, with a good gale, to the sea." Fortunately for him his vessels escaped or passed through the British fleet without being attacked.

I fully agree with the Rev. Beale Post that Cæsar first made the land off Folkestone, where he found not only the shores strongly protected by fortifications, but an enormous and well-disciplined army assembled to dispute the disembarkation of the Romans. For the Britons, informed of Cæsar's projected invasion, had levied forces and given the command to the experienced ceau Caswallon. The landing in face of these obstacles was a task of great difficulty, and it was not till after various repulses that the Romans finally succeeded in their object on the coast at Lymne, at a late hour of the 26th of August. Wearied by their mutual exertions, the two armies reposed for the night nearly opposite each other. The next day the engagement was renewed, and terminated, after a sanguinary engagement, slightly to the advantage of the Romans. Consequent upon this partial success, some of the Ceans withdrew from the British confederacy, and endeavoured to make terms for themselves with Cæsar. Three days afterwards the remainder of the Roman army, consisting of the cavalry, was seen off the harbour, followed by the British fleet. The latter unhesitatingly attacked the Roman transports, and not only routed but utterly prevented even one of them landing their freight. Successful in this attempt, the Britons next destroyed, in the face of the foe, the galleys the Romans had carefully drawn upon the beach for safety. Cæsar, however, (wilfully misrepresenting, after the fashion of Napoleon's lying bulletins,) attributed this untoward affair to the effect of a storm! Animated by victory, the British Ceans withdrew from the camp the Romans had fortified upon the sea-coast, and, having ascertained how small was the number of their opponents, and noted their deficiencies in

* Notices of these discoveries (as portions of this article) have at various times appeared in the Dover Chronicle, Kentish Independent, and Maidstone Journal; the paragraphs have been collected, and, with additions, are placed in consecutive order before the readers of the Gent. Mag.

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military stores, again joined their confederated countrymen. As the supply of provisions was insufficient, Cæsar, on September the 18th, sent a portion of his troops upon a foraging expedition to a field two miles distant, where he had been informed the corn was unreaped.

Had not Cæsar fairly admitted that the county of Kent was densely populated and highly cultivated, it would, nevertheless, have been apparent from his narration, since he describes the field his army plundered as furnishing sufficient forage for its sustenance. It is difficult to consider otherwise than that this field had been left as a bait, to attract the Romans into an ambuscade. Whether such was or not a portion of Caswallon's strategetical plans, it is evident that it answered that purpose, and the Romans were snared by it, and if not nearly destroyed most disgracefully beaten, after a bloody slaughter. It is clear, too, that the corn reaped from the other lands must have been hoarded at no great distance, or else the commissariat department of the Britons was most satisfactorily managed; otherwise how could the British chief have provisioned the vast troops of horses necessary to draw the chariots, in addition to his enormous army, before Cæsar first gave it battle?

Anticipating an attack upon the foraging party, one half the Roman army was actually employed in the expedition. Undeterred by the superior discipline of the invaders, the Britons surrounded and nearly annihilated them in a desperate and sanguinary attack. Clouds of dust gave Cæsar an inkling of the battle, to which he hurried, with the two cohorts on duty in the camp, ordering the remainder of his forces to arm and follow. Arrived at the scene of action, he found the defeat of the Romans decisive, hardly a man of the seventh legion escaping to relate the disastrous tale. The field was covered with the dying and dead, and overrun with the chariots and cavalry of the victorious Britons. Having rescued the few exhausted survivors, he retraced his steps; and, pursued by his unrelenting foes, with difficulty reached the shelter of his camp. Quite aware after this battle that his position in Britain was no longer tenable, he embarked the miserable skeleton of his army (300 men) in two transports, and sailed away at midnight.

Thus terminated, after three weeks stay, Cæsar's first and much vaunted expedition into Britain, which, though extolled most highly in Rome as a glorious and wonderful exploit, was no more than the discovery of a landing-place, and the certain knowledge that the islanders would not tamely surrender their freedom. The topography of the country at the period of this campaign is so imperfectly known, and the details which have reached us are so incomplete, that a connected or accurate account of the operations of the Romans is impossible. But there can be no doubt as to the result of the expedition,—Cæsar's army everywhere encountered the fiercest resistance. It subdued no more than the ground it stood upon, and, after having advanced at the most six miles into the interior, and fought several engagements, was compelled, after suffering enormous losses of men, and the whole of the materiel, to flee ignominiously, under cover of night, to the continent.

B.C. 54. Exasperated at the ill-success of his first Cantian Campaign, Cæsar, immediately after his return to Gaul, directed his lieutenants to prepare a new armament for the subjugation of Britain. He ordered the vessels to be constructed in a peculiar form, better adapted for conveying horses than those he had previously used. We also gather from his details that, in consequence of troubles in Kent, Mandubratius, the son of Imanuentius, the Cean of the Trinobantes, had been banished from his country, and, sacrificing his patriotism, sought service as a spy or guide in the Roman ranks. The arrangements being concluded, Cæsar, Aug. 18, embarked at the Portus Itius a force of 32,000 men in 800 vessels. About sunset he weighed anchor, and, advancing with a gentle wind, continued his course till midnight, when he found himself becalmed; but the tide still urging him on, at daybreak he saw Britain on his left. When again following the return of the tide, he rowed with all his might to reach that part of the island he had marked out the preceding year as the most convenient for landing; and on this occasion he com-

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mends exceedingly the diligence of the soldiers, who, labouring incessantly at the oar, urged the transports so swiftly that they equalled the course of the galleys. At length, Cæsar having arrived off Lymne, was permitted by the natives to uninterruptedly disembark.

Becoming acquainted, through some prisoners he captured, with the place of concealment of the Britons, or, what is more likely, being informed by the traitor Mandubratius of the situation of Dourwhern, the largest city near the coast, which, as being also the site of a celebrated sanctuary, was a place likely to be protected. Leaving ten cohorts and three hundred horse under the command of Q. Atrius, to guard the fleet, about midnight the active and indefatigable Cæsar set out with the rest of his army in quest of the enemy, being under the less concern for his ships, because he had left them at anchor on a smooth and open shore, apparently secure from any danger of surprise.

After a fatiguing night march of twelve hours, Cæsar came in sight of the British army posted behind the river Stour, near Chartham, from which strong position they attacked the foe, and endeavoured to prevent their crossing the river; but being repulsed by the Roman cavalry, they retired towards some woods, into a place strongly fortified by nature and art, the adits being blocked up with an abbatis of trees, which Cæsar imagined had been prepared before on some occasion of internal civil war, "for all the avenues were secured by strong barricades of felled trees piled upon one another." Strong as was this fortress, the soldiers of the seventh legion raised an earthwork, and, advancing under cover of their shields, carried the position, and drove the Britons away. Cæsar forbad pursuit, the day (Aug. 20) being spent, and employed the men in rendering the encampment subservient to his use.

Early next morning Cæsar prepared to assume the offensive; and, having divided his army into three divisions, sent them in search of the enemy. Scarcely had the eagles approached within sight of the Britons than a messenger arrived from the camp on the shore, with the untoward intelligence that during the night a terrific tempest had arisen and totally wrecked the fleet. Recalling his troops, Cæsar returned to the sea-coast with his legions. The misfortune he there beheld was great; forty vessels irretrievably lost, and the rest so damaged that they seemed hardly reparable. With his characteristic energy, he set all the carpenters in his army to work, and sent dispatches to Labienus, ordering him to build in Gaul as many ships as possible. Determined, however, to suffer no more losses by allowing his fleet to continue riding at anchor, he resolved that all his ships should be drawn up on dry land, and enclosed within a naval camp. This laborious and difficult achievement was accomplished in ten days and nights by the vigorous and incessant toil of the whole army.

It is not my intention now to follow Cæsar step by step from his landing upon the Kentish shore. I shall therefore confine myself to the indication of his route, briefly enumerating the modern names of the parishes he passed through, and adding a few explanatory topographical comments. Thus, after landing at Lymne, he proceeded to

DOURWHERN,

afterwards Dorobernium, and now Canterbury. The site of the British town was on the heights near St. Martin's Church. It was here he received the account of the attack of the British fleet, which he has been pleased to put down to the account of a storm. A storm! why, if it had been a stormy night, it would have had some effect upon his land operations; and, as he is particularly minute and explicit upon the subject, he would certainly not have omitted to record the occurrence. The truth is, that his galleys and transports, being propelled by banks of oars, had outstripped the slow sailing vessels of the British, precisely as steam vessels beat men of war; but when the tug of battle and the trial of strength between the two came on, the Roman galleys were found as little able to cope with the heavier and better-manned British vessels,* as they had been off the

* Cæsar admits that the Roman fleet under young Brutus knew not how to at-

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coast of Armorica with the Veneti. The weakest were therefore driven upon the shore, and it was only by the rapid retrogression of the Roman army that Cæsar was at all enabled to wrest the remnants of his craft from his determined foemen. The only safe method left him to adopt was to draw the fragments into a land camp, and this took his whole force, after incredible labour, ten days. It is not to be imagined that even this was tamely allowed by the Britons, on the contrary, they harassed him by every means in their power alike by day and night.

Having thus secured his fleet, and left it under secure guard as before, in the beginning of September he again proceeded inland, in search of Caswallon, who had employed the interval in strengthening the confederacy and increasing his army. During this march along the British trackway to Dourwhern, the British cavalry, supported by their chariots, daringly attacked the Roman horse, who, to protect the infantry, had more than once to make sorties from their direct line.

As soon as the hostile armies approached each other they began to skirmish. The British horse and chariots vigorously attacked the Roman cavalry, but, pretending to be repulsed, the feint deceived the Romans, who, being out-manœuvred, received a serious check. Sallying from another point on the wearied soldiers, while intent upon making secure their night encampment, they utterly destroyed the advance guard. Cæsar sent the two first cohorts of the legions to their aid. (These were not only more numerous than the others, but usually consisted of the bravest men.) The Britons charged them in several bodies, broke through their ranks, and routed them ere they recovered from the panic in which they were thrown by so novel a mode of fighting, and then retired without loss. Quintus Laberius Durus, a military tribune, was slain; and, but for the opportune arrival of some fresh cohorts, the conflict would have terminated in the utter rout of the Roman forces. Cæsar, his own despatch writer, is here rather partial, and, by a confused narrative, endeavouring to gloss over the truth, and cloak from the public eye the fact that the major part of his army was thoroughly beaten.

The next day Cæsar fancied that the Britons were rather more fearful of encountering his legions, because, he says, they stationed themselves far off, upon the hills, and appeared but sparingly, not skirmishing with the Roman horse as heretofore. So about noon Cæsar sent out three legions and all the cavalry to forage. Hardly had they commenced than the Britons furiously fell upon them, attacking them from all quarters, and Cæsar, apparently astonished at their effrontery, naively says, "they even attacked the legions and standards." The Romans now feeling that "they must do or die," returned to the charge and repulsed them. The cavalry, finding themselves supported by the infantry, fought so desperately that they routed the Britons with great slaughter, "and continued the pursuit till they had utterly broken them, insomuch that great numbers being slain, they could neither find an opportunity to rally, descend from their chariots, or face about to make resistance."

I coincide with Cozens, Hasted, Dr. Plot, and the Rev. Mr. Harris, that the spot where Quintus Laberius Durus was slain was at Chartham Downs.

Canterbury was then a town of magnitude, of which the Dûn John is an imperishable record. Dûn is a Celtic word signifying an "height." The final syllable is expressive of a *fortification*, rendering the whole word the *fortified mound* or *height*. It had been erected by the Belgæ after their seizure of this part of Kent, to keep the aborigines in subjection. This town was afterwards, from the superior advantages it presented, selected by Aulus Plautius for the site of a Roman station.

But I most decidedly differ with those learned antiquaries as to the route by which Cæsar marched to it. Unfortunately they did not allow sufficiently for the great changes the Kentish coast has undergone during even the last thousand years, and took for granted Cæsar first made Dover,

tack the lofty ships of the Veneti, and of course their British allies.

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and then proceeded to Deal, where he landed.

Such, however, was not the case, as I have previously stated. The land he first made was Folkestone, and his disembarkation was at Lymne; and thence, under the guidance of Mandubratius, by the Stone-street, passing through the parishes now called Stowting, Elmstead, Thanington, and Canterbury.

In every one of these parishes can the road still be traced, and Cæsar's line of march was thence through the following places: — Wye, Charing, Lenham, Harrietsham, Hucking, and Debtling.* The route is far from being straight; but we must bear in mind that the British roads were not so undeviating as they were after the Romans' alterations, but rather frequently diverged to the densely populated British towns that were so numerous in both East and West Kent: besides, they were formed according to the British plan of skirting the chains of hills; and traces of the road may even still be perceived by reference to the map; and it is quite certain that Cæsar availed himself of the existing roads † from the sea-coast.

THE FORD OF THE TAM YS. ‡

Now the question here is, whether Cæsar called that the river Thames which we do now? I answer, No; and the reason is, our Thames does not correspond to Cæsar's Thames, whereas the Medway agrees with his description. The Medway divides the county into two "parts, and that, too, at the distance of about 80 miles from the sea (Dr. Owen says), following the course of the river; but I would rather maintain that Cæsar reckoned his marchings and countermarchings, and so, by an approximation, made the distance about 80 miles. In this view the account is clear, and conformable to fact; but the Coway Stakes rendering of Camden is absurd, and contradicts fact. For to say that the river Thames, at the distance of 80 miles from the sea, or above London, divides Middlesex from the maritime states of Kent, sounds to me [Dr. Owen] not a jot more rational than it would be to say that Blackheath is a promontory. Besides, the Thames there does not touch Kent." With these observations I perfectly agree.

Again, had Cæsar crossed our Thames he would not have totally omitted recording his previous passage of the Medway, inasmuch as it was a river of much greater extent and magnitude than the Stour, and covered the whole of the valley between the rising grounds.

Again, "PLANTAGENET," (Dr. Bromet,) in remarking upon an article of mine in the Gentleman's Magazine, in the July No. 1844, says, "The great question, however, and the only one which has been commented on with any due attention, although hitherto unsatisfactorily, is, whether the river Tamisis, which in the Celtic language merely signifies *winding water*, be really our Thames, or whether it be not the Medway, or, as held by some, a river in Surrey or Sussex, and at what precise spot eighty Roman miles from the sea, its only (so Cæsar says) fordable part, he passed such river, and whether these eighty miles are to be reckoned as the crow flies, or according to the direction taken by the retreating Britons."

However, after a careful re-consideration of all circumstances, I am quite confirmed in the opinion that I am perfectly justified at placing the spot where Cæsar crossed the Tam ys to be just below Kits Coty House.

Cæsar writes, § 13, "After the defeat of Caswallon," that is, the battle near Canterbury, "the British auxiliary troops, which had come in from

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* In the parish of Debtling a few years since some entrenched embankments were discovered at a distance of two miles in the direction of Bredhurst. They formed nearly a square, with a double vallum on the north side. This was probably the spot selected for his encampment the night before he forced the passage of the ford.

† During the railway mania of 1845, a "line" was projected by this very route to London. I think it was called Sir John Rennie's plan.

‡ In Domesday Book, Elesford, the ford of Eccles, an ancient village near Aylesford, is called Aiglessa. Tradition still speaks of it having been a strong and populous town, the cottages occupying its site being chiefly built of stones from the foundation of its primitive houses.—*Allport's Maidstone, p.* 17.

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all parts, returned severally to their homes, nor did the enemy appear any more against us with their whole forces." In confirmation of this plain unvarnished sentence, Cæsar goes on to state, after a most curious confusion of paragraphs, which he doubtless did purposely with a view of mystifying his readers, "That Caswallon disbanded the remainder of his forces, with the exception of about four thousand essedarii, or chariots, which he retained with him to watch Cæsar's proceedings, and to prevent his foraging parties making successful excursions." If Cæsar's version be here true, he ought for *disbanded* to have written Caswallon's men had *deserted*. But I do not consider this the fact, because I find by the actual preceding paragraph that the Britons had advanced to protect the ford. The astonishing number of chariots indisputably proves the density of the population, no less than their riches and civilization; it also clearly shews that good roads must have intersected the country, else how otherwise could they have travelled to the seat of war, and how hovered upon the march, harrying the Roman legions? It also shews that Caswallon rightly imagined that Cæsar would endeavour to make an excursion into the heart of the county of Kent, by what was, par excellence, the Great Road (the Watling-street), that being the road leading to the Druid Temple, near the cromlech now called Kits Coty House, to counteract which Caswallon detached all the forces he could spare to assist in making obstacles to the passage of the ford, through which the road lay to the interior.

Cæsar goes on to state, § 14, "That he, perceiving their design, [the Britons, I suppose, but he does not deign to specify what their design was, neither can I infer,] marched towards the Thames from Dourwhern, to penetrate into the kingdom of Caswallon."

Arrived on that river's brink, which, unconfined by barriers, spread over the whole face of the valley, and was only fordable with difficulty at one spot, Cæsar found the army of Caswallon strongly posted on the opposite side, determined to oppose the invaders of their country, and bravely die adjoining their holy places. They had likewise secured the banks with sharp stakes. That this was the place is most probable, and that the Druid priesthood, moreover, lent all their aid to influence the combatants, may easily be conceived. The Druids most likely, too, were the instigators of "the securing the banks with sharp stakes, as well as the driving many of the same kind into the bed of the river, so as to be covered with the water."

"Being informed of this by some prisoners and deserters," Cæsar "sent the cavalry before, ordering the legions to follow close after, which they did with so much expedition and briskness, though nothing but their heads were above the water, that the enemy, unable to sustain the charge, quitted the battle ground, and betook themselves to flight." Knowing what the Druidical tenets were, it is impossible wholly to credit this specious statement. It is not for a moment probable that the sacred shrines were so readily abandoned to destruction, nor is it feasible that the Druid priests, a warlike race, were so forgetful of the tenets they taught, and so cowardly, as not to have excited, by all the means and appliances in their power, the natives to make a stand for the rites of their faith.

With all their efforts, however, the Britons were unable to withstand the war-trained legions of Rome, and Cæsar was victorious in this affair, and crossed the river. Consequent upon his success was the submission of the Cenimagni, whose tribe was situate on the site of the present Aylesford, and in whose territories were comprised the Druidical fanes previously mentioned.

Cæsar, as we have already said, tells us that he was conducted by a traitor named Mandubratius, who, to be made king of the Trinobantes, a generic name for "a powerful and warlike people," betrayed his country. To reach this state, which we conceive comprised the hundred of Hoo, the Romans diverged from the main trackway they had previously pursued, and marched past Snodland, and thence to the borders of the peninsula, where they were met by ambassadors, who submitted, and on the part of the people undertook to receive Mandubratius

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for their king, and, as a pledge of their future good conduct, promised to send supplies of provisions and forty hostages.

HIGHAM.

Cæsar tells us that during the preceding marches the Trinobantes sent ambassadors to solicit peace, which he granted them, on condition that they accepted Mandubratius for their king, to which they consented. Mandubratius, immediately after his elevation, sent Cæsar supplies of corn, which plainly shews that the Trinobantes could not have been far distant from the invading forces. (§ xvi.)

That the state of the Trinobantes was in the hundred of Hoo is evident, otherwise it could not be possible for Cæsar, during his advance into the country, to have received ambassadors, who had then to return and collect forty hostages, and procure from perchance north, east, west, and south sufficient corn for the sustenance of the Roman troops, if they had been situate at a greater distance, and across a mighty river like the Thames, as many antiquaries have maintained without a shadow of reason.

The easy terms acceded to the Trinobantes, added to the defeat of Caswallon at the ford, induced some other tribes or clans to send in their allegiance.

After bestowing upon Mandubratius the government of the state of the Trinobantes, and receiving forty hostages, Cæsar marched to THONG.

In 1825 some labourers, while grubbing up a piece of Clay-lane Wood, came upon an intrenchment, in the centre of which they discovered at the very least three waggon loads of human bones, mingled with leather, many metal celts, spear-heads, and armour, the latter in such preservation that a suit was actually put on by one of the labourers, who was living in 1845. The bones were collected and thrown into the surrounding fosse; the earth which composed the vallum was then thrown over them, and the soil levelled.

Some of the celts, several portions of the armour, and pieces of the weapons, are preserved in a museum at Gravesend. The armour was taken to Cobham Hall by the finders, who expected a handsome reward for their pains; but the then noble owner, being no archæologist, ordered the men some refreshment, and told them "to take their rubbish away." After this rebuff, and knowing no collectors of antiquities, they sorted out the metal, and, after breaking it into pieces, sold above a bushel of it to Mr. Troughton, late a Mayor of Gravesend, who consigned it to the melting-pot. So bright was the metal that one of the celts was actually tested by fire, to see if it was not gold, and it still bears the marks of this ill-usage. The discovery of these relics, Roman and British, mingled together, clearly demonstrates that here an engagement took place, and that Thong was in Cæsar's line of march; because we know that the Romans under Aulus Plautius occupied this county without opposition, and these remains most satisfactorily prove that an engagement between the Romans and the Britons occurred on the spot. The mass of osseous remnants, and the British weapons, with Roman armour, incontestibly shew that after the battle the slain were indiscriminately interred. Here, too, Cæsar awaited and received the supplies of corn and hostages promised from the Trinobantes.

Following the trackway or road, Cæsar marched to the British town on WINGFIELD BANK, and, for the refreshment of his troops, halted at the only spring of fresh water they had passed since they had left the Medway.

After reducing this Belgic-British town, Cæsar bivouacked on the spot now known as Col-Harbour, in Northfleet parish, the heights immediately adjoining Springhead. The following morning he crossed the valley, which on the western side was very woody.*

* "A traveller" in 1803 writes in the Gentleman's Magazine of that year, "In the bosom of this wood," (it is now, owing to the disforesting, outside of the wood,) "part of which is said to be in Southfleet parish, is a wonderful cavern, divided into detached cells, or apartments, excavated from a hill of chalk [sand?] facing the south, at the bottom of which you enter it. This is probably of very remote antiquity. The woodmen tell you that once in thirty years, or thereabouts, the rage to see it rises in the minds of the neighbouring villagers; and they make parties to go and regale there, taking lights that they

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From the well-known bravery of the Druid priesthood, and their possession of a school, and accompanying sacred groves, on these heights, now called Highfield, it can be hardly supposed otherwise than that he was here necessitated to fight a battle, which it is probable detained him here till the ensuing day, and compelled him to encamp in the magnificent still existing earthworks in Stonepark Wood.

This camp consists of three nearly oval valla and fosses, even now in places eight feet high. In a subsequent invasion by the Danes this camp was altered by that people, in accordance with their ideas of castrametation.

At the northernmost extremity of this British town, near the church of Swanscombe, on Mr. Russell's farm, still exists a mighty earthwork, called "the Folly."† The etymology of this word is evidently Celtic, and the final syllable is most probably a corruption of the word *low*, a barrow. Mr. Russell has kindly given me permission to open and examine it, and I am most happy to be enabled to state that throughout the western division of the county of Kent a feeling of the importance of preserving objects of antiquity is felt by the agriculturist.

From thence Cæsar marched to the Ford of the Darent, which was not the embanked Darent of the present day, but spread over the entire valley, and rendered it a dangerous morass, only fordable at certain places. Within the last two years a fine flint celt, and a bronze celt, have been discovered near the Dartford Gunpowder Works, adjacent to the spot where I suppose the river must have been crossed.

The next point to which the invader can he traced is Col Arbhar, Sutton at Hone, where Cæsar encamped the night previously to his last and greatest battle in the island, when he attacked Caswallon's capital, which was situate in the Highlands between the rivers Darent and Cray. Cæsar describes Caswallon as possessed of a province, "cujus fines a maritimis civibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mare circiter millia passuum lxxx." Cæsar was of course anxious to make the most of his invasion in his despatches to Rome, and, as we may well imagine, was not very particular about the final xxx's, because, according to

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may find their way out. Our guide has not been down there for thirty years, but he says he then saw names and dates thirty years back." The "traveller" gives a very far-fetched version of the origin of the name, as follows:—"The last owner was a terrific kidnapper or freebooter, who may have lived probably many hundred years ago, and whose name seems to originate, like many other proper names of old, from his possessions, caer l'arbre [? long before the Normans!!!], the dwelling or habitation in the wood or trees, and now by colloquial shortening becomes Clabber, to which they add his profession, napper; and Clabber Napper's Hole has been the terror of the rising generations, possibly ever since the time of our great Alfred." [The Anglo-Saxons at that period most likely knew more Danish than French.] "There was formerly known, as I am well informed, a similar cave in the extremity of the chalk cliffs near to where Gravesend is now built, and subject to the same marauder. They go so far as to say, that there was an underground intercourse between them (4 miles!); but unless we were assured that Clabber Napper *was a monk*, I would not believe it." [Rather illiberal.] "The present appearance of this cave is, that its entrance, which was sloping downwards, has now a foss of ten or more feet deep; and even its principal cavity is a well-like hole, which the guide judiciously considered was a fall of the earth over the crown of the cavity. He said the people called it his chimney, widened by the operations of time." Now, the very pronunciation shows its etymology to have been of Celtic origin. As all names of places are, to a certain extent, arbitrary, we can but trace the meanings of the separate syllables. The first is evidently from *Clo*, locked or shut in; which, again, is a compound of *cau*, an inclosure. *Llai* is *less*, from *le-is* or *es*, the *lower place*. *Ber*, the final syllable *er*, *water*; to which the letter *b*, signifying *life*, *motion*, *&c.*, being prefixed, makes *ber*, spring water. Perhaps theoretically rendering as an explanation of "Caerberlarber" (the present name the cavern bears), what it certainly is geographically, *an inclosure or town near the spring water in the lower place*. A minute account of this subterraneous residence or storehouse in 1845, will be found in the "Chronicles of Kent."

† The Folly covers about an acre of the woodland.

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the route to which he has been conducted, the distance will not be more than seventy miles.* Cæsar certainly might have included the whole distance he had traversed, and not taken it in a direct line from the coast. Nor is it in the least degree improbable that Cæsar might have marched eighty miles, because it is a notorious fact that the old British trackways were not so straight as the subsequent reformed Roman roads.

Agreeably to his preliminary arrangements, Cæsar attacked in two places the town of Caswallon.† The Britons, owing to superiority of discipline, were forced to retreat to another part of the city, "ex alia parte oppidi." This part of the city I conceive to have been Cawden's Wood, the most western part of the same town; or else it was Stankey, its most northern point. By either way the Britons had other towns to fall back upon. I am the more inclined to give the preference to the western, because there, supposing the Romans had still further advanced into the country, they would have had a most difficult march over the marshes and morasses of the Cray; and Caswallon's 4,000 chariots would again have been employed to harass the wearied centurions. In Cawden's Wood still remain an immense number of subterraneous residences, or storehouses, in triples.

After the successful storming of this town Cæsar felt himself compelled to retreat, on account of a confederacy of chiefs having been formed in his rear, which threatened the destruction of his naval camp and his vessels. Cæsar attempts to explain away this serious affair by the following incidental allusion to it:—"While these things passed beyond the river Tam ys, Caswallon despatched messengers to Kent (the eastern division of course), which, as we have before observed, was situate along the sea-coast. Its governors were four Ceans,—Cingetorix, Caruilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax. Agreeably to the orders forwarded them, they directly drew their forces together and attacked the naval camp." In this affair the Britons lost their leader, Cingetorix. The Romans might have been victorious, but it is an inference we question, because Cæsar says "that he was now compelled *to retrace his steps;*" and, like the previous campaign, was in such haste to embark his men (nothing loth) that he crammed them all "necessario angustius milites collocavit" into what ships he had, and sailed away at ten o'clock at night, after inflicting a tribute upon the unconquered islanders.

It has been denied that the Britons were acquainted with the use of money.

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* In Goldastre's Philological Letters, printed at Leipsic, 1474, Epistle 53, Cæsar's Geography in Germany is charged with incorrectness; and if it was so in Germany, where he had longer opportunities of observation than in Britain, it probably was also wrong in Kent, since in the latter Cæsar was in too much haste to be very accurate, minute, or correct in his description of a country through which he made nothing more than a rapid incursion.

† An account of this town of Caswallon will be found in the Gent. Mag. for April, 1844, which says,—"This British town was extremely large, as its boundaries may now be traced into no less than five parishes, Wilmington, Dartford, Bexley, Sutton-at-Hone, and North Cray."

This neighbourhood presents the features described by Cæsar in sec. 15:—

First, it is no great distance from the Trinobantes.

Secondly, the capital is situated amidst woods and marshes.

Thirdly, the remains of the aboriginal residences are as thick as possible; I counted thirty-nine, a few weeks since, in about an acre and three-quarters.

Fourthly, there are elevated earthworks; the one called Rue-hill was actually used, from its great elevation, as a point for observation during the present century (and the next telegraphic site was adjoining the Roman camp immediately above Caerberlarber's Hole). The other earthwork is now called Green-hill, and the four terraces, by which it was encircled, can be still traced on the south-western side. These are the two several quarters Cæsar says he "simultaneously attacked," after dividing his army into two divisions.

Fifthly, "the enemy after a short stand, were obliged to give way and retire by another part of the wood," that is, either to Cawden's or Stankey, both of which "parts of the wood" are filled with traces of residences.—A full description of this town of Caswallon will be found in John Dunkin's Hist. of Dartford.

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Now it is hardly possible that Cæsar would have thought of demanding a tribute, which he says he did, together with hostages, had not the Britons possessed and known the use of money. The Rev. Beale Post says, the resemblance of the British and Gaulish coins to Grecian coins, particularly those of Macedon, cannot be much wondered at, it being considered that Marseilles was founded by a colony of Phoceans from Asia Minor, and that a great commercial intercourse was maintained between that city and the different parts of the Mediterranean. As Britain was, however, in a higher state of civilization than Gaul, it is more probable that the coins indiscriminately termed British or Gaulish were all struck in Britain. In plate xvi. in C. R. Smith's Collectanea Antiqua are delineated some coins which he presumes are of British origin: figs. 9 and 10 were found in the field below the encampment at Wingfield Bank, mentioned above—the field abounds in foundations, Roman urns, &c. and from the immediate neighbourhood the whole of the coins now forming Mr. Silvester's collection at the Springhead Gardens, near Gravesend, have been picked up.

Thus ended Cæsar's Cantian campaigns, and how little they affected the inhabitants of Kent may easily be conceived.

ALFRED JOHN DUNKIN.

HOMERIC INFLUENCE IN THE EAST; OR, SOME REMARKS ON A PASSAGE IN ÆLIAN.

"Aristoteles maintient les paroles d' Homère estre voltigeantes, volantes, mouvantes, et par consequent animées."—*Rabelais*, iv. 55.

THE influence which the Homeric poems have exercised upon the mind of Europe has been often and laboriously examined; but little attention, however, has been hitherto paid to the question, how far that influence has extended to the East? The gigantic epics that we find in the ancient language of India, the relics of a time that has passed away from the world's memory for ever; the equally gigantic epic that is the glory of Persia, and records a faint echo of the feats that once rang in a nation's heart, are essentially Homeric in their construction. The resemblance pervades not only the outward, but even their *inner* character, and appears no less in the thoughts and manners of the age that they reflect, than in the incidents and style. On opening the Mahabharata or Shahnameh, we seem to be reading an oriental edition of Homer. The simple majesty of the Greek wears, indeed, an oriental dress (like Themistocles at the court of Persia), but the general lineaments are too alike to be passed over unnoticed. There are especially many passages in the Shahnameh (as we shall shortly prove) which, to use a trite Latin word that once contained a beautiful thought, cannot be other than an "*adumbratio*" of the Iliad, as its memory floated dim in the popular traditions.

A passage in the Various history of Ælian seems to give a partial solution of the difficulty (Lib. xii. 48): "The Indians have translated Homer into their native language, and not only they still sing his poetry, but also the kings of Persia, if one may believe the historians."* If this be true,—and Ælian is generally accurate about such matters,—what a gleam is hereby thrown over the ancient history of the world! Valmiki and Vyasa, the authors of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, may have been inspired by Homer, just as they in after days inspired Calidása. The Iliad and Odyssey have certainly no small resemblance respectively to these twin-giant epics of India (the latter contains *an hundred thousand slokás!*). The Ramayana, with its conquest of Lanká by Rama, has a subject as grand and united as the wrath of Achilles, while the more dis-

* Οτι Ινδοι τη παρα σφισιν επιχωριῳ φωνῃ τα Ομηρου μεταγραψαντες, ᾀδουσιν ου μονοι, αλλα και οι Περσων βασιλεις, ει τι χρη πιστευειν τοις ὑπερ τουτων ἱστοροῦσι.

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cursive Mahabharata, with its mythic episodes, strikingly represents the Odyssey.

Well may Montaigne say that Homer's was the greatest mind that antiquity produced (Essais, ii. 36), if his thoughts have thus spread their influence over the world, and if the blind man of Chios has found an echo for his songs in the hearts of Brahmins, under the palm-trees of India, centuries before Christ, and of the kings and warriors of Iran, as well as of the chiefs of Greece, who thronged round the festive board, and heard the minstrel utter the words himself. In the following sketch we shall more particularly confine ourselves to Persia and its Shahnameh; perhaps, at some future time, we may examine the Hindu epics in the same manner.

The Shahnameh is the Persian's national epic, and contains all his country's fabulous myths and authentic history, as far as he knows them, before the Mohammedan conquest, in the reign of Yezdjird, A.D. 641. It was compiled by Firdusi, by order of the Sultan Mahmoud, from an ancient chronicle called the Bastan-nameh (or Old book), which had been lost for ages, but was recovered during his reign from Æthiopia.

This Bastan-nameh appears to have been a record of all the popular legends (compiled by order of Yezdjird, or perhaps earlier*), and contained the shadowy mass of mingled truth and fable, in which, *ut per nubem* (to adopt the beautiful words of the captive in Plautus, as the haunts and familiar names of infancy dimly return to him), the national mind strove to have a faint memory of the events of its ancient childhood. Therein were depicted the feats of the olden champions of Persia, distorted and magnified through the mist of years; and the dangers and difficulties with which they had to contend, being solemnized and made *supernatural* by the introduction of what Carlyle calls the "Time-element," became demons and enchantments. The legends and ballads that commemorated these achievements were preserved in a prose form in the Bastan-nameh, just as those of ancient Rome were preserved in its early historians; and Firdusi's task was therefore much like that of Macaulay's in his "Lays," viz. to recover the "*disjecti membra poetæ*" from the annals, and mould them again into a shape of beauty.

We know Themistocles resided at the Persian court, and learned their language thoroughly in a year, and he might there spread the fame of the Iliad if it were unknown before; and if once the national bards† learned to recite any of its episodes, we can easily conceive that they would mould the character of all their future songs after them. The ideas and descriptions of the Iliad would be applied to the national subjects: Rustem and Afrasiab would supply the places of Achilles and Hector, and Helen and Andromache would appear under the names of Tuhmeenah and Rudabeh. And thus, though the names of Homer and the Iliad might soon fade from men's minds, and perhaps they were never very generally known (as the bards would of course endeavour to suppress them, and claim the merit of the new style as their own), yet the effect which they produced on the national poetry would be permanent, and their *spirit* would survive and animate every succeeding legend.

We have said that the Shahnameh greatly resembles the Iliad in style. The resemblance is not confined to the mere *dress*, but pervades its *form*. The heroes, their adventures, their manners, and habits of thought, are essentially Homeric. In both poems we may trace the same semi-barbarian standard of a hero, with its strange mixture of good and evil, of honour and duplicity, of generous impulse and cruelty; and side by side with this, and often in striking contrast, we see in both the utmost feminine gentleness and grace in the *heroines*. The characters of Andromache and Helen glide like sunbeams through the darkness of human wrath, which is the atmosphere of the Iliad. No heroines in the romances of chivalry, or the succeeding romantic poems of Ariosto and Tasso, are more gentle and lady-like, or (to use the words of Rabelais in his de-

* Some authorities place it a century before.

† These national bards are described in Strabo, xv. 3, 18.

scription of the abbey of Theleme, and few authors have had a nobler idea of what woman should be), "Tant propres, tant mignonnes, moins fascheuses, plus doctes, à la main, à l'agueille, à tout acte muliebre, honneste et libre," than these creations of Homer's brain 3,000 years ago, or the wives of Zal and Rustem in the ancient legends of Persia. We fear there were but few, if any, such models of excellence in those days; the times were too wild and barbarous to admit of them. It was the innate chivalry of Homer's mind, with his consequent instinct of feminine beauty of character, that gave a being to them at first, and afterwards caused them to be mirrored in Persian story.

From the way that Homer's poems were thus known in Persia, (i. e. by mere traditionary recollection of certain ῥαψωδιαι or episodes, which of course grew fainter and more corrupt as years rolled on,) we need not be surprised if we find no particular passages directly copied or imitated in the Shahnameh. It would have been indeed wonderful if we did. The imitation is confined to the general features; for instance, the subject of an episode is borrowed, though the details may be generally original. The resemblance is more seen in the character, than in the mere words. And this we maintain is precisely the effect that would follow, if Homer's poems were introduced as we suppose. During the centuries that intervened, the exact words and ideas of the Greek poet would be more and more diluted and forgotten; national vanity and prejudice would appropriate more and more of the incidents and drop all that was foreign and alien. A Persian character would be gradually thrown over the whole; and with native heroes, scenes and events, it would become gradually a merely national legend. But the stamp of Homer's mind would be still there; the words, the ideas, the scene might be changed, with all the "*dramatis personæ*" too, but the spirit of the original would continually break out; and this is precisely what we shall endeavour to exemplify by passages from the Shahnameh. Firdusi, in endeavouring to recover the old songs in their pristine form from the dull detailed chronicle of the Bastannameh, while catching their spirit and recalling them to life, has (as might be expected) unconsciously been reviving at the same time the remnants of the Homeric original. We hope to establish this ere we close.

As we said above, the vestiges of Homer that we speak of, are not to be found in particular sentences or similes, but in the character of the poem generally, and of some episodes particularly. Some thirteen or fourteen centuries had passed, when Firdusi wrote (in the tenth century), since the Iliad and Odyssey were probably first introduced into Persia, and vast changes had occurred during that time to alter his country's condition. The Mohammedan conquest in the reign of Yezdjird had destroyed the national literature; the immense collections of legends and romances, in which the ancient history was partly preserved, were burned, if they existed in MSS., or forgotten if they were oral traditions; and, had it not been for the tardy recovery of the "Old Book" in the reign of Mahmoud, the mythic history of Persia, and the subjects of its old ballads (often the best, and always the most influential, part of a nation's literature) would have perished for ever.

The resemblance which the "Persian Iliad," as it is sometimes called, bears to the Greek, is three-fold.

I. In the subjects, manners, and habits of thought that are described.

II. In the style and way of treating them.

III. In particular episodes.

We have already entered upon the first and second of these divisions; and we now proceed to the last, which, after all, is the most conclusive, and we trust we shall make it plain to our readers that there are some faint reminiscences still to be found of the Homeric ῥαψωδιαι.

Let us take any of the numerous stories of the Shahnameh,—that of Sohrab for instance, as being better known than most of them—and in this we come at once upon an episode, which, if we compare its parallel in Tasso, we must pronounce an unconscious reminiscence of the old father of Greek poetry. Sohrab is on the point of engaging with the troops of

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Persia, and he takes a captive named Hujeer up with him to the top of a tower, and bids him point out the various tents and standards of the chiefs. The whole passage is strikingly similar to the well known part of the Iliad, where Helen points out the Grecian chiefs to Priam; which passage, by the by, would alone prove that the poem (though Homer may have composed the greater part) is compiled of the rhapsodies of different authors, which in some instances, as in this, hardly fit together, as it is highly improbable that Priam, *after nine years of war*, should be still unacquainted with the hostile leaders. We subjoin a literal version of Firdusi, and beg our readers to turn to their Iliads and compare notes. If this be a casual resemblance, it is certainly one of the most extraordinary in all literature.

Sohrab commences speaking, and points out the tents on the plain before him:—

"Yonder tapestries of numberless hues,
With the warlike pavilions within,
With an hundred fierce elephants in front,
And a sapphire throne, blue like the Nile,
A golden sun shines on the banner—
* * * * *
'Which of the nobles of Iran is this?'
Him answered Hujeer: 'This is the King of Iran;
For lions and tigers stand at his door."
Then said Sohrab: 'Lo! on his right
There are many warriors and elephants,
And a pavilion in the midst of a host;
And around it the troops are standing in ranks;
Numberless tents are on all sides;
Behind it are elephants, and lions before.
The banner in front bears an elephant,
And golden-sandalled knights stand around it.
Amongst the Iranians what is yon warrior's name?
Tell me where is his place of rest?'
'It is Tus, the son of Nauder,' replied Hujeer,
'And there is his elephant banner.*
A warrior is he of the royal race,
Haughty in battle, and a breaker of ranks;
A lion has no might before his stroke,
And the chiefs pay him reverence and tribute.'
Then asked Sohrab, 'Lo! yonder red pavilion,
With a mighty host on foot before it;
Its blue standard bears a lion,
And the whole standard gleams with gems.
Behind it stands a great army,
All spearmen, and clad in armour.
Tell me who is the warrior's name—
Let not deceit bring destruction on thy face.'
And thus he replied, 'Yonder noble one
Is Godurz, the chieftain, the victorious;
He leads a host to the plain of vengeance.
He has eighty sons, all like elephants and lions.
No elephant can strive with him in battle,
Neither tiger in the desert, nor panther in the mountain.'
Again he asked, 'Lo! yonder green† pavilion,
With chiefs of Iran on foot before it;
A dragon is the mark of the banner.
A gorgeous throne is set in the midst;
A champion is seated thereon,
With the strength and shoulder and arm of a hero.
A horse is before him, of equal stature,

---

* This showed his royal descent.
† This was the tent of Rustem, the Champion, or Campeador, of Persia.

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And a lasso hangs down to his feet,
And every moment he utters a roar
You would say it was the stormy sea.
Many an elephant stands before with his trappings,
While the warrior sits chafing in his seat.
In Iran there is no man to equal him,
And I see no steed that can be compared to his.
What is the name of this mighty chieftain,
Who every moment roars like a lion?'
And Hujeer then thought within himself,
'If I should tell the marks of the champion
To this fierce lion-hearted Turk,
He will rush upon Rustem and kill him.
Surely it were better that I concealed his name,
And omitted him amongst the warriors.'
And he cried aloud: 'It is a warrior from China,
And he comes in his might to aid the Shah.'

* * * * *

And Sohrab was grieved in his heart
That he found no tokens of Rustem.
His mother had given him the signs of his father;
And he saw them, but he believed not his eyes;
And he sought the name from Hujeer's lips,
'For perhaps,' he said, 'his words may fulfil my desire.'
But alas! it was written otherwise on his head;
Man subtracts not, and adds not to his fate.
When destiny comes flying down from heaven,
The wise become blind and deaf."

We forbear to give any further extracts from this episode, but Sohrab goes on to point out the tents and banners, and ask the names of the remaining chiefs. Now if we may suppose that an ancient bard sung a translation of the rhapsody of the "Dialogue between Helen and Priam," we can easily conceive that such a song would have a *vivida vis* in it that would soon overcome any mere national prejudices. The song would remain in men's minds, it would be imitated, it would be naturalized, and grafted upon a national subject, till at length it was applied by some inventive mind to the legend of Sohrab and Rustem; and at length the Bastan-nameh, in its collection of legends, preserved the details of this one, and with it the hints of the description. Firdusi's genius made the dry bones re-live, and necessarily, in restoring the incident to poetry, rekindled the Homeric fire.

There are many such instances in the course of the Shahnameh.

Thus, for example, the story of Bellerophon (Iliad ζ) and the wife of Prœtus reappears in all its essential parts in that of Seeáwush and Sudáveh, the wife of King Kaoos; and the catastrophe is singularly alike in both tales. Bellerophon leaves his country, and, after gaining great glory by his valour, wanders on the Aleian plain "ὃν θυμὸν κατέδων," and at last perishes miserably; and in the same way the equally innocent Persian chief becomes an exile, and, after taking refuge in an enemy's court, spends his days in the same heart-eating sorrow, and at last falls a victim to the executioner's sword. We find a Circe in Susen* who entraps all Zal's companions, but fails in deceiving the sharp-eyed old man, who throughout the poem plays the part of Ulysses.

Then again Rustem has his seven labours, just as the Grecian Hercules had his twelve. In both poems we meet with Amazons, and Penthesilea is not more valiant or beautiful than Gurdafreed. But perhaps one of the most striking features of resemblances is the fate of the heroes of both poems: Achilles goes to Troy with the sad consciousness of his certain doom; and never does he appear in a grander character than when he utters those proud words—

* There is a flower that is called κιρκαια, and *Susen* means a lily. These are but trifles, but "a straw will shew which way the wind blows."

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Εὖ νύ τοι οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ μοι μορος ἐνθάδ' ὀλέσθαι,
Νόσφι φίλου πάτρος καὶ μητέρος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
Οὐ λήξω, πρὶν Τρῶας ἄδην ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο.
(Iliad, xix. 421.)

And a similar spirit animates Rustem, when he learns that his slaying Isfendiyar will bring death upon his own head; both heroes perish by treachery, and Rustem's steed Raksh displays the same reluctance in the fatal journey as Achilles' Xanthus in the Iliad, though he does not, like the latter, utter his forebodings in words.

These are but a few of the many instances of resemblance, which it would be easy to point out. The similarity is also (as we before observed) seen in the style; and especially in the manners and habits of thought and development of individual and social character, which both poems exhibit. Both describe an age when personal strength and the lower qualities of the mind (such as brute courage and obstinacy,) were most needed, and therefore most in repute. In both the *individual* absorbs the *collective*, and the spoils and honours are the prizes of a few eminent chieftains, while the "*ignobile vulgus*" are utterly unthought of, and merely serve to be killed and forgotten.

In conclusion, we repeat that these vestiges of Homer are by no means so easily traced in Firdusi as in Tasso or Milton. We have endeavoured to point out the source through which they were derived; and the corrupting influences which would be constantly at work to render them fainter and fainter. But surely they are still to be traced, though the characters are somewhat effaced by the long line of years and changes that have passed over them. An undesigned evidence thus exists to corroborate the information of Ælian; the songs that were translated and sung at the royal banquets, and which *οἱ Περσων βασιλεις* delighted to hear, have not wholly died away in the long distance of time; and a faint echo still remains in the nation's Shahnameh, too faint indeed to give us any vivid idea of the original, but sufficient at any rate to preserve the memory of their existence, and add another to the many instances of the permanent influence of the Greek mind upon the world.

E. B. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 18.

PERMIT me to return my acknowledgments to your correspondent Bibliographus for his obliging attention to my inquiry as to the present existence of certain romances and ballads described to have formed a part of the library of the celebrated Captain Cox, of Coventry. We are indebted solely to Laneham's description of the festivities at Kenilworth Castle in 1575, for an account of this remarkable man, celebrated not only as a mason and a military leader, but as an admirer and preserver of the domestic literature of his country. No notice or tradition of him remains at Coventry, and, had it not been for his exploits as captain of the Hock-Tuesday squadron before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, nothing would have been known of his celebrated library. Laneham, in his capacity of gentleman-usher, thus announces him and his "good-hearted men of Coventry:"

"But aware, keep back, make room now! here they come! And first Captain Cox, an odd man, I promise you, by profession a mason, and that right skilful; very cunning in fence, and hardy as Gawain, for his ton-sword hangs at his table's end; great oversight hath he in matters of story; I believe he hath them all at his fingers' ends. Then in philosophy, both moral and natural, I think he be as naturally overseen, beside poetry and astronomy and other hid sciences, as I may guess by the omberty of his books. Besides his ancient plays, what a bunch of ballads and songs, all ancient; and a hundred more he hath fair wrapt up in parchment, and bound with a whipcord. I dare say he hath as fair a library of these sciences, and as many goodly monuments, both in prose and poetry,—and at afternoons can talk as much without book, as any innholder between Brentford and Bagshot, what degree soever he be. Beside this, in the field a good marshal at musters; of very great credit and trust in the town here, for he has been chosen ale-conner many a year, when his betters have stood by; and hath ever acquitted himself with such estimation, as to taste of a cup of nappy ale his judgment will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose ne'er so red. Captain Cox came marching on valiantly before, clean trussed and gar-

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tered above the knee, all fresh in a velvet cap, flourishing with his ton-sword, and another fence-master with him. A valiant captain of great prowess, as fierce as a fox assaulting a goose, was so hardy to give the first stroke."

Then follows a description of the battle. The Coventry corporation had been accustomed to appoint four ale-tasters in every ward annually to visit brewers' houses, and, as there were ten wards, the captain could have raised a company of forty of his rubicund brethren.

In 1626 the Kenilworth pageants were again revived before Charles I. and for this occasion Ben Jonson wrote the Monologue, or "Masque of Owls," which commenced with the ghost of Captain Cox appearing on his hobbyhorse.

"This Captain Cox, by Saint Mary,
Was at Boulogne with King Ha-ry;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library,
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned,
To entertain the Queen here
When she last was seen here,
And, for the town of Coventry,
To act to her sovereignty."

As my object was to discover whether copies of the whole of this curious library were still in existence, I have, from time to time, made entries of those which occurred in the course of reading; but there are still a few deficient, which probably some of your correspondents may supply. As some of them have now become excessively rare and scarce, it might perhaps be desirable to republish those which have any claim to public notice for their antiquity or singularity.

Yours, &c. W. R.

Captain Cox's Library at Coventry, 1575.

King Arthur's Book.—Published by Hazlewood. Referred to by Dr. Dibdin in his Typographical Antiquities, vol. iii.

Huon of Bourdeaux.—In Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian Library, 3rd edition, 4to. London, 1601.

The Four Sons of Aymon.—Printed by W. Copland; Harleian MSS. vol. iii. No. 3512; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.

Bevis of Hampton.—Printed from the Auchinleck MSS. for the Maitland Club; Garrick's Old Plays in British Museum; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.

The Squire of Low Degree.—Garrick's Old Plays, vol. ix.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.; Ritson's Ancient English Metrical Romances, vol. iii.; printed by W. Copland; Warton's English Poetry, vol. i.

The Knight of Courtesy and the Lady Faguell.—Bodleian Library, c. 39, art. Sheldon.

Sir Eglamour of Artoys.—Cotton MSS. in British Museum, Tib. A. II. fol. 3; Bodleian Library; Cambridge Public Library; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.; printed by Copland; Garrick's Old Plays, vol. x.

Sir Tryamour.—Cambridge Library, 690, 29; Bodleian Lib.; Garrick's Old Plays.

Sir Lambwell.—Cotton Library, Calig. A. II. fol. 33.

Sir Isenbras.—Cotton Lib. Calig. A. XII. fol. 128; Garrick's Plays; Caius College, Cambridge, class A. IX.; printed by Copland; and by the Camden Society, 1844.

Sir Gawain.—Edited by Sir F. Madden.

Oliver of the Castle—viz. Olivaires of Castile, a Spanish romance, frequently published in English; a late edition, 8vo. London, 1695. In a catalogue published this year by Mr. Smith, Old Compton Street, the original is thus described: "Historia de los muy nobles y valientes cavalleros Oliveros de Castilla y Artus de Algarve, y de sus marvaïllosas y grandes hazanas, 12mo. Madrid."

Virgil's Life.—Edited by Mr. Thoms, 1827; Garrick's Plays; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.

The Widow Edyth.—Harleian Lib. vol. iii. No. 3508; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.; printed by John Rastell.

The King and the Tanner.—Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

Friar Rush.—In the late Mr. Heber's library, and also in the Marquess of Stafford's [see Scott's Notes on Marmion]. In Mr. Smith's catalogue, Sept.

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1839, "Historie of Friar Rush, being full of pleasant mirth and delight for young people, 1620." See also Mr. T. Wright's Essays on Popular Superstitions.

Howleglas.—Garrick's Old Plays in British Museum; Dramatic Stories, 1832.

Robin Hood.—Cambridge Library.

Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesley.—Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

The Churl and the Bird.—By John Lydgate, 4to.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vols. ii. iii.; printed by Caxton, W. de Worde, and Copland; and by the Roxburghe Club.

The Seven Wise Masters.—Printed by Copland; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.; Ritson.

The Wife lapt in a Morel's Skin.—Printed in Amyot's Taming of the Shrew, for the Shakespeare Society.

The Serjeant that became a Friar.—See the works of Sir T. More.

Scogan.—Scogan's Jests, gathered by Andrew Boord, 4to. London, *n. d.*

Colin Clout.—See John Skelton's Works, edited by the Rev. A. Dyce.

The Friar and the Boy.—Bodleian Lib. 1617; Ritson's Ancient Popular Poetry; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. ii.; Wright's Early English Poetry, 1836; printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

Elynour Rummyng (The Tunning of).—John Skelton's Works, by Rev. A. Dyce. She was a famous ale-wife, and lived at Leatherhead, Surrey, temp. Henry VIII.

The Nut-Brown Maid.—Arnold's Chronicles, 1521, 4to. edited by Douce; Wright's Early English Poetry, 1836; Percy's Reliques.

The Shepherd's Kalendar.—Magdalen College, Oxford; Douce; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. ii.; printed by W. de Worde.

The Ship of Fools (Alexander Barclay's).—St. John's College, Oxford; Douce; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. ii.; printed by W. de Worde and Richard Pynson.

The Book of Fortune.—

Stans Puer ad Mensam.—See Lydgate's Works.

The Highway to the Spittle-House.—Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.; printed by Robert Copland.

Julian of Brentford's Testament.—Bodleian Library; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.

The Castle of Love.—By Hawes.

The Hundred Merry Tales.—Published in 1831 by Chidley, Goswell Street (see Boswell's Malone); printed by Rastell.

The Book of Riddles.—

The Seven Sorrows of Women.—

The Proud Wives' Paternoster.—Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iv.

Youth and Charity.—

Hickskorner.—Garrick's Old Plays; Hawkins's Origin of English Drama, vol. i.; printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

Doctor Boord's Breviary of Health.—Printed at London, 1598, 4to. but there was an earlier edition.

Broom, Broom on Hill.—Ritson's Ancient Songs.

So Woe is me begone, trolly lo.—

Over a Whinny Meg.—

Hey ding a ding.—Ritson, "Old Simon the King."

Bonny Lass upon a Green.—

My Bonny One gave me a Beck.—

By a Bank as I lay.—A love song, in King's MSS. 17 B. 43. Brit. Mus.

Jasper Laet's Almanac of Antwerp.—Ashmolean Museum.

John Securiz of Salisbury.—Ashmolean Museum.

Nostradamus of France.—Probably his prophecies, supposed to be lost. In Smith's Catal. 1846, is the following: "Nostradamus's Lives of the most celebrated Provençal Poets, written in the French language, but now translated into the Tuscan, by M. Crescimbeni, 4to. Rome, 1722."

The Castle of Ladies; viz. "The Boke of the Cyte of Ladyes," 1521, translated

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from the French by Brian Anslay, yeoman of the wine-cellar to Henry VIII.—Warton's English Poetry, vol. iii.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. iii.; Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica.

Gargantua [and Pantagruel].—Romance written in French by Dr. Francis Rabelais, translated by Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty (new edition), edited, with an introductory notice and life of Rabelais, by Theodore Martin, 4to. frontispiece by C. K. Sharpe, 1838; Smith's Catalogue, May 1844.

Mr. Urban, *Manchester, Nov.* 9.

YOU were good enough to insert in your Magazine (vol. XIV. N. S. p. 142) a communication from me, in which I ventured to question the opinion of Mr. Hallam respecting the authorship of the *Turkish Spy*.

That letter gave rise to several other articles, including one from Mr. Hallam, which seems to manifest that he is not an exception to the Hudibrastic truism, that

> A man convinced against his will
> Is of the same opinion still;

for, in a note to the subsequent edition of his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," vol. III. p. 563, he alludes to his hypothesis having been controverted in your pages, and reiterates his demand of proof of any edition in French anterior to that of our English Turkish Spy, the second volume of which, he says, appeared in 1691, with a preface, denying the existence of a French work.

If I had been writing a history of literature, I should have considered it incumbent on me to take some pains to ascertain more particularly the dates of the numerous editions of this amusing and very popular work, and in what languages they had appeared. Whether Mr. Hallam has taken the trouble to do this I am not aware, but, as an opportunity recently presented itself of making some inquiry through the medium of a gentleman visiting Paris, I send you the information which I have received, and which may probably be considered at least some "shadow of evidence" that there are French editions anterior to that of the English Turkish Spy.

In the "Bibliothèque Royale" there are, according to the minute I have received, the following editions of the work.

1. In Italian. Printed at Paris, without date, but probably 1684. By Marana.
2. French. Paris, 1684.
3. French. Paris, 1686.
4. French. Amsterdam. Translated from the Arabic by Marana, 1688.
5. French. Paris, 1689.

It would seem, therefore, that there are at least *five* editions, Italian and French, prior to 1691; but, as the memorandum furnished to me does not, unfortunately, state the number of volumes of any of the editions, or give more of the titles than as above, it is not so satisfactory as I could wish. Some of your readers, however, having better means than I possess, will probably supply these deficiencies, which may clear up a literary question hitherto involved in mystery.

Yours, &c. F. R. A.

Mr. Urban,

In your number for August last (p. 124) the reviewer of the Life and Correspondence of John Foster quotes the following lines from Milton's Paradise Lost, B. i. 203:—

> "Him, haply, slumbering on the Norway foam,
> The pilot of some small *night-founder'd* skiff,
> Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
> With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
> Moors by his side under the lee, while night
> Invests the sea, and wished morn delays."

"Here," he observes, "is a picture of a ship that has already *foundered* or sunk, being moored to an island; while, *night* is twice mentioned in the same little passage,—an unnecessary and most ungraceful repetition. Who, therefore, would hesitate to say, that the true reading must be,

> '——— Some small *nigh*-founder'd skiff?'

As the skiff was *nearly* foundering, the pilot takes the advantage of mooring it for security to what he fancies an island, till the light of morning arrives. We pledge all our little reputation for criticism on this emendation."

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The above conjecture was made long ago by Bentley in his edition of Paradise Lost, and in confirmation of it he adduced from the second book of that poem, "*nigh-founder'd* on he fares," v. 940. But a passage in Milton's Comus, v. 483, seems to prove that no alteration is necessary :—

"Either some one, like us, *night-founder'd* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman," &c.

which passage Johnson cites in his Dictionary as affording an example of *night-foundered* in the sense of "lost or distressed in the night."

The same reviewer, in an article on Cary's Lives of English Poets, Gent. Mag. for October last, p. 350, remarks,

"Mr. Cary has praised Miss Jane Warton's Verses to her father's memory, printed at the end of the volume, with an ode on the same subject by Joseph Warton; but we cannot understand the commencing lines—

"Accept, O sacred shade, this artless verse,
And kindly, O ye mourning friends, forbear,
To *dear disdaining* from his decent hearse,
All I can give except the tender tear," &c.

The right reading is,—

"To *tear*, disdaining, from his decent hearse
All I can give," &c.

See Wooll's Memoirs of J. Warton, p. 169.

Yours, &c. ALEX. DYCE.

WRIGHT, DEBRETT, AND STOCKDALE, THE POLITICAL PUBLISHERS.

THE following anecdotes, written by the late Mr. Upcott, will be interesting as fragments of literary history.

The paper is in his own handwriting, and originally was a list made when a boy of the books which he read while an apprentice in Wright's shop, extending from March 1, 1797, to August 1799. The volumes amount to sixty-four of various sizes, and of all kinds, history, travels, poetry, and romance, such as his master's shop might afford. Of this locality he has appended, at a recent period, the following gossiping memoranda :—

"This trifling List of my boyish reading was written during my apprenticeship with John Wright the political publisher, 169, Piccadilly, facing Old Bond Street—a house long since pulled down, but where I daily saw the greatest literary and political characters of the time, who frequented that celebrated ministerial shop, not any of whom (John Hookham Frere* excepted) I believe are now living. At this house the Anti-Jacobin newspaper first appeared; at this house Bonaparte's intercepted correspondence from Egypt, captured by Lord Nelson, came out. The morning of publication to booksellers was a memorable day; a line of carriages reached from St. James's Park to purchase them, and the shop was crowded with customers from morn till evening. Was I to enumerate the names of those individuals whom I frequently have seen while residing under that roof, or at John Debrett's, the Opposition bookseller, or John Stockdale's, both houses being within a few doors of Wright's, I might mention a long list of Tory and Whig characters, including literary men of the highest order, viz. Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Grattan, Canning, Hawkesbury, Lord Clare, chancellor of Ireland, Dr. Joseph Warton, George Steevens, Malone, W. Gifford (daily), and I witnessed the quarrel between him and Peter Pindar, and assisted in turning him out of Wright's house after Mr. Gifford had struck him a violent blow on the forehead with his own club-stick. Here, too, I saw W. Seward, Dr. John Moore, father of General Moore, Arthur Murphy, George Rose, William Coombe (Dr. Syntax), Abbé Delille, who usually called with Mr. Canning, Mallet du Pau, the French political writer, Mons. Lally Tollendal, Archdeacon Coxe, Mons. Calonne, and the most considerable of the French emigrants; Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, Gen. Moore, Earl Spencer, Duke of Roxburghe, the distinguished book collector, Earl Moira, Joseph Ritson, George Chalmers, T. J. Mathias, Dr. Charles Burney, Dr. Parr, Bishop Porteus, Bishop Watson, Mrs. Montagu, and a variety of literary ladies.

WILLIAM UPCOTT.

"*Islington, January*, 1845."

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* Mr. Frere (as well as the writer) is deceased in the present year.—*Edit.*

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NORTH DOOR.

UPTON CHURCH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(*With a Plate.*)

THIS structure is particularly interesting, at once from its antiquity and its present deserted state. In consequence, ostensibly, of the increased population of the road-side town of Slough, which is situated in the parish of Upton, a new church was erected in the year 1839 upon a fresh site, when the ancient church was dismantled, and it now remains in a condition approximating to ruin, except that the walls and roofs are still in a substantial state. Whether the further increase of the town of Slough, which is constantly proceeding, may not eventually lead to its restoration and repair, is a question which must be left to the course of events to determine. We know that Upton church has many old friends, who would rejoice in its renovation; and to the new residents in the eastern part of Slough and Upton Park (a group of very handsome villas in the immediate vicinity) it would be particularly convenient. It may surprise some that in the present church-extension days the old church should have been deserted; and others, that such a scarecrow as the new church of Slough could have been erected; but the hope may still be entertained that the old church of Upton, though somewhat weather-worn with the storms of centuries, may even yet survive that red-brick deformity. Not that the question of the inelegance of the new church need be mixed with that of the maintenance of the old, for we believe that Slough already requires two churches.

Upton Church has been but little altered from its original Norman state, except by the insertion of windows. It consists of a nave without aisles, a flat-topped tower, and a chancel. The tower, which stands between the nave and chancel, is not quite so wide as either of them; its interior width is 12 feet 5 inc. that of the chancel 15 feet 7 inc. and that of the nave 19 feet 9 inc. The total length of the church is about ninety feet, of which the length of the nave is 55 feet 6 inc.

Except a low wooden screen yet in the chancel, but from which the carving has been torn off, and the font, bells, and pulpit, which have been removed to the new structure, the whole remaining furniture was sold by the parish for the paltry sum of ten pounds, whereas it certainly should have been preserved, for the more decent performance of the burial service, which still occasionally takes place within this time-hallowed fane.

The walls, about three feet thick, and built throughout of flint and chalk, are still perfectly upright, although without bonding or other support except four slender buttresses at the

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sides and west angles of the chancel. The quoins and dressings are apparently of Caen stone, but not of "long and short work," and some of the internal mouldings are of hard chalk. The nave and chancel roofs are now loftily pitched and of tiles; but, as there is no sign of the nave having originally had any other than a flat ceiling of wood, its roof was probably once lower, and of lead or shingle.

Of the original windows not blocked up, four are in the chancel, four in the nave, and two in the lower part of the tower: those blocked up being, one in the east gable of the chancel, and a circular one, or "bull's-eye," in the west gable of the nave. But the windows which no doubt formerly existed at the east and west ends of this church have been replaced by windows of the fifteenth century, and of which period there are also four in the nave. The original windows, and especially the bull's-eye, have, interiorly, wide splays, but plain, except those in the chancel, all of which have moulded edges, and one a zigzagged soffit. Their glazing is of small lozengy panes set into, and almost flush with, the outer face of the walls. The windows of the upper stages of the tower, although square-headed, are also probably of Norman date. But this it is difficult to ascertain, because, internally, the tower-floors have been removed, and, externally, these windows are mostly enveloped with ivy, growing from a trunk nearly three feet thick, at the north-eastern angle of the nave.

From this ivy we may be allowed perhaps to conjecture that Upton church tower was the "ivy-mantled tower" of Gray's "Elegy in a country churchyard;" situated, as it is, within a poet's ramble either from Eton college, where he was at school, or from his occasional residence with his mother and aunt at Stoke-Pogeis, and which latter circumstance is the only one warranting the supposition that Stoke churchyard is the scene of this elegy. But Stoke church, we beg to say, is a spired church, and (as its last worthy vicar proved to us by the churchwardens' account book) the yew-trees there had been but very recently planted when the elegy was written. Whereas at Upton, not only have we a very remarkable ivied tower; but also the shade of a widely-spreading ancient yew, and "rugged elms:" not to mention that the curfew bell of Windsor Castle, yet regularly tolled, would be much more audible at Upton than at Stoke.

The three Doorways of Upton church have all Norman portions. That for the priest on the south side of the tower, and which measures 6 ft. 2 inc. by 2 ft. 2 inc. although it has had its external heading altered into Tudor form, still retains its original moulded inner head and its oaken door, as shown in our plate. The doorways of the nave are 3 ft. 5 inc. in width, and are situated directly opposite each other in its north and south walls, and nearly equidistant from its east and west ends. The southern doorway is concealed by a modern brick porch; but the northern one, now internally blocked up, is adorned with the columns and zigzag mouldings of the middle of the twelfth century, and, as well as the priest's doorway, still retains a contemporary oaken door and its hinges, as shown in the wood-cut at the head of this article.

From the external plainness of this church, its interior would not be thought likely to afford so good an example of ecclesiastical architecture as its Chancel, especially, does; and we shall therefore describe this portion somewhat in detail. Its ceiling consists of two groined quadripartite vaults, transversely divided by a plain broad flat rib springing from a columnar pier half-engaged in the north and south walls. These columns have thrice-cleft capitals, and the intervals between each cleft are studded with the pearl ornament. The capitals are flanked by corbels of the same size and fashion as the capitals themselves, from which corbels, and similar, though smaller, corbels in the four corners of the chancel, spring the diagonal ribs of the vault—these ribs consisting of a bold torus applied to a flat rib of the same breadth as the transverse rib first mentioned. At 5 ft. 6 inc. from the floor, along the northern, eastern, and southern walls—but not passing over the piers—is a bold and broad chamfered fillet, bounding the sill of the windows and supporting the corner corbels before mentioned.

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The chancel arch is wide and lofty, and springs from pilasters nearly 3 feet wide, which are embellished at the angles with a slender column, and have the many-cleft capital shown in our plate.

It may here be mentioned that the chancel is still chiefly paved with ancient figured tiles, though much the worse for wear. One of the patterns (composed of four tiles) is restored in the annexed engraving.

The interior of the Tower has nothing remarkable that has not been already mentioned, except a small and very plain holy-water stoup in the south wall, and a similar plain aumbry, or credence recess, in the north pilaster of the chancel arch. We may however here remark that in the upper part of the west wall of the tower is a window, now closed, precisely like those in the other walls which open to the air; and as this window, if unclosed, would open under the roof of the nave, we therefore infer, as before conjectured, that originally the nave had a flatter roof than the present one.

The Nave, now that the font has been taken to the new church, contains nothing of Norman times except the windows and doorways already noticed. But at its east end, which is 3 feet thick, and is in fact the west wall of the tower, are three arches of some interest. The central one is quite plain, if not rude, and semicircularly headed, 12 ft. high, by 4 ft. 3 inc. in width; and has ever been, no doubt, a way between the nave and tower. The arch on the north flank is pointed, and has been long filled up. It is 12 feet high and 6 wide. But this seems rather to have been a hagioscope, or aperture by which persons in the nave might see through the tower into the chancel, than a way or passage—its sill being 4 feet from the ground.

It is also remarkable, and perhaps unique, on account of its mouldings—which are in the style of the 13th century—being made of wood. These mouldings are alternately dog-tooth mouldings and small tori—all springing from clustered columns, with bell-bases and capitals, adorned with upright-flat and knobbed foliage, painted red, while the columns are embellished with spiral red stripes and dots.

An arch, also now filled up, on the south flank of the central archway, is more lofty, and of later date perhaps than that last described. Its mouldings are of chalk, and simple, but deeply undercut, and, having its sill almost as low as the ground, it once probably served as a

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passage into the tower, as well as for seeing the high altar in the chancel.

There is another pointed arch in the south wall, close to the east end of the nave, of nearly similar character to that just described, except that its sill is 4 feet from the ground; and from this circumstance we are inclined to think that this arch was the heading of an altar-place or small chantry.

We have yet to mention that the arch, or recess as it now is, which contains the interesting wooden mouldings before noticed, has behind some comparatively modern plaster, and inscribed on a more ancient plastering, the Creed, in characters painted apparently soon after the Reformation, but now, in great measure, hidden by a Bulstrode monument, erected in the time of Charles the First.

It may here be noticed that, in various parts of the church, relics of ancient paintings and inscriptions have been discovered beneath the white-wash. The only intelligible fragment, however, is a representation on the north wall, near the east end of the nave, of an angel carrying to heaven the human soul, in the form of a naked kneeling figure, and a scroll beneath inscribed (the initial letter in red)—

(D'ne . . . . . tuas adiplebo.)

Several of the sepulchral memorials are left, both in the nave and chancel. Under the tower (as seen in our Plate) is the gravestone of the illustrious astronomer Sir William Herschel, thus inscribed:—

H. S. E.
GULIELMUS HERSCHEL, Eq. Guelp.
natus die 15ª Nov. 1738,
obiit 25 Aug. 1822.

A marble tablet on the north wall near the grave has this inscription:*—

H. S. E.
GULIELMUS HERSCHEL, Eques Guelphicus,
Hanoviæ natus Angliam eligit patriam,
Astronomis ætatis suæ præstantissimis
merito annumeratus;
nam, ut læviora sileantur inventa,
planetam ille extra Saturni orbitam
primus detexit,
novis artis adjumentis innixus
quæ ipse excogitavit et perfecit
cœlorum perrupit claustra,
et remotiora penetrans et explorans spatia
immensos stellarum duplicium gyros
astronomorum oculis et intellectui subjecit;
quâ solertiâ
radios solis analysi prismaticâ
in calorem ac lumen distinxerit,
quâ sedulitate
nebularum et phantasmatum
extra systematis nostri fines lucentium
naturam et situs indagaverit
(quicquid paulo audacius conjecisset
ingenitâ temperans verecundiâ)
ultro testantur hodie quales;
vera esse quæ docuit pleraque,
siquidem futuris ingeniis subsidia
debitura est Astronomia,
agnoscent forte posteri.
Vitam utilem innocuam amabilem
non minus felici laborum exitu
quam virtutibus
insignitam et vere eximiam
morte suis et bonis omnibus deflendâ
nec tamen immaturâ clausit
die xxv. Augusti, A. S. MDCCCXXII.
suæ vero lxxxiv.

* Having in our possession a copy of the Epitaph in the Church at Newbury,

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Lady Herschel is commemorated on another tablet:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Dame MARY HERSCHEL, daughter of Adee and Elizabeth Baldwin, of Slough, Bucks, widow and relict of Sir William Herschel, K.G.H. Born June 12th 1750, died January 6th 1832."

A tablet to the memory of Frederick Baldwin, of Upton, who died May 17, 1805, aged 32, is affixed to the wall of the church on the outside near the tower door.

In the chancel is a tablet

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BONSEY, esq. of Slough Farm, in this parish, who departed this life the 16th of December, 1830, aged 86 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who departed this life the 16th of November, 1826, aged 74 years. In life they were much esteemed and respected, in death deeply lamented. Their remains are deposited in a vault under the chancel."

William Bonsey, esq. the son of this gentleman, is the present lay Rector of Upton.

Within the altar-rails there still remain some sepulchral brasses of the family of Bulstrode. Others, which have now been removed, were affixed to stones in the centre of the nave, where there is also a monument to some members of that family: as well as some tablets to members of the family of Lascelles, Earl of Harewood. But the publication of these, and of the more important epitaphs in the churchyard, must be deferred to another opportunity.

Having now completed our account of this very interesting old church, it only remains for us to express our earnest hope that its restoration will be effected. We know that Mr. Jesse, who resides in Upton Park, has made some progress in collecting subscriptions for this purpose, and that he has obtained the promise of the gratuitous assistance of one of the first architects in this country in furnishing plans for its restoration. Mr. Willement, also, will liberally give a stained glass window for the chancel.

With these encouragements we trust that the good work will now progress. The sum required to restore the church will be about 1,200*l*., of which 200*l*. has been already subscribed. Mr. Jesse, we know, will be ready to give any information to those who are willing to assist him, and to receive the names of subscribers, until trustees are appointed to whom the subscriptions can be paid.

We understand that Mr. Jesse has made a forcible appeal in favour of this interesting church in his forthcoming volume, entitled, "Favourite Haunts and Rural Sketches." B. N. J.

Berkshire, of another very eminent modern Astronomer, we are induced to add it here by way of pendant:

H. S. J.
FRANCISCUS BAILY,
LL.D. R.SS. L. et Ed. et Hib. Soc.
Soc. Reg. Astronomicæ Londini
præses et columen.
Natus Neuberiæ April. xxviii. MDCCLXXIV.
obiit Londini August. xii. MDCCCXLIV.
Æquo semper animo moribusque
puris simplicibus commodis
ipse beatus carus vixit suis.
Negotiandi olim curis feliciter expeditum
ad sublimiores Astronomicæ calculos
successu non minus felici
sese contulisse testantur
terra expensa,
stellæ ex ordine numeratæ,
vis gravitatis emensa,
modulus summa arte definitus.
Hunc talem virum patrios prope cineres
pulveris exigui cohibet munus.

Arms, Azure, nine mullets, 3, 3, 2, and 1. Crest, a boar's head couped.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at Winchester, September 1845. *8vo.*

Transactions of the British Archæological Association, at its Second Annual Congress, held at Winchester, August 1845. *8vo.*

The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. (Published Quarterly.) Nos. 1—11. *8vo.*

The Journal of the British Archæological Association. (Published Quarterly.) Nos. 1—7. *8vo.*

Archæologia Cambrensis, a Record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches. (Published Quarterly.) Parts I. and II. 8vo.

THE division and subdivision of learned societies, as well as the multiplication of those periodicals in which the labours of men of learning and science are promulgated and preserved, is a process constantly in operation, and which appears to be necessarily attendant on efforts in the motives and incitements of which so much of individual vanity and interest is unavoidably commingled. It is a circumstance accompanied by useful as well as injurious results. For the sake of a new and favourite scheme, or for the sake of successful rivalry, unwonted exertions are made, and the objects of pursuit are proportionately advanced. At the same time it is to be considered that only a few of these new societies and new periodicals are permanently established, whilst the rest inevitably fail; there is neither literary pabulum nor pecuniary support sufficient for them all. Many valuable materials are thus cast aside from the ephemeral nature of the vehicles to which they are entrusted; and lamentations are made that writers have consumed their time and talents upon evanescent productions which have left no substantial monuments to their reputation.

The most unfair censures made in consequence are those applied to older societies. If nearly every branch of a tree be in succession cut off, what fruit can the stem be expected to yield? If the young, and those who ought to be the active members of an established society, devote their whole energies to the formation of new, are they to be the persons who shall turn round and reproach the inefficiency of the old and parent stock? As societies are made up of individuals, those alone have really a right to censure who are not remiss in supplying their own proportion of produce.

There are times, no doubt, when long-established societies fall into a state of supineness and inefficiency; and that such has been in some degree the case with the Society of Antiquaries cannot be denied after the vast increase of antiquarian investigation which has resulted from the formation of what was at first called the British Archæological Association, and since, in its two branches, the Archæological Institute and Archæological Association. It was not that the Archæologia failed to form a yearly volume of very respectable essays, to the value of which we have constantly borne testimony, though it has been the fashion to decry them in other quarters; but still it has been a mere miscellany of isolated contributions, showing no combination of purpose, and no efficient direction from head quarters. It has furnished only a casual, not a systematic, record of those discoveries which are continually developed by modern changes and accidents, and it has originated no inquiries, nor collected any body of statistics in relation to the science of archæology. All this the Society of Antiquaries might doubtless have done; but there was another reason for the success of a society formed on a more popular basis, namely, the amount of

the annual subscription required for the dignity of F.S.A. On the principle of free-membership, it has been proved that there are archæologists in crowds. Such a plan, however, can never effect much beyond a mere list of names, and it has already been experienced, in both divisions of the "Archæological" camp, that some "supplies" are absolutely necessary. A literary society constructs in its publications its chief, and only permanent, temples of fame; and it is impossible to raise such edifices without adequate funds. But contributors of money are apt to expect some personal return, and comparisons are then made which give occasion for discontent and desertion.

When societies are thus made to feel their weakness, the most prudent plan in the case of rivals is coalition, which will naturally be preferred to the soreness of inferiority, or the mortification of defeat.

Indeed, when it is once agreed that personal feelings can be sacrificed for the furtherance of public objects, there are many obvious reasons why a coalition is desirable. It not only economises means, but it removes the plea of those who are inclined to shelter their lukewarmness towards the object under the guise of neutrality towards parties. There can be no doubt that, if it were possible to remodel the constitution of many of our learned societies, so as to affiliate them in kindred classes, and to form such connection as in ancient times led to the name and reality of *universities*, the expenses of domicile and management might be materially lessened, and a large accession of strength devoted to those objects for which each society was originally proposed. In this way it might be perfectly feasible that the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries should form one class of an association, of which the second class, at a less subscription, should be only Associates; and thus both the Institute and the Association would no longer require a separate existence. Besides a general Council, there ought to be standing committees, composed of members most skilled in particular branches of study, who should possess the power of direction and recommendation, but not of unlimited expenditure. Such a plan would, in our apprehension, combine the advantages of concentration and division of labour.

But we must turn from speculation to the actual position and the present productions of the students of archæology. We have now not only the old Archæologia and the Archæologia Æliana of the antiquaries of Newcastle, but quarterly Journals of the Archæological Institute and the Archæological Association, an annual volume of each body, commemorative of their general meetings, and moreover a quarterly magazine entitled Archæologia Cambrensis, to record the antiquities of Wales and its Marches.

The *Winchester volume of the Institute* is, with one exception, entirely composed of papers relating to the antiquities of the city and its vicinity. It commences with a report of the proceedings of the meeting, which is followed by a catalogue of antiquities exhibited in the very excellent temporary museum which was formed at the deanery. Collections of public bodies and private individuals, original specimens of ancient ecclesiastical furniture from cathedrals and parish churches, and a great number of impressions from brasses and drawings were brought to the meeting from distant parts, the greater portion of which were objects of more than common interest.

Of the essays which follow, the lead is deservedly taken by *The Architectural History of the Cathedral, by Professor Willis*, whose history of Canterbury Cathedral, the first fruits of the newly formed society, may be regarded as a foremost work on architectural antiquities. In the present essay the author proposes to follow the same plan which he adopted with respect to Canterbury Cathedral, namely, to bring together all the recorded evidence that belongs to the building, excluding historical matter relating only to the see or district. The early history of Winchester Cathedral is traditionally attributed to a remote era; the first church, it is said, was founded by King Lucius, and dedicated on the fourth kalend of Nov., A.D. 169. This church with its monastery was destroyed in the Dioclesian persecution, A.D. 266, and restored in 293 on a smaller scale, the church being

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dedicated to St. Amphibalus; and this edifice was by the pagan Saxons converted into a heathen temple in 516. After the conversion of Kynegils, King of the West Saxons, by St. Berinus, the old heathen temple was destroyed, and a new structure built by this king, completed by his son Kynewald, and dedicated by St. Berinus to the holy and undivided Trinity. This church appears to have been so much altered as to require a new dedication, which it received at the hands of St. Dunstan, assisted by nine other bishops, on the 20th Oct. 980. The Saxon church remained until the Norman Conquest, when Bishop Walkelin in 1079 began to rebuild the church from the foundations, from which time the history is well authenticated. The Norman architecture of the transepts and central tower are critically examined by the professor. The various alterations on the original plan, the strengthening the piers of the central tower after the fall of the former one, and the presumption of their Saxon origin, are acutely examined, and the question of their Norman origin settled; but it is not in the fabric above ground that we have sought for Saxon architecture. On descending to the crypt it has ever appeared to us that the architecture of that portion is plainly of a different style from that of the nave; and although, as modifications of one original type, there is a common resemblance in general appearance between both, yet, without rejecting the evidence to be deduced from the architecture of early structures, we cannot conclude that the architect who erected the piers of the superstructure with their acknowledged Norman capitals could have at the same time designed the columns of the crypt.

That many of the Saxon churches were erected with stone, with crypts, &c. and other parts resembling in arrangement the subsequent Norman churches, the professor admits, "cannot be doubted, from the descriptions that have been preserved to us;" and subsequently he adds, "the crypt of the present church cannot have been any part of the Saxon church, for the reasons (before stated,) shew that the high altars were on different sites:" and in corroboration of his opinion he exhibits a capital of the crypt in connection with one in the north transept as a proof of the identity of the architecture of the crypt and the transept. The views given of the two capitals do not in our mind lead to the conclusion that they are the work of one architect; that in the crypt has a torus, a rude resemblance of that used in the Doric order, with a broad and thin abacus above it; the stones of the shaft are very large. The example from the transept has still a rude but a more defined capital, separated by a moulding from the shaft, and in which the type of the Doric torus is not seen; the masonry of the column, as well as that of the springing of the arch, is of smaller stones, and approaches more nearly than the other to an ordinary Norman capital, while the first retains closely the appearance of the original type (the Roman Doric). The chancel arch and columns of the acknowledged Saxon church of Worth, in Sussex, appear to us to resemble the crypt specimen rather than that from the transept. Professor Willis will therefore excuse our still believing the crypt of Winchester to be a Saxon work; a remnant of the church dedicated by St. Dunstan; the more eastern work alluded to in page 22 may be still earlier.

The subsequent works of the cathedral are critically examined, with the usual judicious scrutiny of the author; but we shall pass over this portion of the essay, only pausing to notice the recent discovery occasioned by excavations made by Mr. Owen Carter, of the western towers or transept, which either once existed, or, at least, were commenced, and subsequently abandoned, the unfinished portion being cleared away by Bishop Edyngton. A very clear block-plan of the cathedral is added to the essay, exhibiting the works of various periods by means of different tints.

To this succeeds an essay entitled *William of Wykeham*, by C. R. Cockerell, Esq. It consists of a critical examination of the great works of Wykeham, at Windsor, Winchester, and New College. Whatever comes from the pen of Mr. Cockerell is deserving of the highest attention: we have not space to notice it at length, but must refer our readers to the article itself,

which is full of ingenious observation, great research, and withal elegantly written. We cannot, however, help extracting a clever note by Mr. Cockerell, on Lord Campbell's notions of the character of such a man as Wykeham. We give it entire. Lord Campbell says,

"Conscious how much he owed to his delicate attention to the feelings of others, when he had from the heralds a grant of arms, he took for his motto, 'Manners makyth the man.' His lordship, then, declines the received interpretation, that

Virtue alone is true nobility;

and supposes 'manners' to signify the calculating blandishments of a court, and not 'mœurs' or manners in their high moral sense. He thus degrades Wykeham to a Chesterfield, a gentleman to a fine gentleman. His lordship further illustrates the meaning by the following. 'The Chancellor no doubt invited those who practised in his own court to sumptuous banquets at his palace in Southwark; made himself very agreeable in society; availed himself discreetly of the talents and experience of those around him,' &c. &c. —To your tents, oh Wykehamites!"

The essay concludes with an application of the rules of Cesariano and his followers, and the *vesica piscis*, as developed by Mr. Kerrich, to the buildings of Wykeham.

A short notice of the painted glass in Winchester and its neighbourhood, by Mr. C. Winston, contains a glance at the windows in the cathedral and churches. The finest modern piece of glass painting is now on the east window of the college chapel, which was reproduced about 20 years ago by Evans, of Shrewsbury. It is remarkable, as containing the portraits of the carpenter, the mason, the clerk of the works and the glass painter, all of which, as represented on the east window, are given in wood engravings.

Architectural notes of the churches, &c. in the city and neighbourhood, written we presume by various hands, comprize archæological notes upon a number of ancient remains, extending over a considerable portion of the county. It is profusely illustrated by wood-cuts of many remarkable antiquities; and then is followed by notices of churches in the neighbourhood of Winchester.

Mr. Hawkins contributes *Notices of the Mint and Exchange at Winchester*, concluded by a list of moneyers, extending from the reign of Æthelstan to that of Henry III.

On the Hall and Round Table at Winchester, a paper by Edward Smirke, Esq. clearly establishes the fact that the hall was not, as hitherto supposed, a chapel. At first sight the pillars and arches separating the area into a nave and aisles, would give the idea of an ecclesiastical structure, but this essay fully proves that it could never have been a church of any kind.

The Round Table has presented some difficulties, but they seem to be solved by what is apparently the real history of this remarkable relic, viz. that the wooden table may be as old as King Stephen, but had been frequently repainted, the last time being in 1522, when it was shewn to the Emperor Charles V. The general design of the painting may have been always the same, but no attention has been paid in the last colouring to the design of the previous subjects, as the king, the double rose, and the inscriptions, are clearly in the style of the date which has last been referred to. The "mappa mundi," "rota fortunæ," and "round table," were favourite subjects with our old painters of the middle ages, but we are surprised any writer could have supposed the first and last to be identical; the only common feature was their rotundity. The mappa mundi still exists at Hereford, the rota fortunæ is to be seen at Rochester Cathedral, and the round table we have at Winchester; they were three distinct subjects, and formed favourite portions of the scanty designs of the ancient painters when they travelled out of sacred writ.

Mr. J. M. Kemble contributes a paper *on the names, surnames, and nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons*, of great philological and historical interest, but which we unwillingly pass over from want of space. It is the only paper in the volume not immediately relating to the county of Southampton.

The seals of the Earls of Winchester, and those of the city, are illustrated by Mr. J. G. Nichols. That of Margaret, wife of Sayer de Quincy, first Earl of Winchester, is a fine though imperfect example of a seal of the early part of the thirteenth century.

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The very singular seal of Roger de Quinci, constable of Scotland, who is represented combating with a lion, is explained by Mr. Nichols as possibly emblematical of the kingdom of Scotland; as is the case on a late seal of a knight of the Stewart family, combating a lion, which is engraved in the Archæologia, vol. ix.

Sir F. Madden illustrates the *common seal of the Men of Alwarestoke, co. Hants.* It seems to present the anomaly of a seal being used by persons not incorporated. The same author has contributed *Remarks on the monument of Sir Richard Lyster in St. Michael's Church, Southampton*, which establish the fact that the monumental effigies long shewn as that of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, 1550, is in reality that of Sir Richard Lyster, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1553-4.

The three grand churches of Hampshire, *St. Cross*, *Christchurch*, and *Romsey*, are respectively illustrated by Mr. E. E. Freeman, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, and the Rev. J. L. Petit, the last of whom exhibits two of the etchings which flow so freely from his prolific needle.

The last essay is by the Rev. C. W. Hartshorne *on the History and Antiquities of Portchester Castle*, a much neglected group of ancient buildings, which are ably displayed in this essay, as well as the ancient and most interesting Norman church within the circuit of its walls.

The volume is profusely illustrated by wood-cuts and several plates of plans on steel, and it is on the whole highly creditable to the Institute; it forms an excellent record of a most interesting meeting, and will, we cordially hope, be but the precursor of the chronicles of many more such assemblages.

We are sorry to be compelled to point out a great defect in the book—the essays are all paged separately, for the object of being sold as independent publications; this is not only inconvenient for purposes for reference, but has occasioned the omission of that necessary adjunct, an index.

The Winchester volume of the Archæological Association has some advantages of plan and arrangement over that which we have already considered. Though not printed on such fine paper or so beautifully embellished, it has we believe a larger number of pages, and a greater quantity of matter. The articles themselves are very much more numerous, amounting in all to fifty-three, being in fact nearly every thing that was brought forward at the meeting; and these are arranged in four classes, Historical, Primeval, Medieval, and Architectural. In this there is something that we admire; a completeness and unity which, together with the regular pagination, make the volume look like a whole.

The papers themselves are many of them very short, and some jejune enough: yet there are several of considerable merit. Mr. Wright's report on the municipal records of Winchester and Southampton is but slight and summary, and too plainly shows how brief was the time he had to devote to it. His memoir on the municipal privileges and legislation in the middle ages, though less original, is far more important and better considered.* Mr. James Thompson has communicated a catalogue raisonnée of the archives of the town of Leicester:† and the accounts of the chamberlain of Ipswich, communicated by Mr. W. S. Fitch, add to the stores which the volume presents of this description of documents.

From the State Paper Office Mr. John Barrow has derived a series of letters illustrative of the naval services of Lord Henry Seymour, at the crisis of the Spanish Armada; Lord Albert Conyngham contributes a letter‡ of Lord James Stewart to Queen Elizabeth, respecting the coronation of James VI.; the Rev. Dr. Hincks a curious letter of James Ha-

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* In p. 23 there need have been no query to the name Tristram, which is followed by the pronoun *his*. That the term applied to the said Tristram was a masculine noun may be seen in the Promptorium Parvulorum.

† He makes one extraordinary slip—"Cecil earl of Burghley" (p. 72).

‡ In this the contraction is omitted which would convert the word "commission" to commissioner. So, in p. 32, for *escati* read *escaetori*. In p. 35 "seven godefelow," is probably Stephen Goodfellow.

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milton describing the Earl of Essex's rising in London, in 1601. There are also two letters of James Earl of Perth, but they have been already published with the rest of his correspondence in one of the Camden Society's books. The Accompt of the Bishop's Lands in the diocese of Winchester has also been published before in the first volume of the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, as well as in some older book.

In the article on Barton, an old manor-house in the Isle of Wight, to which attention was directed from the circumstance of the estate being lately added to the royal domain in that island, and the house destroyed, the writer is surely wrong in assigning its architecture to the close of the 14th century. The accompanying etchings plainly give it to the 16th. Before the reign of Henry VI. there was here a small college of priests living under the rule of St. Augustine, and called the chaplains of Barton. The house itself is said to have been termed the oratory of Barton.

The papers by Mr. Waller on the Paintings in Winchester Cathedral and by Mr. Akerman on the Mint of Winchester are interesting and valuable.

In Mr. Ashpitel's brief paper on Organs in Churches he appears to us to have been misled by the expression "a payre of organs." That term did not formerly mean "two" only, but a set of anything, and, as applied in this case, a single instrument was meant, formed of a pair, or set, of pipes. Some previous writer in the Ecclesiologist appears to have preceded Mr. Ashpitel in this erroneous view. But it was usual to speak of this instrument in the plural number as "the organs," and that from the earliest times.*

In primeval antiquities, the discoveries of the spade and pickaxe, Mr. Roach Smith and his friends have distinguished their industry and research. The architectural writers will not bear comparison with those who owe allegiance to the Institute: still, their contributions are not without their value, particularly the remarks of Mr. Haigh on the Saxon monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow in Northumberland, and Repton in Derbyshire. Mr. Planché contributes some remarks on the origin of heraldic figures in a spirit of original and rational research.

On the whole we think the members of the Association have every reason to think that they receive a good pennyworth, though the Institute's volume, from the beauty of its embellishments, must have been much more costly of production.

The *Archæologia Cambrensis* has been produced in very good style, with numerous and pleasing embellishments. The writers also are men of intelligence and research. The editors we believe to be the Rev. H. Longueville Jones and the Rev. John Williams, the first of whom has contributed among other articles an interesting series of papers on the antiquities of the Isle of Man. Among their principal assistants we find the names of the Rev. H. Rowlands, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, and Mr. J. O. Westwood, author of Palæographia Sacra Pictoria. The first contributes a series of articles under the title of Antiquitates Parochiales. Some of the monasteries of the district are pleasingly illustrated, as Valle Crucis, Basingwerk, and Cymmer. There are a variety of valuable papers on Celtic, Roman, and ecclesiastical antiquities; and also some that are more strictly historical. One by Mr. Wynne on the title of Prince of Wales shews that it is a vulgar error that Edward of Carnarvon was made Prince of Wales immediately upon his birth in 1284, but that he was so created on or shortly before Easter day (March 26) 1301. Edward of Windsor, King Edward the Third, was never Prince of Wales; but the Black Prince was the second of the royal house of England that possessed that dignity. This paper is conceived in the true spirit of advance; but we cannot say the same for that entitled Heraldry (p. 44), which chiefly consists of old legends as idle as those of the saints. The antiquaries of Wales have certainly been too apt to accept for granted the vague traditions of their poetic predecessors, and some severity of discrimination is

* Thus at St. Asaph, in 1296, it was ordained that the Archdeacon should provide "unum presbiterum vel laicum, bene cantantem, et *ad organa* ludentem." (Collect. Topog. et Geneal. ii. 278.)

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required to establish that truth which we are sure is the aim of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

Another too prevalent mistake that we have observed among the Welsh is an indulgence in high-flown compliment. Whilst animadversion and controversy, though disagreeable in other respects, may stimulate to exertion, this practice has certainly a very soporific effect.

It is not entirely abandoned in the work before us. In p. 82 a gentleman is introduced with a flourish as "an eminent palæographer and archæologist, in whose opinion we place implicit confidence," who then enounces the following very ill-considered dogmas on the period of Edward II. "The matrix-formed seal had passed away, and armorial bearings had not become general, though not quite unknown." This eminent palæographer adds, that "the Longobardic letters" on the seal-ring there engraved, appear to him to be *Holt:* whereas the characters are in the common black letter, and (if correctly engraved) apparently **bor.**

In the article headed "The Regalia of Wales," but the real subject of which is the *Croes Naid*, or Cross of Refuge, a piece of "the true cross," which was taken from the Welsh by King Edward I., there is an extraordinary misapprehension. Ross, the Warwick antiquary, says that St. Neot brought this treasure into Wales from the Holy Land; but the writer quotes a Welsh bard as stating, "*on the contrary*," that "Elen Godebog found the cross for Christendom." Neither author nor editors appear to have recognised in this name the empress Helena, who, according to the well-known legend, was universally acknowledged to have discovered the holy cross, entire, whilst its reputed fragments which filled the shrines of Christendom were of course very minute in proportion to their number. The histories of these fragments of the cross, so highly valued, and transported to various countries by devout saints, prelates, and peers, would probably fill a large volume.

Several of the most interesting inscriptions of the highest antiquity that exist in Wales are republished with increased accuracy in this work; but that represented in a plate at p. 67 must not be classed among such curiosities. If it is turned upside down, it will be found to be merely part of an ordinary sepulchral inscription, reading thus:—

. . . . . CVJUS
ANIMA REQVIESCIT

We will only further remark that where the record contractions are used in p. 151, they are very inaccurately applied. It would have been much better to have printed the documents at length, as Mr. Wynne has done at p. 397, where we may note that *pros'* should be read prosecutus: and the line

De Howell ap Ener *qr* non venit *p' sum'* [?]

thus—

"quare non venit prout summonitus."

In closing this review, we shall confine ourselves to a single expression of our sentiments, with respect to the selection of archæological essays for these several vehicles of publication. It is this, that the Society of Antiquaries has the foremost claim, at least upon its own members, for all matters of high and general interest.

The publications of the Institute should rather be of an elementary character, such as may fulfil the object proposed by the Marquess of Northampton, to *instruct* and encourage the inceptive antiquary, and so to lead on the thousand and one amateurs, that out of their number some few may be induced to apply in earnest to the study of particular branches of the science, and thus hereafter render good service to the antiquarian community.

Priests, Women, and Families. By M. Michelet. *Translated by* C. Cocks, *from the French third edition. Ninth edit. square* 16*mo. pp. xxxvi.* 176.

THIS is a multifarious book, and therefore difficult to analyse, the more so as its arrangement is frequently retrospective; on which account it should be read twice over, once for a general view of the subject, and again for a particular knowledge of it. The readers, indeed, must be very few who do not learn something, historically and ethically, from its pages.

The author had said, in the preface

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to his Life of Luther, "We shall not, after the example of so many others, lay bare the sores of a church in whose bosom we were born, and which is still dear to us." (p. xiii.) But now, instead of covering them, or even touching them gently, he exposes them to public view like a rough clinical lecturer in a hospital. Perhaps, the study of Luther's life had progressive tendencies, which he did not anticipate. He has now, by his present work, excited an opposition, which could hardly have been unexpected; but he keeps his ground firmly, and thus in the postscript addresses his opponents:—

"One word to the priests: I had handled them gently, yet they have attacked me. Well! even now, it is not them that I attack. This book is not against them. It attacks their own slavish state, the unnatural condition in which they are kept, and the strange conditions which make them at once unhappy and dangerous." (p. 172.)

That such a work should excite opposition is only natural, for it contains too much truth not to do so, while the sale is an evidence of the interest taken in it, as in less than three months it has passed through as many editions, amounting together to fifty thousand copies. In the preface to the third, he says—

"This book has produced upon our adversaries an effect we had not anticipated. It has made them lose every sense of propriety and self-respect . . . . from the pulpits of their crowded churches they preach against a living man . . . . We have hit the mark too fairly, it should seem. Woman! this was the point on which they were sensitive. Direction, the spiritual guidance of women, is the vital part of ecclesiastical authority; and they will fight for it to the death. . . . . One prelate predicts in sorrow that we are sending the priests to martyrdom. Alas! this martyrdom is what they themselves demand, either aloud or in secret, namely—marriage." (p. xi.—xiii.)

A sentence in the original preface will serve as a compendium of the whole.

"The direction of the latter [the woman] is, as I shall show, a marriage more powerful than the other,—a spiritual marriage. But he who has the mind, has all. To marry a woman whose soul is in the possession of another (remember it, young man), is to marry a divorce."* (p. xxxiii.)

The *direction* above mentioned is not precisely confession, (though much of M. Michelet's work applies to that also,) but something superadded to it, of which he has given a full description, premising in a note, that "the name is rare in our days, but the thing is common; he who confesses for a length of time becomes director," and consequently, as will be seen, a more influential personage.

"As her confessor, he received her at church at regular hours; but as director he visits her at his own hour, sees her at her house, and occasionally at his own. As confessor he was generally passive, listening much, and speaking little; if he prescribed, it was in a few words: but as director he is all activity; he not on prescribes acts, but what is more important, by intimate conversation, he influences her thoughts. To the confessor she tells her sins, she owes him nothing more; but to the director every thing must be told; she must speak about herself and her relations, her business and her interests. . . . . The confessor is bound to secrecy, he is silent (or ought to be). The director, however, is not so tied down: he may reveal what he knows, especially to a priest, or to another director. Let us suppose about twenty priests assembled in a house (or not quite so many, out of respect for the law against meetings), who may be some of them the confessors, and others the directors of the same persons: as directors, they may mutually exchange their information . . . Whatever might be wanting in the confession of the master, would easily be supplied by that of his servants and valets. . . . What the ancient sighed for, namely, to live in a glass dwelling, where he might be seen by every one, this happy man enjoys without even the expression of a wish." (pp. 117—119.)

We can add a shade or two to this picture from Boileau, who in his tenth Satire has drawn a portrait, half ludicrous, half frightful, of the director, while describing a bigot of a wife—"Elle a son directeur,"—

Mais de tous les mortels, grace aux dévotes âmes,
Nul n'est si bien soigné qu' un directeur de femmes."

* . . . . Vivit tanquam vicina mariti.
Juv. Sat. vi. 508.—REV.

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The poet describes how he is petted, and provided with luxuries, in return for which his advice is always ready to justify the lady's conduct against her husband's complaints. The rest of the likeness we shall exhibit afterwards in its appropriate place.

M. Michelet is aware of the tenderness of the ground he treads: "It presented a serious difficulty, that of speaking with propriety of a matter in which our adversaries have given proof of an incredible liberty. 'Omnia munda mundis,' I know very well. However, I often preferred letting them escape, when I had them in my power, to following them in the mire." (p. xxxv.) An evil, indeed, is tolerably secure from exposure, when that exposure would be an evil with many. Hence the offences which this book is meant to chastise, or to remedy if possible, remain but partially detected, and consequently disbelieved by numbers, who will not take the charge for proved, and to whom it is difficult to submit the evidence.

M. Michelet considers that the science of the confessional has rather deteriorated than advanced since the Middle Ages; that the faith of the confessor was then more genuine, and less histrionic and coquettish; that systematic mortification then *suppressed* the body (though this opinion may be carried too far, as the word *Focaria** in Du Cange, and in various historical indexes, will show); that his superior knowledge then invested him with an awe, which his inexperience sometimes now converts into ridicule; and that the language of the confessional was then more simple, being confined to a plain declaration of sin, without those details of passion which make it infectious. "You confront him with a child who has never left her mother's side . . . I shudder at the interrogatory to which he will subject her, and at what he will teach her in his conscientious brutality." (Part 2, c. ii. p. 112.) He thinks that the science itself, being adapted to the barbarous times of Alva and Wallenstein, is no longer applicable to a more civilized age; an idea which may be just, but which we cannot now undertake to examine.

We have transferred these remarks from their own place, as properly introductory to the main subject, DIRECTION in the 17th century, when it was brought to perfection. The author sets out with the Romish reaction about 1600, when, as he says, the terrible preachers of the League were suddenly humanised, and became gentle. "The reason is, they must lull to sleep those whom they have not been able to kill." (p. 2.) At that period appeared St. François de Sales, who, though not one of the Jesuits, "invented in an artless manner, for the profit of these intriguers, the manner, tone, and true style of easy devotion, which they would ever have sought for in vain." (p. 5.) His intimacies, and their tendency, illustrate the axiom, that there is a close connexion between religious excitement and soft sensibilities. The Nuns of the Visitation, who published some of the letters of their foundress, Madame de Chantal, an *elève* of St. François, have prudently kept several back, which "as they say themselves are only fit to be kept under the lock and key of charity." (p. 17.)† When we read that this lady "tattooed her bosom with the name of Jesus" (ibid.), it seems as if religion had left the high road to wander in bye-paths, but what follows is worse. At the opening of the Saint's tomb, two years after his death, she stooped down in order to place his hand upon her head, "when, as if he had been alive, he drew her towards him, and held her in a paternal and tender caress." (p. 18.) This legend is more than silly, it is pernicious; for if the dead might do this, the example would not be lost upon the living, and such a flight of imagination augured badly for the consciences of the next generation of devotees.

What the author says of Madame Guyon (p. 59) will come in appropriately here. "The singular purity of this woman rendered her intrepid in

* Fr. Chambrière.—Ang. Housemaid.—As this personage, who succeeded to the wife, disappears, abuse of confession comes on.

† "A bishop, at that time an inspector of the University, boasted before me (and several other persons, who will be witnesses, if necessary) that he had burned some of Fenelon's letters." Note, p. 66.

advancing the most dangerous ideas." Hence he considers her *Torrents* a more dangerous book than the *Julie* of Rousseau. (p. 9.)

The second stage in the progress of Direction is the appearance of the Spiritual Guide of Molinos, a Spanish priest, in 1657.

"The way having been prepared for twenty years by different publications of the same tendency, highly approved of by the Inquisitors of Rome and Spain, this book had a success unparalleled in the age; in twelve years it was translated and reprinted twenty times." (p. 57.)

"*The director* is the pivot of the whole book . . . he is the guide, or rather the support, without which the powerless soul could not move a step." (p. 82.)

The moral character of this book is the more pernicious, as its misguidings are generally preceded by truths. Thus having first asked, "Would it not be foolish for him who runs to stop when he falls, and weep like a child, instead of pursuing his course?" which is in a great measure true,—Molinos adds, "These falls have the excellent effect of preserving us from pride, which is the greatest fall of all: God makes virtues of our vices, and these very vices, by which the devil thought to cast us into the pit, become a ladder to mount to Heaven." (p. 84.)* Another maxim, not indeed contained in the book, but extracted from his examination or from his teaching, is,

"God, to humble us, permits in certain perfect souls (well enlightened, and in their lucid state) that the devil should make them commit certain carnal acts. In this case, and in others, which, without the permission of God, would be guilty, there is no sin, because there is no consent." (p. 85.)

This, however, bad as it is, does not fully exhibit the normal school of direction. According to the French biographer Chaudon, who has taken his view of the system from d'Avigny, Molinosist perfection consists in the soul's indifference to what may befal the body. "Peu importe que la partie inférieure se livre aux plus honteux excés, pourvu que la supérieure reste concentrée dans la Divinité par l'oraison de *Quiétude*." (Dict. Hist. art. *Molinos.*)†

The book was well received for a time, as every great religious order, except the Dominicans, whom the author had disparaged in the person of their founder, approved of it, and the Archbishop of Palermo pronounced it especially suited to the direction of nuns. But at length the tide turned. During the contest with France it became necessary at Rome to affect moral severity; and in 1687 the book was condemned, Molinos was imprisoned, and two of his followers, a French and a Spanish priest, were burned alive, for they, as well as the founder, had acted only too consistently with their principles. But the evil did not end there; perhaps the approbations were not to be rescinded so easily in people's minds; and, "from that saying of Molinos, 'That sins, being an occasion of humility, serve as a ladder to mount to heaven,' the Molinosists drew this consequence, 'the more we sin the higher we ascend.'" (p. 86.)

We have already exhibited half the director's portrait from Boileau; the remainder, which comes in properly here, is as follows:—

Encore est-ce beaucoup, si ce guide imposteur
Par les chemins fleuris d'un charmant quiétisme
Tout-á-coup l'amenant au vrai Molinosisme,
Il ne lui fait bientót, aidé par Lucifer,
Gouter en paradis les plaisirs de l'enfer.

The last line is equally striking for its theological acumen and poetical power.

Some hints on the subject of direction are furnished by the royal convert, Christina of Sweden, who has inserted in her *Pensées* some ideas on this subject, which are curious as fragments of after experience, and show that her conversion was not over-cheaply bought, though they are expressed in language sufficiently guarded:—

"Les bigots ne manquent jamais d'argent ni de femmes. (Centurie xi. 97.) Fier son argent et sa femme aux bigots, c'est s'en défaire. (ib. 98.) Il faut se défier des saints vivans. (xii. 23.) Il ne faut

* Scala per salire al cielo.—*Guida*, p. 138, b. ii. c. 18.

† The article *Quiétisme*, in the Dictionnaire des Heresies, is so brief and unsatisfactory, as to appear purposely hurried over.

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pas être la dupe des confesseurs ni des directeurs. (xi. 65.) Il faut être persuadé que ce n'est pas toujours Dieu qui fait parler les confesseurs et les directeurs, quelque saints et détachés qu'ils paroissent. (ib. 71.) Trop de gens font vœu de chasteté pour l'observer." (xii. 4.)

We give them, without pronouncing exactly to what they amount.

M. Michelet hints that he could have made more of the subject, but that his materials are chiefly taken from the seventeenth century, "the only period that has not feared to expose in broad daylight the theory of direction." (p. xxxv.) To the objection, that the questions which then influenced it are now obsolete, he replies, "that they are only so as theories, but in their spirit and practical method they are, and ever will be, living." (p. 101.) He considers that the culture, the vast studies, and the theological and literary activity of that age, preserved the clergy in the midst of temptations, aided as they were by a Gallican feeling; "but is it the same in these days with men who have no wings, who crawl and cannot fly?" (p. 104.) The extinction of a Gallican feeling is no favourable augury, for the rivalry of national churches is like the wind that purifies the atmosphere; but this principle must be studied in Archbishop Whateley's Bampton Lectures, On the use and abuse of party-feeling in matters of religion.*

If, however, the objection be persisted in, that M. Michelet has taken his principal facts from another age, we can substantiate the inference he means to deduce from them of the permanence of the evil; nor is it to any ordinary authority that we appeal, but to a Spanish prelate, Don Antonio Tabira, successively bishop of Osma and Salamanca, of whom Llorente says, that his "great virtue, his literary talent, and exquisite judgment, made him the ornament of the church during the reigns of Charles III. and Charles IV." (Hist. of Inquisition, art. Tabira, c. xxv.)

It appears that in 1781 the inquisitor-general, Bertran, ordered the confessionals in nunneries to be placed within sight of the persons in the churches; for reasons, we presume, which are obvious. The several prelates, offended as they were at this interference, dissembled their anger, "that the public tranquillity might not be disturbed," (ibid. c. xxvi. p. 335;) and the order was obeyed in nearly every diocese, till in 1797 the inquisitors of Granada, finding that the convent of S. Paula had not complied, sent their own bricklayers into the cloister, to wall up the confessional.† So overt an act, which entrenched on the archbishop's province, produced a great sensation, and the matter was taken up by Jovellanos, the minister of justice, who requested the opinions of several eminent divines. A report of the bishop of Osma, to which we have alluded, was drawn up by the king's order; it is partly printed in Puigblanch's work on the Inquisition, and furnishes some striking illustrations of the question. He regards the interference as intrusive, but in some degree borne out by usage, as the crime of "solicitation during the sacrament of penance" came under the cognizance of the Holy Office by a special privilege. He testifies to the unhappy frequency of that crime, and in tracing its growth, he singularly confirms the line of argument M. Michelet has chosen. He infers its recency, however, from the measures adopted for its punishment, as the first bull issued against it dated little more than two hundred years before. (Puigblanch, ii. 344.)

"It has been punished with rigour, yet it has always been on the increase, and, at the present day, it is what most occupies the tribunals. I am well aware that from the above period a certain principle of spirituality began to introduce itself, before unknown, and from it first came inspirations and afterwards Molinism [Molinosism]‡ which, under various forms,

* The cause of the evil, we would observe once for all, is compound,—the enforced celibacy of the clergy, and the Lateran Canon of 1215 (Omnis utriusque sexûs, Can. xxi.) enjoining confession.

† As a counterpart to this proceeding, we may mention that the Council of Paris, 1213, part 2, canon 3, enjoins bishops to cause suspicious little doors found in abbeys or priories to be blocked up.—REV.

‡ This error of the pen or of the press is important, as *Molinism* is a different affair.—REV.

is always springing out again, and is promulgated through the medium of spiritual direction, covered by the mysterious veil of the sacrament of penance. I am also sensible that from the same period disorders were introduced in consequence of long and endless confessions, (which are, nevertheless, repeated almost daily, more especially in the convents of nuns;) practices unheard of in former ages, and productive of many evils, respecting which prelates ought to be on the alert, by prohibiting this great frequency of confession, and giving the proper instructions for its administration." (Ibid. p. 344, 345.)

The worthy prelate, remembering the brief of Paul IV. which was issued in 1556, and the sensation occasioned in Spain by an extensive discovery of this crime, inferred that it was no older. But it is complained of in the "Hundred Grievances" of Germany, (Centum Gravamina,) presented at the diet of Nuremberg in 1523, under the head *Immunities.*

"It hath been often seen that whereas by the canonical laws priests are forbidden to marry . . . partly by their secret confessions (as they call them) they bring to pass that many virgins and matrons, which would otherwise be honest, have been overcome and moved to sin and wickedness. (Foxe, ed. 1610, fol. 785.)

Thus, however recent the evil might be in Spain, it was not new in the church. A constitution of Walter Reynold, Archbishop of Canterbury, from 1313 to 1328, acknowledges its possibility, by ordaining that when the priest hears a woman confess, it shall be in a place where they may be seen.*

The extract from the Bishop's report agrees exactly with M. Michelet's theory, which deduces the evil from the *spirituality* of the writings of St. François de Sales, through the system of Molinos, though, in fact, it is rather the aggravation than the original that is thus accounted for. If M. Michelet was acquainted with this document, he has omitted his best defence in not citing it; if he was not, the undesigned coincidence is a vindication of his theory; but we can hardly think he knew of it, as surely he would not have abandoned so strong a position to his opponents. In any case, it may serve as an abstract of his own book.

A recent seceder from the church of Rome, the Abbé Bruitte, a priest of the diocese of Montauban, has brought down these appalling discoveries to our own time. He cannot be accused of dilating upon them; on the contrary, he speaks briefly, but with a most expressive brevity.

"Voile du silence, couvre de ton ombre le presbytère des prêtres,—le tribunal de penitence . . . . . Larmes de Jérémie, pleurs inconsolables de Rachel, coulez de mes yeux! j'entends les gemissemens des Suzannes . . . . Je veux pleurer des fils qui ne sont plus! . . . ." (p. 61.)†

We fear the last sentence points at infanticide; the allusion to the history of Susannah is plain. At p. 62, he says of the state of the confessional:

"Des enfants imprudemment instruits, initiés au mystère de la corruption, des filles qui se passionnent pour le médecin spirituel qui veut les guérir, en dénudant la plaie de leur cœur blessé par la faiblesse,—des épouses qui changent le mariage en combat,—voilà les fruits de mort que produit le confessional, dans la personne de Satan déguisé en ange de lumière."

How nearly this melancholy statement agrees with M. Michelet we need not point out.

We have taken the leading idea of M. Michelet's work, and shown it to be fully confirmed by the testimonies of Boileau, the Abbé Bruitte, the Bishop of Osma, the German Grievances, and the Holy Office itself. Yet we have made our readers imperfectly acquainted with its multifarious contents. If we cannot quite say with the poet Martial,

> Omnes Sulpiciam legant puellæ,

we can say without hesitation,

> Omnes Sulpiciam legant mariti,
> Uni qui cupiunt placere nymphæ.
> *(B. x. Ep. 35.)*

For there is much in it to teach the husband how to appreciate his partner. If the cautions it breathes are primarily intended for young Frenchmen, they apply with greater force to

* Lyndwood, Provinciale, b. v. tit. 16. *Sacerdos*, ed. Oxon. 1679.

† Mes Adieux à Rome. Paris and Lyon, 1844. For further statements we must refer to the pamphlet itself. (The asterisks are the author's.)

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Protestant youths, whom a want of reflection, or of the knowledge this work conveys, would hurry into mixed marriages. It wants a motto, and as such we would suggest one, already quoted from Queen Christina: "Fier . . . sa femme aux bigots, c'est s'en défaire."*

Before we close, we must allow M. Michelet to correct an error in one of his former works, the History of France, 1833, in the last chapter of vol. ii.

"In speaking of ecclesiastical celibacy (temp. Gregory VII.) I have said that married men could never have raised those sublime monuments, the spire of Strasbourg, &c. I find, on the contrary, that the architects of the Gothic churches were laymen, and generally married. Erwin de Steinbach, who built Strasbourg, had a celebrated daughter, Sabina, who was herself an artist." (p. 105, note.)

The following passage on the reign of James II. is much too important to be omitted.

"They wanted to gain England, and they presented themselves to her, not in the persons of the Gallicans, whom she respected, but in those of the Jesuits, whom she had always abhorred. . . . . We know how England, confirmed in her Protestantism and horror of Rome by the Jesuits, took to herself a Dutch king, carried away Holland in her movement, and by this conjunction of the two maritime powers obtained the dominion of the seas.

"The Jesuits may boast that they have been the means of settling Protestantism in England upon a very solid foundation. All the Father Matthews in the world will never be able to remove it." (p. 95.)

We have nothing particular to remark on the translation, as the original is not at hand, and we have noted down nothing as apparently erroneous. We must say that M. Michelet, in theologising on divine grace (p. 23-4) goes out of his depth, so difficult is it to keep within due bounds. But on the whole his work is a valuable one, and most serviceable at this time. Those who object to it are hardly aware, that he deserves some thanks at the hands of his opponents for omissions, as we can testify, having found the subject more difficult to compress than to extend.†

Expedition to Borneo of H.M.S. Dido. By Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, *R.N.*

IT is impossible not to feel that steam navigation is one of the great instruments in the hands of Providence for the diffusion of religious knowledge, and the civilization of barbarous nations. More frequent intercourse alone would tend to these effects, making the untutored savage aware of his own inferiority by the sight of superior arts and power, and thus exciting him to endeavour to attain them himself. It is not, however, from the cannon's mouth that civilization is to be produced. Habits of industry from example, a cessation from petty strifes and warfare, protection for industry, and markets for produce, are the means which must be employed to promote improvement.

We have made these remarks with reference more particularly to the island of Borneo, an island hitherto but little known, and supposed to be inhabited by a savage race of piratical Malays. And yet here an Englishman has established himself; here he governs with mildness and justice an extensive district; here he has the gratification of seeing himself surrounded by a flourishing population, beloved, respected, and protected by those to whom he has taught the blessings of peace, and the happiness to be derived from honest industry. The whole story of Mr. Brooke's success is one of the deepest interest, affording at the same time an extraordinary proof of what may be effected by good sense, untiring energy, and courage, and an earnest desire to do good. In fact, it is the triumph of a cultivated mind over barbarism, of intelligence over ignorance.

But let us give a short sketch of

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* Or else a line in Juvenal, Sat. iii. 113.

Scire volunt secreta domûs, atque inde timeri.

† The Portuguese Inquisitor Sousa puts a case, whether imaginary or real we cannot say, but if the former, what an act of imagination! "Si confessarius sollicitet *puerum* a se confessum," &c. (Aphorismi Inquisitionis, Lugduni, 1669, l. i. c. 34.) If M. Michelet knew this, he has acted very leniently in passing it over.

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Mr. Brooke's proceedings. Aware of the natural riches of Borneo, he formed what may be thought the romantic idea of making them available to his country, while at the same time he bettered the condition of an oppressed and persecuted population. In his little schooner of about 140 tons he anchored off the town of Sarawak, where he had several interviews with the rajah, who governed the district under the sultan of Borneo. He appears to have been a mild and amiable man, but with little energy, and consequently unable to suppress those piratical hordes who were gradually depopulating and ruining his country. At this time the rajah had been carrying on a long protracted war with some of his rebellious subjects at a short distance from Sarawak, and which was put an end to by the assistance of Mr. Brooke. Partly out of gratitude for this assistance, and partly from feeling his own incompetency, he resigned the sovereignty of his district to Mr. Brooke, and which was afterwards confirmed by the sultan. On returning from his interview with the sultan, Mr. Brooke not only resided in the most fearless manner at Sarawak, with only two or three Englishmen with him, but sent his schooner to Singapore for supplies. In the meantime he employed himself in reorganizing his districts, in administering justice, and in protecting his people against pirates. There is something delightful in contemplating the almost unassisted exertions of an individual in promoting the positive welfare of an industrious people, especially when that individual was an Englishman. Nor were they insensible of the blessings they now enjoyed under his administration; nor did they fail to love him to whom they were indebted for their present security and well being. Mr. Brooke received an affecting proof of this, nor can we well conceive any circumstance more gratifying to his warm and benevolent heart. On returning from a short absence at Singapore, Captain Keppel tells us, that

"during the whole morning large boats, some carrying as many as two hundred people, had been coming down the river to hail Mr. Brooke's return; and one of the greatest gratifications I had was in witnessing the undisguised delight, mingled with gratitude and respect, with which each head-man welcomed their newly elected ruler back to his adopted country. The scene was both novel and exciting, presenting to us, just anchored in a large fresh-water river, and surrounded by a densely wooded jungle, the whole surface of the water covered with canoes and boats, dressed out with their various coloured silken flags, filled with natives beating tom-toms, and playing on their wild and not unpleasant-sounding wind instruments, with the occasional discharge of fire-arms."

On the arrival of the Dido her commander, Captain Keppel, who appears to be embued with the same high courage, energy, and zeal as his friend Mr. Brooke, took some effectual means to put a stop to the marauding pirates. The account of the several successful attacks on the strongholds of these people, the destruction of their vessels, with the burning of their dwellings, is replete with the greatest interest. Mr. Brooke participated in these attacks, and his people anxiously and willingly co-operated in them. At a subsequent conference held on shore with some of the piratical chieftains Mr. Brooke, as we are informed by Captain Keppel, delivered a fine piece of oratory in the native tongue, with a degree of fluency seldom witnessed before, even in a Malay.

Such is a short and slight sketch of some of the proceedings of this extraordinary man; and we question much whether, in the history of any individual, such results have been attained, in so short a time, over the minds of a benighted and ignorant population. They are now enjoying the advantages of his reign over them, and he is happy in the reflection of the good he is doing and still hopes to do. The last accounts heard of him were from the recent despatches of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, which give an account of the severe chastisement he has inflicted on the piratical chiefs, and which must greatly tend to further the benevolent views of Mr. Brooke. Indeed when we consider the vast extent of Borneo, 700 miles long and 400 in breadth, its enormous resources, the richness of its mines, and the industrious habits of many of its inhabitants, joined to the extreme fertility of its soil, it is impossible not to join with Mr. Brooke in thinking that,

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under proper management, this country offers a fine opportunity of increasing our trade and commerce. It is evident, however, that this cannot be the case till the sea is clear of pirates, and this object appears to be on the point of being accomplished. Whenever this takes place, Mr. Brooke remarks, that "our intercourse with the natives of the interior should be frequent and intimate. These people," he adds, "are represented as very numerous, hospitable, and industrious; and a friendly intercourse would develope the resources of their country, draw its produce to our markets, and give the natives a taste for British manufactures." And in another place he remarks, "if the people be protected, and enabled to live in quiet security, I cannot entertain a doubt of the country's becoming a highly productive one, eminently calculated as a field for British enterprise and capital."

We cannot help remarking, in conclusion, that at a time when so many young men in this country are seeking for employment, there is no place, perhaps, in the world, where they are so likely to meet with success, especially if they have a small trading capital, as in Borneo. Indeed, under such a ruler and adviser as Mr. Brooke, success must be certain. Energy, good conduct, and good faith with the natives are requisites. Mr. Brooke has given a high tone and character to the British name in Borneo, and we trust that these will never be sullied by heartless and unprincipled adventurers; while to those who follow his example, a field of vast and profitable employment is now laid open.

Lusitania Illustrata; Notices on the History, Antiquities, and Literature, &c. of Portugal. Part II. Minstrelsy. By John Adamson, *Esq. Sec. S. A. Newc. &c.*

THIS little volume of the Minstrelsy of Portugal is dedicated to the Senhor José B. de Almeida-Garrett, from whose works the editor says nearly the whole has been compiled; for it appears that Senhor Almeida-Garrett, prompted by the example of Percy and others, who had collected our old ballads, and by the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, determined to rescue from oblivion the Minstrelsy of Portugal. For the translations the editor owns himself indebted to the Rev. R. C. Coxe, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We are informed in the prefatory remarks, "That the earliest poetry of Portugal consisted of trovas, popular romances, xacaras or chacras, and solaõs; distinctions upon which the Senhor de Almeida-Garrett, a most accomplished scholar, and one who has given most attention to the subject, does not feel himself competent to decide. We may, however, consider them as divided into the romance, in which the epic predominates, the poet relating and singing the events; the xacara or chacra, where the dramatic prevails, the poet saying little, and leaving nearly all to the personages introduced; and the solão, which is of a more plaintive and lyric character, expressive of sorrow rather than recounting facts. Of most of these relics only fragments have been handed down, several of which are found in the Cancioneiros, or dispersed in some of the earliest works of the Portuguese authors. It is to the indefatigable exertions of the Senhor Almeida-Garrett that not only Portugal but the literary world are indebted for the preservation of so many of these ancient pieces. With peculiar elegance he has selected the oldest, and, clothing them in more modern language, given to the public specimens of the interesting remains," &c. The editor then quotes the romance of Bernal Francez, as being one of the best known, and probably the most ancient chacra which the people sing from the Romanciero, e Cancioneiro Geral, of the Senhor de Almeida-Garrett. "Its simple commencement, at the same time so dramatic, and the melancholy with which it terminates, give to it all the character of the primitive poetry of an heroic people, and afford a good example of the best description of Portuguese popular poetry." (vide p. xi.) The second piece is the "Night of St. John;" the third, "Rosalinda," we have extracted as our specimen. This romance is composed from three several fragments: the fourth and concluding piece is called "the King's Slipper, or Green Leaves of the Vineyard." This poem is a chacra, and is dramatic in character. It has been reconstructed from fragments of ancient popular compositions, partly

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in prose and partly in verse. Our extract will be found at p. 26 of the work.

ROSALINDA.

It was the early morn of May day,
When the song-birds wake the grove,
And teeming trees and opening flowers
Own the glow of kindling love.

It was the early morn of May day;
On the fresh bank of the wave
Sat the infant Rosalinda,
Bent her flowing locks to lave.

Flowers they bring her red and rosy,
Flowers they bring her virgin white;
But on a blossom soft as she is
Questing eye may never light.

Softer far is Rosalinda
Than the rose that decks the thorn;
Purer than the purest lily
That opes to weep at dewy morn.

The Count High Admiral pass'd by her
In his galley on the sea;
On each side so many rowers
Told aright they may not be.

Of the captive bands who row'd it,
All from Afric's bosom torn,
Some were proud and mighty nobles,
Some of kingly blood were born.

Betwixt Ceuta and Gibraltar
If one Moor in safety be,
Ill at ease the Lord Count saileth
In his galley on the sea.

Oh! how gently glides the galley,
Answering well the guiding oar!
More gentle still he who commands it,
Skill'd to leave or gain the shore.

"Count Lord Admiral, tell me truly—"
"Without equal, Rose so fair,
The many slaves that gladly tend thee,
Tire they all thy flowing hair?"

"Art thou courteous, Count so lordly,
Asking thus, not answering me?
Answer thou, and I will answer:
To me thou must not silent be."

"Of the slaves who round me muster
Each the allotted task doth know;
Some aloft the sails to manage,
Some upon the bench to row.

"The lady captives, soft and gentle,
Twine on deck the mazy dance,
Deftly weaving flowing carpets,
Couch for Lord in dreamy trance."

"Thou 'st answered, and I answer thee;
For good the law that bids repay.
I have slaves for every purpose,
Slaves who will my will obey;

"Some to fit my varied vestments,
Some to tire my flowing hair.
For one I keep another office;
But him my toils must yet ensnare."

"He 's ta'en—he 's thine! so fully captur'd,
That ne'er would he be ransom'd more.
Pull to the land!—the land, ye vassals!
And drive the galley high on shore."

Then sweet with fairest Rosalinda
And noble Count the moments sped,
While orange groves her form o'ershadow'd,
And flow'rets garlanded her head.

But crabbed Fate, that will not suffer
Any good without allay,
Led the steps of the King's huntsman,
As he roam'd, to walk that way.

"What thine eyes have seen, O huntsman!
Huntsman, prithee do not tell.
Purses fill'd with gold I give thee,
As much as thou canst carry well."

All the royal huntsman witness'd
Did he to the King make known,
On study bent, in private closet
Thoughtful sitting, and alone.

"Whisper low the news you bring me,
And we give thee guerdon rare;
Raise on high thy voice to sound it,
And we hang thee high in air.

"To arms! to arms! my faithful archers,
Without the rousing war-pipes sound;
My cavaliers and trusty footmen,
Haste the grove to circle round!"

It is not yet the glow of mid-day,
Low and long the bell doth boom;
It is not yet the gloom of midnight:
Walk they both to meet their doom.

To the sound of Ave Marias
Both are tomb'd in solemn state,
She before the altar holy,
He beneath the western gate.

Soon the grave of Rosalinda
Did a royal tree disclose;
Soon the grave of Count so noble
Show'd a bed of softest rose.

When the monarch heard the marvels
Quick he bade them both destroy,
Giving to the ruthless flame each
Record of departed joy.

The trees they cut and roses scatter;
Still the emblems thrive again,
E'en as the air which them embracing
Feeleth neither wound nor pain.

The King when he was told the story,
Ceased he to speak for aye;
And when the Queen the wonder heard,
Moan'd she thus her dying lay.

"Call me not Queen!—a Queen no longer,
She who such dread deed has done!
Two spotless souls I 've rent asunder
Whom Heaven would fain have join'd as one."

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Sacred Poems; by Mrs. Bruce. *Edited by her Son,* William Downing Bruce, *F.S.A. &c.* 8vo.—The subjects of these compositions, which are selected from many left in manuscript by Mrs. Bruce, are Joseph, Jacob and Esau, Ishmael, Rebekah, and David. They scarcely rise to the character of poems, but are narratives written in a smooth and easy versification, unexceptionable in point of sentiment or description. The only specimens of Mrs. Bruce's compositions before published are contained in the works of Mr. J. W. Ord of Guisborough; and her son has performed an office creditable to his filial piety in this elegant edition. A memoir of Mrs. Bruce is given in Holland's Lives of the Poets of Yorkshire.

Quarantine and the Plague. By Gavin Milroy, *M.D.*—The object the author of this cleverly-written pamphlet has in view is to prove that the plague is not communicable from one individual to another by contact, and that therefore all the existing laws and regulations respecting quarantine are useless, oppressive, and injurious. Our space will not allow us to enter minutely into the consideration of the varied evidence brought forward by the author; but we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the great labour bestowed upon the subject, of the fairness and candour displayed in the examination of every case tending to throw light upon the much disputed question of contagion, and also of the strictly logical arrangement of the whole work. In the last page Dr. Milroy says, "And now what are the conclusions to be drawn from the mass of evidence that has been brought forward in the preceding pages? Are we going beyond the limits of fair deduction when we assert that henceforth the doctrine of the *contagiousness* of the plague—by which term we mean its transmissibility from one person to another by mere contact—must be utterly thrown overboard? And yet, be it remembered, it is upon this very delusion that almost the entire system of existing quarantine regulations has been founded. Had the disease been regarded as only one form of highly malignant fever capable of infecting the atmosphere, and thereby, under circumstances of neglected ventilation and cleanliness, of diffusing itself from the sick to those in their immediate neighbourhood, how much vexatious suffering might have been avoided! * * * The now-admitted overwhelming evidence that the plague has never, in one authenticated instance, been introduced by merchandise coming from infected countries, must in itself be sufficient to open the eyes, even of the most prejudiced, to the enormous abuses of the present system." We strongly recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to all those interested in the subject, either medically or politically, and feel assured that they will, with us, be convinced that its author is influenced, not by prejudice, but by a sincere desire to establish and to promulgate truth.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

SALE AT FORD ABBEY, DEVON.

The ancient mansion of *Ford Abbey* having been transferred into the hands of trustees for George Miles, esq. of Bristol, by the sale noticed in p. 415, a public auction of eight days' duration has just been concluded of the paintings, furniture, &c. The disposal of the plate (some of which belonged to Francis Gwyn, Secretary at War to Queen Anne), occupied almost the whole of the first day; one lot, consisting of a set of three tea-canisters, with beautiful figures and architectural and other devices in high relief, realised 22*s.* an ounce; another, an embossed and festooned tea-kettle, stand, and lamp, about 36*l.*; and a silver-gilt communion chalice and patina, formerly belonging to Edmund Prideaux, esq. attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, and used in the chapel, 15*l.* 15*s.*—The second day was devoted to the sale of the paintings, eighty-two in number. They were not of any very great value, though a few were curious. A picture, attributed to Aldegrever, "The Life and Passion of our Saviour," in which many portraits are introduced, sold for 78*l.* and has passed into the hands of Mrs. Clarke, of Furnham House, Chard. Two pictures, assigned in the catalogue to Salvator Rosa, sold for 29*l.* and 24 guineas and a half. A "View of the Seven Dials," said to be by Hogarth and Scott, sold for 42*l.* The portraits were of greater consequence, consisting of "family pictures" collected by Edmund Prideaux, the son of Cromwell's attorney-general, and Francis Gwyn, secretary at the Treasury to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, from whom the Gwyns derived the estate. Prideaux was fined in the sum of 15,000*l.* for his presumed adherence to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth; and the Duke's picture, in armour, one of the best in the collection, was sold for 28*l.* A three-quarter

portrait of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester,—an excellent specimen of Kneller, sold for 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* A portrait of Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., sold for 11*l.*; and a portrait of Colonel Popham, one of Cromwell's favourite officers at sea, 11 guineas. This picture in the catalogue is attributed to Lely, but it is more in the manner of Walker—a bolder painter at times than Sir Peter Lely, and less known than he deserves to be.—On the third day five pieces of Arras Tapestry, after the Cartoons of Raphael, presented by Queen Anne to Mr. Secretary Gwyn, and for which his son refused 30,000*l.*, offered by Count Orloff on behalf of the Empress Catharine of Russia, were sold to the new proprietor of the abbey at 2,200*l.* The organ was also purchased for Mr. Miles, at 28*l.* 10*s.*—The fourth and fifth days were occupied by the sale of the books, manuscripts, and pamphlets. Among the MSS. was "A book of Welsh Genealogy, commencing with Adam," which yielded 49*l.*; and the second MS. volume of "Prince's Worthies of Devon," (1716,) was sold to Sir Thomas Phillipps for 46*l.*; a "Catalogue of King Henry the Eighth's Jewels," 32*l.*; "A collection of Royal Grants from 1661 to 1682," 27*l.*; sundry original petitions with the signatures of distinguished persons, 1681, 31*l.* 10*s.*; "The Irish Booke relating to affairs in that country, 1684-5," 28*l.*; "Herbertorum Prosapia, shewing the genealogy of the Gwyn family," 26*l.*; "Book of the antiquities of Glamorganshire," by Richard Merrick, (1578), 11*l.*; "Proceedings of the Star Chamber," (1635), 11*l.*; "Pythagoras's Philosophy," on vellum illuminated, 10*l.* 10*s.*; "Aurelii Augustini Doctoris Expositiones super Psalmos," with marginal notes on vellum; and the Office of the B. V. Mary, vellum, 12*l.*; Minutes of business in the Secretary of State's office during Francis Gwyn's under-secretaryship, from Feb. 5th 1681 to Jan. 3rd 1683, and from Xmas. 1688 to Michas. 1689," 4*l.* 14*s.*—On the sixth day four pieces of Gobelin Tapestry in the drawing-room were purchased for Mr. Miles, at 50*l.* A painting of Christ in the House of Martha, and in conversation with Mary in the background, while Martha in the foreground is spitting a fowl, having before her, on a table and hanging up, a profusion of meat, poultry, vegetables, &c. was purchased by Mr. Rainey, at 67*l.* Queen Anne's bedstead, and crimson silk-velvet furniture, which was fitted up for her reception at Ford Abbey, 8*l.*; and the Gobelin Tapestry hangings of the room in which it stood, representing a Welsh wedding, 10*l.*

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 2. This society held its first meeting, Lord de Grey, President, in the chair.

The Dean of Westminster brought for exhibition a large model of Westminster Abbey, executed in cork, by a young man who is a clerk in a merchant's counting-house.

Mr. Donaldson, in connection with the model, wished to draw the attention of the dean to an addition greatly required at the Abbey. He meant the spire, at the intersection of the nave and transept. While this was wanting, the Abbey would always appear unimportant amongst the fine buildings by which it was being surrounded. It had been said that the piers were not strong enough to carry a spire; but surely this was not insurmountable; they might be taken down and reconstructed; and he felt sure, for such a purpose, a subscription might easily be raised to supply the required funds. By the addition of the spire, the Abbey would be distinguished from the parliamentary buildings, where there are lofty towers but no spire. He hoped, with the aid of the Dean, the Abbey might soon receive its crowning glory.

The Dean said this was contemplated in the time of Sir Christopher Wren; but the flexure of the columns was so great, that it appeared to be dangerous to attempt it. The columns were of Purbeck marble, and he doubted if more could be obtained; moreover, if the piers were enlarged sufficiently to carry the spire, the proportions of the interior might be injured.—Perhaps these objections are not insuperable.

Mr. George Mair read a description of an ancient structure existing at Al Hather, in Mesopotamia, illustrated by drawings, and of the curious sculptured marbles recently discovered by Mr. Layard at Nimroud, the site of Nineveh.

Mr. Tite stated that he did not consider these remains so ancient as Mr. Layard, but attributed them to the period of Cyrus and Darius. As to Al Hather, it was one

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of those extraordinary cities, of which the rise, progress, and destruction, were alike mysterious. A plan of it had been given by Dr. Ross, in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Geographical Society. The honorary secretary said, that he had learnt that the Government had already made an arrangement to reimburse Mr. Layard, that some of the marbles were on their way to this country, and that means had been provided for further investigation.

Nov. 16. S. Angell, V.P. in the chair.

The chairman communicated to the members that, since the last meeting, an application on the part of Her Majesty's Government had been made to the Council for their opinion relative to the position of the Wellington Statue on the arch at the entrance to the Green Park; in consequence of which a report had been prepared and forwarded to Lord Morpeth. The report had been acknowledged; and the Council had reason to believe that the recommendations therein contained would be adopted. The report was read, and was to the following effect:—"Resolved, That the effect of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington on the top of the arch at the entrance to the Green Park is unsatisfactory, and its position there most objectionable. The Council, in the first place, deem it proper to observe, that the following opinions are given as those of the Council only, there not being time sufficient to submit the question to a general meeting of the Institute; but a well-grounded impression prevails that few, if any, dissentient voices would be found among the members to the judgment of the Council in this matter. The Council next refer to the strong opinion expressed by the architect who designed the arch, and who has supported his objections by much sound and excellent reasoning; and they consider it a recognised principle amongst artists, that the architect who designs a successful work is by far the most competent authority upon a question as to the propriety, size, and character of any sculptural adjuncts or decorations proposed to be applied to his own design. Independently of the valuable opinion referred to, the Council feel that the statue is by far too large for the mass it was intended to decorate, and discordant with that harmony of proportion which is indispensable between the structure and its sculptural embellishments. The size of the arch is apparently diminished by the colossal dimensions of the statue; the elegant screen of columns towards Hyde Park—and, indeed, all the contiguous buildings—are alike affected; and the grandeur and importance of the principal approach to the metropolis is thus lessened by the false scale produced by the colossal size of the statue. The most celebrated statues of colossal or heroic size were all placed with suitable plinths or pedestals on the ground, and not applied as crowning ornaments to buildings. The Jupiter at Elis, the Minerva at Athens, the Marcus Aurelius in the Roman Capitol, and the group of the Quirinal may be cited, among many other ancient statues; and of modern times, the statues in the Square and Loggia at Florence, of San Carlo Borromeo at Arona, Peter the Great at St. Petersburg, and George the Third in the Long Walk at Windsor, may be instanced. In conclusion, the Council feel that, if the statue be removed to an appropriate site, and the arch enriched with appropriate sculptural decoration under the superintendence of its architect, such decorations being accessorial and subordinate, it would then no longer be subject to the severe criticism of artists, foreign visitors, and persons of acknowledged taste."

C. Newton, esq. afterwards read "Some Remarks on the Art of the Marbles from Halicarnassus," which the chairman introduced by stating that, in consequence of the recent opening to public view, in the British Museum, of the Halicarnassian Marbles, the Council had thought it right to record on their minutes, by a resolution, their gratification at this important acquisition to our national collection, effected through the suggestions offered in 1841, by the architects of this country, to Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. GILES, AT CHEADLE.

The church of St. Giles, at Cheadle, which was consecrated on the 31st of August, has been erected at the sole cost of the Earl of Shrewsbury, from the designs of Mr. Welby Pugin, and has occupied nearly six years in completion. Having lately had the gratification of inspecting this gorgeous church, which, we presume, may be considered Mr. Pugin's master-piece, we gladly insert the very accomplished architect's own description of this interesting building.

"It consists of a western tower, surmounted by a lofty spire; a nave of five compartments, with north and south aisles and porches; a Lady chapel; a chapel of the Blessed Sacrament; a chancel; with sacristies and organ loft on the north. The style is that which prevailed during the reigns of the Edwards, commonly called Decorated; and no labour or ex-

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pense has been spared to render it as far as possible a perfect revival of the art of that glorious period.

"The western entrance is in the tower; it consists of a deeply-moulded doorway; enriched with lions' heads and oak branches in the hollows; the label is square, resting on two shafts, and forming large spandrils filled with foliage and Talbot shields. The doors are of English oak, strongly braced, and hung with hinges fashioned after the form of rampant lions, nearly covering the whole door; these are gilt, and the face of the doors painted red and bordered with iron gilt engrailing, being the armorial bearings of the family. In the lower part of the tower buttress are two canopied niches, containing stone images of St. Peter and St. Paul. Above the first string-course, on the south-west angle of the tower, two niches are formed out of the buttresses; in the southern one is an image of St. Giles, and in the other an effigy of the Earl of Shrewsbury, kneeling with a model of the church, as founder, with his patron St. John the Baptist, standing behind him. Under St. Giles is a corbel with a hind, surrounded by foliage in accordance with the legend of that saint, and the other corbel is sculptured with the Shrewsbury arms supported by two talbots. Immediately over the west door is a single window of three lights, with foliage work in the jambs and arch. Over this are the windows of the ringing chamber, which is ascended by a spiral staircase, forming an external turret on the south side. The belfry windows are eight in number, and the spaces between the mullions filled with perforated lead-work securely fastened to the stone work by iron-cramps.

"The bells are supported by a strongly braced oak framing, rising from the floor of the ringing chamber, where it springs from a stone projection in the wall, carried out by corbel work, visible from the interior of the church.

"At the spring of the belfry windows, the internal angles of the tower are gathered into an octagon by segmental arches, and the juncture of the spire and tower is strongly secured by an iron tie cased in copper. The four emblems of the Evangelists are sculptured on four small gablets resting on the stone weatherings at the angles of the spire; above these are four richly canopied niches running up into crocketed work and pinnacles, containing images of the Latin Doctors, seated on thrones, of the natural size carved in stone. The eight crocketed ribs, which gradually diminish in size and projection as they approach the apex, spring from eight talbots at the base of the spire, and terminate in as many gablets with bosses to receive them.

"There are four double-light windows at the base of the spire, terminated by crocketed gables and crosses, four immediately above the angle pinnacles, and four smaller ones near the upper part of the spire. The whole is terminated by a cross, composed of iron and copper, partly gilt, and surmounted by a cock; it is secured to the spire, passing down the centre of the stone-work about twenty feet, and fastened to four bars of iron bolted to an iron collar going entirely round the interior of the spire. The whole height, including the cross, is about 200 feet from the level of the churchyard.

"The southern porch is vaulted with intersecting stone ribs, springing from six engaged shafts, and enriched with foliage and heraldic bosses. The external roof is composed entirely of stone. The horizontal joints are all weathered, and the vertical ones covered with ribs terminated by gablets above the string-course. The label of the external arch is crocketed, and terminates in a corbel supporting an image of the Virgin, under a rich canopy, with angels holding thuribles in quatrefoils on either side. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles of various devices, with this inscription, "We will go into the house of the Lord with gladness." On each side of the inner doorway are holy-water stoups in niches.

"The northern porch is similar in proportions, but plainer in design. The internal vault, as well as the roof, are of stone, but ribbed and arched instead of groined. The niche over the external arch contains an image of our Lord giving benediction, and the floor is laid with encaustic tiles.

"The eastern end of the chancel is supported by two angle buttresses, with niches, containing images of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. In the apex of the gable over the great window is another niche, with an image of the Virgin. The gable is terminated by a stone floriated cross, and immediately below the sill of the east window are three angels in quatrefoils, bearing sacred emblems. The eastern gable of the nave rises considerably above the chancel, and supports a belfry containing the sanctus bell. This belfry is composed of four pinnacles, with intermediate gables and a centre termination. The words "Sanctus ✠, Sanctus ✠, Sanctus ✠," are cast round the bell, which, as its name implies, is rung to give notice of the commencement of the canon.

"The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament extends eastward from the end of the

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south aisle, being groined with stone. The external buttresses are more massive, and the one which is placed at the end of the aisle wall contains a niche with an image of the Resurrection of our Lord.

"On the north side of the chancel are the sacristies and organ loft, ascended by a spiral staircase in a turret, weathered with stone and terminated by a lion. The roofs, which are very high pitched, are all covered with strong lead, secured by rolls at short intervals; the ridges are surmounted by cresting partly gilt. This cresting, which was anciently found on all the roofs of ecclesiastical and important buildings, not only produces a rich and beautiful effect, but is actually useful in confining the lead and securing it from violent storms of wind. The tower is open to the nave as high as the floor of the ringing chamber by a large arch, splayed off with massive mouldings, and several feet in depth.

"The floor of the tower is laid with tiles charged with the bearings of Talbot and Comyn, intersected by borders. A wrought-iron screen runs across the lower part of the great arch, dividing off the tower entrance; but it is provided with large gates, that can be opened at pleasure.

"The nave consists of five bays, or compartments, of twelve feet each; in height forty-five, and in width, including the aisles, forty feet. The ten arches are supported by eight detached and four engaged pillars, with richly foliated caps, all of different designs; these pillars, as well as every portion of the roof, walls, arches, &c. are covered with gilding and painted enrichments. Over every arch are two circles, containing heads of prophets, copied from ancient Italian frescoes. The roof is framed entirely of English oak, all the beams, rafters, braces, &c. being open to the ceiling, and carved and moulded; each principal rests on a stone corbel, representing an angel playing on some musical instrument. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles and stone alleys, with borders of inscription tiles, having sentences from the pontifical office for the consecration of a church. A stone seat is built round the side and end walls, which are lined to the height of about four feet five inches with blue and yellow glazed tiles.

"The western bay of the south aisle is divided off by carved oak screens, supported by brass shafts. The font, which is of alabaster, is fixed in the centre of this inclosure, and octagonal in form; four monsters or dragons are represented crushed under the pedestal, emblematic of sin destroyed by the sacrament of baptism. The bowl is surrounded by quatrefoils, containing emblems of the four evangelists, and angels bearing crowns. The cover is framed of oak, and forms a central canopy, supported by eight flying buttresses and pinnacles, and surmounted by a finial, to which the chains are attached for the convenient raising and lowering of the same. The baptistry window is divided into three lights; in the centre an image of St. John the Baptist, holding the Lamb; above, the Holy Spirit descending, surrounded by rays and seven stars. The side lights are divided into eight floriated quatrefoils, containing representations of virtues, such as Humility, Charity, Mercy, Modesty, &c. as females overcoming contrary vices under the form of animals. The seats are low and open. In the aisle, opposite the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, are several praying stools, with inscriptions carved on them:—"Vigilate et orate,"—"Adoremus in æternum sanctissimum sacramentum."

"The Lady Chapel is divided off from the north aisle and nave by a low screen of painted oak, gilt and painted, and surmounted by a cresting of iron wrought into fleurs-de-luce. The floor of this chapel is laid with encaustic tiles, representing roses and lillies, emblems of the Virgin. The altar is cut in alabaster, and divided into three front and two angle niches, containing angels bearing emblems, richly painted and gilt. The centre of an ancient oak triptych, of exquisite workmanship, of the Flemish school of the 15th century, is fixed over the altar; it represents the Passion of our Lord, and is divided into three larger subjects, and a number of small groups. The window of this chapel contains three lights, in the centre an image of the Virgin, and the sides the Annunciation, on a rich diaper of fleurs-de-luce.

"The pulpit, which adjoins the Lady Chapel, is octagonal in plan. The four sides facing the nave contain subjects representing St. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness; towards the chapel the three great friar preachers, St. Francis, St. Dominic, and St. Bernardin. It is ascended by a staircase in the sacristy, leading up through a door in the east wall.

"Four coronæ of iron and brass, painted and partly gilt, each containing twenty-four tapers, are suspended by chains and counterweights from the roof. These are sexfoil in shape, and the Scripture—"✠ Domine, da nobis lucem," is painted round them. Immediately over the chancel arch, which is wide and lofty, is a painting of the Doom or Judgment, filling up the whole space to the roof. It was painted by Hauser, at Rome.

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"The rood-loft extends across the chancel arch, and is approached from the organ loft by a passage in the thickness of the wall. This loft is entirely of English oak, and consists of a centre doorway and six lateral divisions, each separated by a shaft, from which the overhanging groining springs, after the manner of several ancient examples in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Somersetshire. The front brestsumer is most artificially wrought with foliage, grapes, &c., and along it is this Scripture, '✠ Christus factus est obediens usque ad mortem: mortem autem crucis: propter quod et Deus exaltavit illum et donavit illum nomen quod est super omne nomen.'

"The sides of the loft are protected by pierced quatrefoils and carving, relieved by painting and gilding, and the lower part contains twelve panels, intended to be filled by images of the apostles. From the centre of the loft rises the great rood or crucifix, with the attendant images of our Blessed Lady and Saint John, which are placed on pedestals united to the foot of the rood with rich tracery. The cross is crocketed at the sides, and terminates at the extremities with quatrefoils containing emblems of the evangelists, and surrounded with foliage.

"The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is divided from the south aisle by a stone arch and an open screen of wrought brass. The lower panels are filled with chased and perforated work, representing chalices, with the Blessed Sacrament and lambs alternately, and a pierced cresting surmounts the upper part, rising into crosses and crowns for tapers. Although light in appearance, this screen is of immense weight, and has occupied nearly two years in execution.

"The pavement in front of the arch contains the inscription—'Domine, non sum dignus,' &c., and on the risers of the two steps leading up to the chapel—'✠ Panem Angelorum manducavit homo;' and 'Panem de cœlo dedit eis.' Immediately over this arch a very rich cross is painted on the wall, with angels adoring, and this inscription—'✠ Adoremus in æternum sanctissimum sacramentum.'

"The chapel itself is entirely covered with gilding and decoration. The ribs of the groining, which is of stone, are richly diapered. The spandrils are filled with passion-flowers and foliage, and circles containing lambs, surrounded by running borders. The bosses are composed of vine leaves and grapes. The upper parts of the walls are powdered with crowns and rays, and crosses alternate; while the lower portion is diapered with a continuous pattern of vine leaves.

"The reredos of the altar is entirely composed of the finest tiles, heightened with gold. In the centre is the tabernacle of metal gilt, covered with enamels. The altar is carved in alabaster, and is divided into five compartments, filled with winged cherubim. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, in appropriate patterns, such as the lamb and cross, with the word "sanctus" repeated within a border.

The east window is composed of three lights, in the centre an image of our Lord under a high canopy, terminating in a cross, with the Evangelists. Beneath the feet of our Lord is this scripture:—'✠ Amen, amen, dico vobis, ego sum panis vivus qui de cœlo descendit.' In the side lights a continuous vine forms six quatrefoils, containing cherubim holding labels, with scriptures in honour of the holy mystery of the Blessed Eucharist.

From a boss in the centre of the chapel a lamp is suspended from a coronel divided into six parts, symbolic of the six attributes of God, and inscribed, '✠ Virtus ✠ Honor ✠ Sapientia ✠ Charitas ✠ Benedictio ✠ Fortitudo.'

"The altar is furnished with rich candlesticks, linen, and ornaments, and every detail of this chapel has been designed with reference to the adorable mystery to which it is consecrated.

"The chancel is twenty-seven feet in length, and nearly the same width as the nave. The ceiling is of oak, arched and divided into panels by moulded ribs, with carved bosses at every intersection. The panels are powdered with gilt stars, with monograms of the holy name in the centres, surrounded by radiating borders. A stone string-course, richly moulded, runs along either side, immediately under the ceiling, with angels holding crowns, gilt and painted.

"The ground of the chancel walls is entirely gilt—angels bearing scrolls with scriptures from the *Te Deum*, *Benedictus*, &c. are painted at intervals—encircled by garlands, which are connected by a continuous diaper of quatrefoils and foliage.

"The great east window represents the Root of Jesse, or genealogy of our Lord. On each side of this window are two niches with projecting canopies, containing images of St. Giles and St. Chad. The high altar is carved in alabaster; the front is filled with angels seated on thrones under elaborate tabernacle work, playing divers instruments, relieved with gilding and colour. The reredos represents the Coronation of our Blessed Lady." This subject fills the centre compartment, while

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three niches on either side contain angels bearing thuribles and tapers. A string-course, richly carved with angels, runs above the tabernacle work, surmounted by perforated brattishing level with the sill of the east window. At either end metal brackets support curtains of tapestry with cipherings.

"The sedilia are elevated one above the other on the three steps approaching the platform of the altar. The respective emblems of priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, are carved in panels at the back of the seats, and the whole is surmounted by elaborate canopies and pinnacles. Immediately opposite the sedilia is the sepulchre for the Easter service, under a deeply-moulded inverted arch.

"The organ-loft opens into the church by six arches, three towards the chancel and three in the north, all filled with perforated brass screens. An ancient iron corona of most exquisite workmanship, brought from Flanders, is suspended in the centre of the chancel. It was executed in the 15th century, and, although considerably injured when originally purchased, it has been perfectly restored, and forms one of the most interesting and beautiful pieces of church furniture in this country.

"The church is surrounded by a spacious garth, or church-yard, inclosed by a massive coped wall, and entered by two lich gates, the boundary of which will be planted with elm and other trees. In the south-west angle of the ground, and adjoining the porch, a lofty stone cross has been erected. It consists of a flight of steps, on which the base is raised; at every angle is an emblem of an evangelist, and on the four sides a chalice, with the blood flowing into it from the foot of the cross, symbolic of our Lord shedding his blood for the four quarters of the earth. A floriated shaft rises several feet above the base, from the stem of which are two projecting branches, sustaining images of St. Mary and St. John, with our Lord crucified between them, under a canopy. To the eastward of the church are the schools for the boys and girls, with a guildhall seventy feet in length by twenty in width, over them; at the end a school-master's house, with a bell-turret and other conveniences. A rectory-house is in the course of erection, and some land adjoining the south side has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a conventual establishment, to be attached to the mission."

RESTORATION OF THE WEST FRONT OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

We have seen a lithograph of the west front of this noble parish church in its present state, and as it is proposed to be restored.

From a printed statement which accompanies it, we learn that in December 1842 the massive central tower was pronounced by Mr. Cottingham to be in imminent danger, and in the subsequent year the structure was reported to be in such a state of dilapidation that it was shut up.

In the following year measures were adopted for raising funds for the necessary repairs, the estimates of which amounted to 6,175*l.* exclusive of architect's commission and other incidental expences.

The repairs were found to be greater than at first contemplated, but nevertheless the Committee have been able substantially to repair the tower, under the direction of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. The tower and piers have been strengthened with iron ties; large portions of the chancel, transepts, and aisles, have been rebuilt; the tracery of the clerestory has been reconstructed, and the roof of the nave partly restored; and in addition the debt incurred by shoring up the tower, amounting to 555*l.* 5*s.*, has been liquidated.

The committee have, in consequence of the magnitude of their undertaking, been obliged to suspend the repair of the west front, the estimate for which is 1,380*l.* The necessity for this restoration is forcibly shewn by the lithograph. The upper view shews an Italian alteration of the last century, in which the gable has been reduced to a pediment, the windows made into circular arches, with Doric fittings, and three Italian doorways inserted; the old buttresses still existing, as if to mark more plainly the anomalous design; below is Mr. Scott's restoration, in which a magnificent window, with three tier of mullions, is seen in the nave, and two subordinate ones in the same style in the aisles; a panelled parapet has superseded the pediment, and a Tudor porch and doorway take the place of the Italian interlopers. To accomplish this restoration, as well as minor repairs to be done to the church, 2,000*l.* is still required.

The Vicar, the Rev. F. W. Brooks, accompanies the whole with a circular, containing a plain statement, which appeals forcibly to the wealthy admirers of church restoration, to contribute to the completion of the repair of this magnificent parish church.

No church-rate has been granted for the last twelve years, and there appears to be no possibility of obtaining one. In the year 1839 the sum of 3,000*l.* was contributed for the repairs then needed, all of which was lost in consequence of the unforeseen instability of the great tower.

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Nearly 5,000*l.* have been raised by the same voluntary subscription, but, owing to the depressed state of the trade of the town, there appears to be little chance of the 2,000*l.* still required being raised in the parish. The necessary repairs of the present unsightly porch will require from 700*l.* to 800*l.*, and the present appearance of the building will remain the same. The vicar, therefore, earnestly appeals to the benevolent residing in other places. We cordially add our wish that he may be successful; and that he will, through this his simple but forcible appeal, be enabled not only to perfect the beautiful design shewn in the view, but to furnish the interior of the church with appropriate fittings and decorations to the full extent of his wishes.

E. I. C.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The first meeting of this Society for the Session of 1846–7 took place on the 19th of November, when the President, Lord Viscount Mahon, was in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Way, announcing his intention to resign the office of Director, in consequence of the removal of his residence to the country. The Rev. John Edmund Cox, Curate and Sub-Lecturer of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Seal in the time of King John; correcting the accounts of former writers, from Thynne down to Lord Campbell. It appears that the office of Keeper of the Seal existed in ancient times concurrently with that of Lord Chancellor; that the Keeper was, in fact, a deputy or vice-chancellor acting in the occasional absence of his principal. At the period when King John was abroad, one seal remained in England with the Chancellor Longchamp, and another was in the custody of the Keeper attendant on the King. The Keepers were frequently changed, and sometimes two persons were entrusted with the charge.

Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. presented an impression of the seal of the abbey of Talley, co. Carmarthen, recently found near Norwich. It is round: its area divided into two compartments by a band, inscribed Ave Maria: in the upper compartment the holy lamb, in the lower the abbat kneeling: on either side of the whole a lily. The legend in the circumference is S' abb'tis et conuent' b'e marie de talley.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 6. This was the first meeting for the season. Mr. Hawkins, who took the chair, announced that, since the last public meeting, in June, seventy-nine subscribing members had been enrolled, and five honorary foreign members elected. During the recess, the following elections had been made into the central committee:—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Verulam, Sir C. H. Anderson, Bart., Professor Phillips, the Dean of Lincoln, Sir R. I. Murchison, Dawson Turner, and D. Gurney, esquires.

The subject appointed for discussion was, "Ancient Carving in Ivory, Stone, or Wood." It was illustrated by a paper from the pen of Sir R. Westmacott, who reviewed the state of the art from the period of the earliest known examples in England to the time of Gibbons; and adverted to the works of the schools of Nuremberg and Augsburg—to the latter of which he expressed his belief that we were more indebted than to the former for the supply of excellent wood-carvers who practised in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It seemed to be Sir Richard's opinion, that no works of importance had been executed in England before the sixteenth century by native artists. A fine carving, by Giovanni di Bologna, was exhibited by Sir Richard, in illustration of the influence exercised by the German schools upon those of Italy; and numerous specimens of carving in wood and ivory were exhibited by Mr. Nichols, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Tucker, and other members.

Mr. W. Brougham gave an account of the discovery of the supposed remains of a knight-templar, during the late repairs of Brougham church, Westmoreland. The sword (of which a drawing was shown) was in a perfect state; but Mr. Brougham stated that only one spur had been found; a circumstance which may possibly be attributed to the difficulty of adjusting the legs, which were, as usual, crossed, to the dimensions of the wooden coffin in which the body had been originally inclosed. It was remarkable that a fragment of glass of undoubted Phœnician fabric was found with these remains. The general opinion seemed to be, that it had been worn by the deceased as a talisman; and it, in some degree, corrobo-

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rated a tradition which, according to Mr. Brougham, had always associated the interment in question with an ancestor of the family, said to have joined one of the Crusades during the twelfth century.

A. Lawson, esq. communicated an account of the progress of his excavations at Aldborough, Yorkshire, where he has found several tesselated pavements of elaborate design; besides other important remains, which are most valuable additions to the evidences previously discovered of the ancient extent of the Roman station at that place (Isurium).

The Hon. Mr. Neville sent a report of the investigations which he is now making into Roman remains in Essex. He has uncovered a portion of a tesselated pavement at Hadstock, near Audley End, of which a drawing was exhibited; and found a quantity of pottery and other relics at Chesterford, in the same county. It is remarkable that among the last-mentioned objects was discovered a British coin, the type of which was not previously known. On the same site a few months back, Mr. Neville found a coin of Cunobelinus, also inedited; with a very curious inscription, which has been printed and commented on by Mr. Birch in the "Numismatic Journal."

Numerous presents were announced of books, impressions of sepulchral brasses, and miscellaneous antiquities. The chairman gave notice that the next meeting would be held December 4th: when an exhibition will be made of chasings and castings in metal.

CAVERN AT UPHILL.

An accidental discovery of Roman coins has been made near the limekiln, at Uphill, Somersetshire. On raising some stones a labourer observed an aperture in the rock, and on further examination a large cavern was discovered. The entrance was level with the bottom of the hill on the south side, and on the loose earth and rubbish being removed, quantities of bones were discovered. The entrance is rather low, but leads to a large vaulted chamber, branching off in different directions, which branches have not yet been explored. In the chamber there is a sort of shelving rock, somewhat in the form of a sofa, on which a quantity of sand and rubbish had accumulated, on removing which some small pieces of Roman pottery were found, and, scattered near the spot, the workmen picked up 129 silver and copper Roman coins, many of them in a fine state of preservation. Our informant has sent us for inspection three of Valentinian and one of Gratian, and says they are mostly of those reigns. The sand and rubbish near the place where the coins were found, were wheeled out into a field and thrown into a heap, and a number of persons from Weston and the adjoining parishes repaired to the spot, and found scores of these ancient coins. The cavern is only two miles from Weston, and is now open for exhibition. Its length from the entrance, as far as it is cleared out, is about 60 yards, but it is supposed that it extends much further. The workmen state they believe they are nearly under Uphill Old Church. The land belongs to the Payne family, who have agreed to let Bailey, who discovered the cavern, receive the profit to be derived from it for a year for clearing it out. Immediately over the place where the coins were found is a large fissure in the rock, through which it is supposed they may have fallen.

A short time since, while some labourers were employed in rooting up an old coppice, near Melbury Abbas Hill, Dorset, they discovered two human skeletons about two feet below the surface. On searching they found, under one of the skeletons, a brass coin of Antoninus Pius, in good preservation: it is in the possession of Mr. Roberts, chemist, &c. Shaftesbury.

Some further Roman remains have been found in the parish of Wellow, co. Somerset. The labourers digging in a field came upon what appeared to be the remains of a Roman wall. The supposition was strengthened by the discovery, amongst the stones, of a silver coin of Augustus Cæsar, in an excellent state of preservation. The situation of the field is about half a mile from the well-known Roman pavement, which has long been an object of curiosity in the parish. There is every reason to believe that the wall above mentioned forms part of the remains of a Roman villa, as adjoining it have been found pavements indicative of the vicinity of a building of that description.

A short time since, some men, carting stones from among the soil washed down from the beach between Seacombe and Egremont, found the bones of a skeleton, and twenty gold coins of the reigns of Charles I. William and Mary, and George II.

Two very fine ancient statues, one believed to be of Apollo and the other of Ceres, have been found in a house near Vostizza, in Achaia. There has also been found in Sparta a sphinx of admirable workmanship.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Public Works has received a general report on the ravages committed by a recent inundation of the Allier and Loire, from which it appears that it will require upwards of 65,000,000 of francs to re-establish the bridges, embankments, roads, &c. destroyed by the floods, and to execute the works necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. In that estimate was not comprised the amount of injury suffered by private property. An entire village, in the department of Allier, the small town of St. Firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, was entirely engulfed, and the whole population perished. Very great injury was done to the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, and the station at Amboise was wholly swept away.

The Duc de Bordeaux has married the Princess of Modena, who is said to have a fortune of six millions sterling.

SPAIN.

Queen Christino, now that the marriages of her two legitimate daughters are accomplished, has turned her whole attention to the aggrandizement of her children of more spurious degree. Daughters never before spoken of are now brought forward, and honours are paid to them only inferior to those awarded to the daughters of Ferdinand. The Duke de Rianzares is to be created Prince of Antilles, while the husbands of his sisters are to be made grandees of Spain, and saddled upon the state for the funds to support their new titles.

PORTUGAL.

A general opposition to the new Ministry has appeared throughout the country, and some provinces have broken out into open rebellion, proclaiming Don Pedro V., and excluding the Queen from the throne. Oporto, on this as on former occasions, has been foremost in resistance. The Duke of Terceira, on proceeding thither as the Queen's lieutenant, was surrounded and made prisoner by the Democrats, who had suddenly armed themselves. There is a general revolution in the northern provinces; indeed it appears as if Lisbon was the only part of the kingdom in which the Queen's authority was at present acknowledged. The King, Ferdinand, has taken the command of the troops in the capital, with Saldanha as his aide-de-camp. The rebels have been defeated in two considerable actions.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The congregation of Cardinals having shown themselves systematically hostile to the measures of reform proposed by Cardinal Gizzi, the Pope has replaced that body by a *Consulta di Stato*, formed of the Under Secretaries of State, of the prelates occupying at Rome the highest administrative functions, and several distinguished lay members.

SWITZERLAND.

The advices from Geneva to the 10th Nov. state that tranquillity appeared to be completely restored. There were no apprehensions of further disturbance, and business had been resumed, The people had met in general council, and unanimously elected a Provisional Government.

INDIA.

The Nazim, or Chief of Moultan, has made terms with the Lahore Government by paying a large sum of money, and by admitting the Lahore pòlice into his fortress. This settlement was brought about by the firm proceedings of Colonel Lawrence, who became guarantee for the safety of the Nazim, while the latter was induced to visit Lahore.

An insurrection has broken out in Cashmere, fomented, it is reported, by the Lahore Durbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh was defeated with loss. Several English officers who were visiting the country were seized, and detained as hostages, but no fears are entertained for their safety.

MEXICO.

The city of Monterey, on the 24th September, capitulated to the American arms, after a severe struggle of three days; the terms of the capitulation being, that the garrison be permitted to march out with a portion of their arms beyond a distant line of territory; an armistice of eight weeks, subject to the decision of the national cabinets, being concluded. Such is the chief result of General Taylor's march from Camargo.

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HAVANNAH.

On Sunday, the 11th of October, Havannah was visited by the most violent hurricane remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The damage to the shipping lying in that beautifully land-locked harbour proved most disastrous; scarcely a vessel escaped, many were sunk, and, out of at least 120 sail, the Habenero Spanish brig-of-war, the Royal Mail steam-ship Thames, the English brig William Rushton, and two or three others, at the termination of the gale were the only vessels riding in safety. The shears at the navy-yard were blown down, the wharves torn up and much injured, and covered with wrecked property. The city suffered comparatively little; but the suburbs, especially the Cerro, Horcon, Colon, and San Sazaro very severely. In Regla the damage done was frightful — from the ruins of one house were dug eleven corpses. The total number of lives lost could not be known, but many must have been drowned. The theatre Tacon was much injured; the opera-house in ruins. At the height of the gale the barometer was down to 27.70; in the hurricane of 1844, it was 28.42.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 28. The Garrick Theatre, in Leman-street, Goodman's fields, was destroyed by fire. The Jews' Orphan Asylum in the Tenter-ground, the gun factory of Mr. Scott, and the Garrick Tavern, were partially injured. The theatrical wardrobe, scenery, and stage appointments were burnt, and about fifty performers were thrown out of employment.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Oct. 22. A new church, erected from the designs of Mr. James Deason, at *Seer Green* in the parish of Farnham Royal, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The hamlet of Seer-green contains a population of between 300 and 400 persons, situated at a distance of eight miles from the parish church, and upwards of two miles from any other place of worship. The Rev. J. S. Grover, with the consent of the patrons of the living, the Provost and Fellows of Eton, engaged to endow the new church with the rent-charge and glebe, producing 100*l.* per annum, besides subscribing 50*l.* towards the building. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed both to the church and parsonage house. The former curate of Farnham Royal, who is nominated to the incumbency, in consideration of his liberal contribution to the work, subscribed the munificent sum of 1000*l.* The patronage is vested in the Provost and Fellows of Eton. The church, which is erected in the early-English style of architecture, consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and vestry. It is 80 feet in length, including the chancel, and 26 feet wide, with a stone bell turret at the west end 60 feet high. The building will accommodate upwards of 200 persons, all in open benches.

DERBYSHIRE.

The parish church of St. Alkmund, *Derby*, has been rebuilt, entirely of stone, the greater part of which was obtained from the Breadshall Priory quarries. It consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles; tower and spire, and south porch with a parvise over for the use of the parishioners. There is also a vestry on the south side of the chancel. The architectural character of the church is late-Decorated.

Oct. 20. The Bishop of Lichfield consecrated a new church at *Swadlincote*, in the parish of Gresley. It is erected on a site given by W. Eaton Mousley, esq. of Derby. The funds consisted of a grant of 400*l.* by the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society, 300*l.* from the Incorporated Society, London, and 300*l.* from the Additional Curates' Society, towards the endowment, and voluntary contributions. The plan was supplied by H. J. Stevens, esq. architect, of Derby, and consists of a nave, north and south transepts, and an apse, with a neat bell-turret over the west entrance. It is calculated to accommodate 320 adults and 80 children on the ground floor, at present without galleries. The sittings are all free and unappropriated.

DORSET.

A new church has been consecrated in the immediate vicinity of Dorchester, under the name of Christ Church, *West Fordington*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Oct. 26. The new church of *Bussege*, a hamlet in the parish of Bisley, about four miles from Stroud, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The circumstances under which this building has been raised have excited much interest. Twenty students of different colleges in Oxford determined to expend 2,000*l.* in the erection of an edifice to the glory of God, in some part of the kingdom; and Bussege, in the parish of Bisley, (of which the Rev. Tho-

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mas Keble, brother of the gifted author of "The Christian Year," is Vicar,) was selected as the site of their pious liberality, which has been shown in the construction of one of the most beautiful little churches in the kingdom (of modern date at least.) The architect is James Parke Harrisson, esq. B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. It is in the Decorated style, and consists of a single nave about fifty feet in extent, and a chancel of about thirty; there is a south porch of true and beautiful proportions, and a north door in the interior; the roof is oak; and is fitted with oak open sittings, in a style that happily harmonises with the character of the building. The pulpit is of stone. The stalls extend to the priest's door and sacristy door, on either side of the chancel: the lectern (from which the lessons are read) stands on the south side of the chancel, near the priest's door. The altar screen is of oak, and the flooring of the nave of plain black and red tiles; those of a figured pattern being used in the chancel. The wall at either side of the altar is also faced with small encaustic tiles. The altar cloth is of crimson velvet, beautifully embroidered with a large centre cross in gold, and a number of smaller ones on either side. The east window is of exquisite tracery, of three lights, and glazed with stained glass, by O'Connor, of London: in the centre light is the Crucifixion, with St. John and the two Marys underneath; and in the others the Baptism of our Saviour by St. John, and the Resurrection, are depicted; in the head of the windows are St. Michael and All the Angels, to whom the church is dedicated. The font stands near the junction of the tower and nave. The roof is covered with the stone slate of the country. The churchyard was also consecrated: its situation is very pleasing, and its peaceful character considerably enhanced by a fine old yew. No collection towards the church was made; but after the Holy Communion alms to the amount of more than 70*l.* were placed on the alms dish, and subsequently distributed to the poor. Out of the twenty founders of the new church sixteen were said to be at the consecration.

KENT.

The restoration of St. Augustine's Monastery, *Canterbury*, is in progress. It is only three years since public attention was called to the disgrace of suffering the desecration of these noble ruins to the purposes of a pot-house. It was then suggested that the clergy might relieve the ruins from their debasement and convert them to educational uses. The hint was taken; and reduced to practice mainly by the earnestness of Mr. A. Hope. Funds were subscribed;—and it was resolved to convert the old monastery into a college for missionaries in connexion with the Established Church. The design has been to preserve as much as possible of the ancient buildings; and then add others which might be requisite of an appropriate architectural character. Of the old buildings little remained but the beautiful decorated gateway—and the chapel, of yet earlier architecture. These have been carefully preserved, and are connected with other very extensive ones—dormitories for the students, hall, library, and master's residence. The materials used —which are indigenous to the locality, and therefore especially appropriate—are hewn flints, with stone dressings. The workmanship is substantial and thoroughly honest. There is not a bit of pretence anywhere—not a timber used which *is* not of genuine oak. The sentiment of the buildings struck us as collegiate and appropriate:—not novel indeed, but an excellent expression of Mediæval style.—The restorations have been intrusted to Mr. Butterfield; and his work does him credit. If the works proceed rapidly as hitherto, the buildings will be entirely roofed in before Christmas. We were glad to see that there is a likelihood that the decoration of the interior will not be neglected.—*(Athenæum.)*

The new Royal Marine Barracks at *Woolwich*, erected on the site of the old Marine Barracks, for the accommodation of 1,000 men, with officers' quarters, and offices for the records and transactions of the division, are now nearly completed. The buildings are constructed in the strongest manner and are perfectly fireproof. The first and second stories in front, or sleeping rooms, have no wood in any part of them, the roofs being formed of bricks supported on cast-iron beams, and the floor formed entirely of the asphalte composition. The mode in which they are warmed in winter, and ventilated or supplied with cold in summer, is by means of a revolving fan eight feet in diameter, which will be wound up daily, and operate by weights in the same manner as a church clock. The landing places are formed of the best Rockhill paving slabs, and the outer stairs consist of 10 steps of granite with granite balustrades, connected with light but substantial railings. On the south-west front of the principal range of buildings, on the first and second stories, are numerous arches, with iron railings about 3 feet 6 inches high, and betwixt the arches and front of the rooms a spacious pathway,

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capable of allowing six men to walk abreast, and extending the whole length of the building, with the exception of the two wings. The detached buildings are also in a forward state, and when the whole of this extensive barrack is completed it will be very superior to the quarters formerly occupied by this corps.

The parish church of *Ickham* has lately undergone extensive reparations, under the management of Mr. H. Marshall, surveyor, of Canterbury. The whitewash having been cleared away, the walls are beautifully frescoed; a porch added of Caen stone; a gallery has been removed; the tower arch thrown open, and a stained glass window inserted. The parish apportioned 300*l.* towards the necessary repairs, but that was barely a quarter sufficient; S. Musgrave Hilton, esq. and the Rector, the Rev. J. A. Wrighte, have contributed the remainder. A very neat little font has also been presented by Mrs. Howley, wife of his Grace the Archbishop, who, accompanied by Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart. Miss Burdett Coutts, and other friends, recently inspected the edifice.

Oct. 26. The fittings of *Seasalter* old church were disposed of, preparatory to the conversion of the chancel into a chapel, to be used simply for funerals, there being an extensive burial ground attached. When this is completed, the remainder of the edifice will be removed. The alterations have been undertaken at the sole expense of William Hyder, esq. of Court Lees.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Aug. 21. The pretty church at *Shackerstone* has been put into thorough repair by the noble patron, the Earl Howe; the south aisle has been restored, the chancel rebuilt, and the church re-pewed. A very handsome font, the gift of the Rev. J. H. Green, the curate, a fine-toned organ, painted glass in the five chancel windows, and a velvet communion cloth, the gift of the Earl and Countess Howe, have made the church very complete.

NORFOLK.

Sept. 17. The chapel of *Tilney St. Lawrence*, near Lynn, which has been restored under the superintendence of Mr. Buckler, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, together with a piece of land newly appropriated as a burial ground. The restoration of this chapel has been undertaken and completed at the sole expense of Miss Mary Mann, a lady residing in Lynn, but having property in the parish of Tilney, and the cost of the work has exceeded the sum of 2000*l.*

Sept. 18. The new church of St. John, in *Lynn*, was consecrated by the Bishop. It has been erected at a cost of 5000*l.* from designs in the early-English style by A. Salvin, esq. and is a handsome little structure, situated at the end of Blackfriars' road. The plate for the communion service, of the value of about 60*l.*, has been presented by the family of the minister, the Rev. E. Edwards. St. John's now forms a distinct parish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Three new churches have been consecrated by the Bishop of Durham: on the 6th Oct. one at *South Shields*; on the 8th, St. James the Great, at *Morpeth*; and on the 9th, that of St. Paul, at *Alnwick*, erected by the Duke of Northumberland at his own expense.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 20. The church of St. John the Evangelist, at Stoke-row, in the parish of *Ipsden*, near Wallingford, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The collection, which was in aid of a fund for a parsonage-house, amounted to 93*l.*

Extensive repairs and alterations are taking place at the Bishop of Oxford's episcopal seat at *Cuddesden*. A new and very neat chapel, in the early-English style of architecture, has been added to the palace, for the convenience of the Bishop's household, and additional ground has been purchased for the purpose of extending the garden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Aug. 14. The parish church of *West Lydford*, rebuilt at the sole expense of Mr. E. F. Colson, of Roundway-park, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Aug. 24. St. John's church, at *Eastover*, near Bridgwater, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Mayor of Bridgwater, the corporation, and John Roy Allen, esq. Recorder, were present; and a collection was afterwards made, amounting to 59*l.* The ceremony was closed by the consecration of the churchyard. This is the church that was erected by the Rev. Mr. Capes, who, a few months since, with many of his congregation, became Roman Catholics.

A handsome lectern has been made for *Wells* cathedral. It is an eagle beautifully carved in old English oak, mounted on a hexagonal arched pillar, which stands on a tripod, surmounted by three lions couchant. The design was by J. Hayward, esq. It is the gift of Miss Annabella Goodenough, the daughter of the late Dean of Wells.

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STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, with the consent of the Bishop of Lichfield, constituted a new district for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of Langton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. The district of Langton contains a population of 12,000, which rendered a subdivision necessary. The stipend attached to the new district, which is called *Edensor*, will be 100*l.* as soon as a minister shall be licensed by the Bishop for performance of divine worship; to which will be added 30*l.* when any building shall be licensed, and a further sum of 20*l.*, making in all 150*l.*, when a church or chapel shall be consecrated by the Bishop.

July 28. A new church at *Bednall*, near Stafford, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield, in the presence of a large number of the clergy; the sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Dean Howard.

SUFFOLK.

The remains of Burgh Castle, the *Garianonum* of the Romans, at the confluence of the Yare and Waveney, near Yarmouth, have been brought to the hammer as part of the estate of the late Mrs. Lydia Baret, which was divided into thirteen lots, the castle and 27 acres around and within its walls forming one. We are happy to add that this interesting specimen of a Roman fortress has been saved, by being purchased by that zealous antiquary Sir John Boileau, Bart. who has appealed to the General Committee of the Archæological Institute for their advice as to any investigations he may be enabled to pursue preparatory to their next annual meeting, which will be held in the adjoining county of Norfolk.

St. Katharine's chapel at *Bury St. Edmund's*, with its octagon tower, has been sold for 450*l.* and purchased for conversion into a dyeing house. The neighbouring antiquaries are indignant at the profanation, and the Norman Tower looks with disdain upon its degraded neighbour.

Sept. 3. The church of St. John's, *Woodbridge*, some time since erected in the early-English style, was consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich. It contains 800 sittings and free and open benches, and 300 appropriated in the galleries.

SURREY.

July 10. The perpetual advowsons and right of presentation to the rectories of *Iden*, near Rye, and the consolidated rectories of *East Guildford with Playden*, was disposed of by auction at the Auction Mart. They had both been held together by the present incumbent for a very long period, being contiguous parishes. The rectory of Iden, which is in the diocese of Chichester, contains about 2,947 acres, of which the auctioneer Mr. Dixon stated 2,518 were subject to tithes, and the population was between 500 and 600. The income amounted to 967*l.* 16*s.* It was sold for 7,500*l.* The population of East Guildford with Playden was about 400, the former containing 2,800 acres, and the latter 1,170, out of 1,308 acres subject to tithes. The joint income was 558*l.* 18*s.* liable to 30*l.* parochial rates. This fetched 3,950*l.*

Sept. 18. *Oatlands* farm-house, with 27 acres of pasture, plantation, and garden ground, which were described as suitable for the erection of villas, being the last of Oatlands Park estate, formerly the property of the Duke of York, was put up to auction at the Auction Mart. There were six lots. The first comprised Oatlands farm-house, near the entrance-lodge, by the South Western Railway, with above five acres of land, which fetched 1,200*l.* There were five other lots, which were knocked down for 2,000*l.* making a total of 3,200*l.* being at an average of above 100*l.* an acre. The greater part of the Oatlands estate was sold in a former sale, which was noticed in p. 192.

Nov. 6. The parish church of *Ripley* has been re-built, and was consecrated on the 6th Nov. by the Bishop of Winchester. It has been erected by Mr. Moon, builder, of Godalming, at a cost of 1,638*l.*, of which sum the Earl of Onslow, the patron, subscribed 200 guineas, and the Church Building Society 150*l.* The stained glass in the five windows of the chancel, and two at the west end of the chapel, together with a communion service of plate and a set of books for all the services, have been presented by several individuals.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Aug. 18. The next presentation to the rectory of *Idlicote*, of the annual value of 300*l.* exclusive of the parsonage-house, arising from a rent-charge in lieu of tithes, were sold for 1,510*l.* The parish comprises about 1,500 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land, with a population of only 82.

Sept. 1. The Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church at *Baddesley*, of which the first stone was laid on the 25th Aug. 1845. It has been erected at the sole expense of W. S. Dugdale, esq. of Merevale hall, one of the members for the northern division of this county, and it contains 450 free sittings. It is in the style of the 13th century.

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Sept. 30. The new church of St. Andrew, at *Bordesley*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester. This church is one of ten which it was resolved a few years ago should be erected in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, to meet the spiritual wants of the inhabitants. It is in the early-Decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The chancel is divided from the nave by an arch of noble proportions, rising from octagon pilasters. The ascent to it is by a single step, and the communion is approached by two additional steps. The great east window is of five lights, the upper portion being filled with flowing tracery. In the south wall of the chancel is an arch, in which are placed the vestry and minister's pew, the latter being partitioned off by an ornamental screen. The reading-desk is placed within the chancel on the north side. A row of arches, springing from pillars alternately circular and octagonal, divides the nave from the aisle. In this part of the building is a window, the gift of the architect, Mr. Carpenter, of London. Two slender circular columns, having capitals of oak-leaves, serve as supports to its tracery. The tower is situated at the end of the north aisle, and is to be surmounted by a broach. The window at the west end of the nave consists of four lights. The font is massive and capacious, placed near the south door, and bears as a legend, in the old English character, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The roof is open and well proportioned. The seats are low, though not open. The floor of the whole building is laid with blue and red tiles alternately, lozengewise. The entrance is by a beautiful arch, consisting of three mouldings resting on pillars, and two rows of the ball-flower ornament inserted in bold hollow mouldings. About six and a half feet from the door of the church is another arch, chamfered, in which it is intended to affix doors, to avoid the use of a second set of doors within the church. Over the porch (which is about 19 feet long and 10 wide), and at the various gable-ends, crosses are placed. The expense of the erection, including wall and porch, will be nearly 4,000*l.* Of the sittings (about 1,000 in number), more than half are free. The Rev. D. B. Moore, late chaplain of the workhouse, has been appointed incumbent. To the church is assigned a new district, formed out of the parish of Aston. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Worcester and five trustees alternately; the trustees having the right of the first presentation.

WILTSHIRE.

With a view of accommodating a considerable population residing in the immediate vicinity of his mansion, and at an inconvenient distance from the parish church of Steeple Ashton, Walter Long, esq. has erected at *West Ashton* one of those simple yet elegant structures, which is at once an ornament to the spot in which it stands, and an object visible in every direction. It was consecrated on the 8th of October. The site, and 1000*l.* towards the building, were given by Mr. Long, and, in consideration of his possessing the perpetual patronage, he has added an endowment of 100*l.* per annum. The Rev. Richard Crawley, the Vicar of Steeple Ashton, has given, from the proceeds of the vicarage for the term of his incumbency, a stipend of 100*l.* per annum. The church consists of a nave and chancel, and will accommodate nearly 200 persons. It is entered by a porch on the south; the tower, surmounted by a spire, stands at the north-east angle of the nave, the lower portion serving as a vestry, and in the space above an organ is to be placed: the open front to the organ gallery is composed of quatrefoils in circles, wrought in stone. The seats are all low and open; those in the chancel have carved poppy heads. The pulpit is of stone, and placed in the south-east corner of the nave. The reading-desk, communion-table, and railing, are of oak, and elaborately carved, and the space within the rails paved with encaustic tiles. The roofs of both nave and chancel are open, and the timbers stained of a deep colour. All the windows in the chancel are filled with stained glass. The burial-ground (for the church is declared parochial for all ecclesiastical purposes) is inclosed with a low parapet wall coped with stone.

Oct. 14. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated St. Martin's Church, *Zeals Green*, in the parish of Mere: a beautiful specimen of the Decorated style, designed by C. S. Scott, esq. All the sittings are open, and there is excellent room for kneeling. The site was given by the Duke of Somerset.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 24th June, the foundation-stone of a new chapel, for the Bishop's Palace, *Ripon*, was laid by the bishop of that see. This chapel is the gift of the Archbishop of York to the see of Ripon, being erected at his Grace's sole expense. It is to be used for the convenience of a hamlet adjacent to the palace, as well as for ordinations,

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and the devotions of the bishop and his family.

Sept. 22. The new church at the village of *Middleton*, in the parish of Rothwell, near Leeds, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The architects were Messrs. Chantrell and Sons, of Leeds. It has a spire, an open roof, and accommodation for between 500 and 600 worshippers. The seats are all open, and of oak.

Two splendid lights have just been inserted on the north and south side of the great eastern window of *Leeds* parish church. They are memorial windows, the gift of Thomas Blayds, esq. in memory of his two elder sons, who respectively departed this life in 1842 and 1845. Two other families have it in contemplation to present similar windows.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have constituted a portion of the parish of Bradford a separate district for spiritual purposes, called *Manningham*. It is endowed with an income of 100*l.* per annum, payable as soon as an incumbent shall be licensed. The stipend will be increased to 130*l.* when any building shall be licensed for the performance of Divine worship; and will be still further increased to 150*l.* as soon as an approved-of chapel or church shall be consecrated. J. Hollings, esq. of Manningham, having contributed 3000*l.* towards the building and endowment of the church, is to have the patronage of the first two nominations.

Part of the parish of Doncaster has been constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, under the name of *Balby with Hexthorpe*. It has been endowed by Miss Elizabeth Goodman Banks with a stipend of 150*l.* That lady has the perpetual advowson. And another new district, called *Woodside*, has been constituted out of the chapelry of Horsforth, in the parish of Guiseley, and the chapelries of Headingley and Kirstall, in the parish of Leeds.

Nov. 17. A new chapel, erected by subscription, and dedicated to St. James the Apostle, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, at *Fairburn*, in the parish of Ledsham, Yorkshire. The foundation stone of this chapel was laid on the 6th of May, 1845, by the Rev. Charles Wheler, M.A. Vicar of Ledsham, on a site given by John Jackson, esq. of Fairburn. The chapel is of stone, and forms a plain and neat building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. The sittings are free and unappropriated. The east and west windows are of stained glass, executed by Ward of London; the former being the gift of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, curate of Ledsham, and his friends, and the latter presented by some members of the respectable family of Jackson, which has been for a long period connected with the place. A side window in the chancel, of stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle, representing the Crucifixion, is also about to be put up, the gift of the Rev. Wm. Jackson, M.A.

WALES.

Sept. 20. The re-opening of the ancient Church of *Llanychan*, in the diocese of Bangor, was celebrated by Divine service performed in the Welsh and English languages. The enlargement and restoration of this curious old edifice has been accomplished by subscriptions from the parishioners, and a grant from the Bangor Church Building Association. The introduction of open seats, the first of the kind in the Principality, highly gratified the congregations.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M.P. contributed 100*l.* Viscount Dungannon 50*l.* and F. R. West, esq. 300*l.* towards the erection of the new church at *Llanarman*, which is just completed.

A new district, to be called *Beaufort*, has been formed out of the parishes of Aberystwith, Bedwelty, Llangattock, and Llangunider, Monmouthshire. The new district is to be in the diocese of Llandaff; it has hitherto been partly in Llandaff and partly in St. David's.

Lieut.-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B, has become the proprietor by purchase of *Bodvach*, a splendid seat near Llanfyllin, late the property of Lord Mostyn.

SCOTLAND.

Sept. 8. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Trinity college, Perthshire, was performed. The proceedings began by the principal dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Right Rev. Primate Skinner, Bishops Russell, Moir, and Low, followed by a large number of the clergy, and various noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, walking two and two from the present college. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Sir John Gladstone, and Sir P. M. Threipland. The ceremony was commenced with prayer, after which Sir John Gladstone received the bottle containing the documents, and deposited it in a cavity prepared under the stone, after the usual manner on such occasions. The Warden of the college (the Rev. Charles Wordsworth) then delivered a long address; and a benediction was pronounced by the Primus.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Oct. 30. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, sworn of the Privy Council.

Oct. 31. The Gazette contains the names of fifty Captains R.N. appointed to the rank of retired Rear-Admiral; ninety-four Captains who have accepted the retirement of their rank at 1*l.* per diem, and thirty-two the same at 18*s.* per diem.—Captains John Simpson, John Bowker, George Mowbray, and Alexander Barclay Branch, K.H. to be Captains of Greenwich Hospital.

Nov. 3. Lord Harris, Lt.-Gov. of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over that Island.—13th Foot, Major A. A. T. Cunynghame to be Lieut.-Col. Brevet; Major A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Major.

Nov. 4. The Right Hon. Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt. and Capt. Henry Rowland Brandreth, Royal Eng. to be three of the Commissioners of Railways, under the provisions of the act 9 and 10 Vict. c. 105, to begin to act on the 9th of Nov.—Capt. Frederick Jennings Thomas to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

Nov. 5. James Simms, esq. to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland; and Edward Mortimer Archibald, esq. to be Attorney-Gen. for that Island.—Charles Douglass Stewart, esq. to be Solicitor-Gen. for the Island of St. Vincent.—Richard Hayward, esq. to be Colonial Surveyor and Engineer for Sierra Leone.—Comm. Francis Wm. Austen to be promoted to the rank of Captain, when he shall have served the required period at sea to qualify him for that rank, for his services on the River Plate.

Nov. 6. 2d Dragoons, Major St. Vincent W. Ricketts to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. D. Griffith to be Major.—66th Foot, Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Bart. to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. H. L. D. Cuddy, of the 55th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Unattached, Brevet Major G. T. Parke, from the Ceylon Rifle Reg. to be Major.

Nov. 9. This Gazette contained a Brevet, appointing Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. and G.C.B., Gen. Thomas Grosvenor, and Gen. the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G. and G.C.B. to be Field-Marshals in the Army; thirteen Lieut.-Generals to be Generals; twenty-nine Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals; eighty-one Colonels to be Major-Generals; seventy-four Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; fifty Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; and one hundred and twenty-two Captains to be Majors.

Also the names of eight Major-Generals of the Royal Artillery to be Lieut.-Generals in the Army; fourteen Colonels to be Major-Generals; fourteen Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; and twenty-eight Captains to be Majors.—In the Royal Engineers, seven Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals in the Army; six Colonels to be Major-Generals; five Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels, and thirteen Captains to be Majors.—In the Royal Marines, seven Colonels to be Major-Generals in the Army; one Lieut.-Colonel to be Colonel; and eighteen Captains to be Majors.

In her Majesty's Fleet, Adm. Sir George Martin, G.C.B. is appointed Admiral of the Fleet; and (to pass over the promotion of flags) four Vice-Admirals to be Admirals; fourteen Rear-Admirals to be Vice-Admirals; twenty Captains to be Rear-Admirals; forty-four Commanders to be Captains; and eighty Lieutenants to be Commanders.—Captain Francis Beaufort to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

In the East India Company's Forces, to take rank by Brevet in her Majesty's army in the East Indies only, thirty-five Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals; nineteen Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels, and two hundred and forty-five Captains to be Majors.

1st Life Guards, Major and Lieut.-Col. John Hall to be Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel; brevet Major Richard Parker to be Major and Lieut.-Col.—3d Light Drag. brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Lockwood, C.B. to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. W. Yerbury to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, brevet Col. C. A. F. Bentinck to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Col. H. J. W. Bentinck to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. Robert Vansittart to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—5th Foot, Major D. E. Johnson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. John Spence to be Major.—67th Foot, Major Edw. Basil Brooke to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major T. J. Adair to be Major.—78th Foot, Major Jonathan Forbes to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major R. J. P. Vassall to be Major.—92d Foot, Major J. A. Forbes to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Mark Kerr Atherley to be Major.—93d Foot, Major James Brown to be Lt.-Col.; Capt. W. D. Davenport to be Major.—2d West India Reg. Major James Allen to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain John James Peck to be Major.—To be Naval Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty, Captains Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B.; the Hon. G. A. Crofton, Sir George R. Sartorius, Arthur Fanshawe, C.B. Lord John Hay, C.B. and Sir George A. Westphal; and Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H. to be an Extra Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.—Doctor Gilbert King, M.D. (Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets) to be Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets; John Mortimer, esq. and Henry Parkin, esq. (retired Deputy Inspectors of Naval Hospitals and Fleets) to be retired Inspectors of Naval Hospitals and Fleets; Doctor James Veitch, M.D. Mr. William Colvin, and Doctor James Scott (B), M.D. Surgeons Royal Navy, to be retired Deputy Inspectors of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.—Royal Marines, Colonel and second Commandants Thompson Aslett and E. S. Mercer, to be Colonels Commandant; Lieut.-Colonels Wm. Fergusson and Richard Swale, to be Colonels and Second Commandants; Capt. and brevet Major John Wilson and Capt. Robert Mercer to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Nov. 10. Henry Luke Smith Dillon, of Lytchet Matravers, co. Dorset, esq. in compliance with the will of Wm. Trenchard, esq. of that place, to take the name of Trenchard after Dillon, and bear the arms of Trenchard quarterly.—George Kitson, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Nov. 11. Commander Richard Burridge, R.N. to be Captain.—Lieuts. E. H. B. Proctor and L. B. Mackinnon, to the rank of Commander R.N. for their services during the recent operations in the Parana.

Nov. 13. Second Surrey Militia, Viscount Cranley to be Major.

Nov. 14. Earl Cowper to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Kent.

Nov. 16. Capt. Joseph Needham Tayler, C.B. to be retired Rear-Admiral.—Royal Art. to be Colonels, brevet Colonels J. S. Bastard, T. Gore Browne, Duncan Grant, H. A. Scott, Thomas Dyneley, Lieut.-Cols. H. C. Russell, Samuel Rudyerd, brevet Col. Wm. Cator, and Lieut.-Col. C. C. Dansey; to be Lieut.-Cols. brevet Majors Charles Otway, W. C. Anderson, Reynolds Palmer, J. R. Hornsby, R. S. Arm-

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strong, Mark Evans, G. T. Rowland, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Colquhoun, A. R. Harrison, and H. R. Wright.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonels, brevet Colonels Sir J. M. F. Smith, Rice Jones, Thomas Moody, John Oldfield, and M. C. Dixon; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors C. J. Selwyn, W. M. Gossett, Daniel Bolton, F. W. Whinyates, and A. W. Robe.

Nov. 17. Adm. Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B. to be Vice-Adm. of the United Kingdom.

Nov. 20. Vice-Adm. Sir H. Heathcote, Knt. to be Admiral; Rear-Adm. Charles Carter to be Vice-Adm.; Capt. John Thompson (A.) to be retired Rear-Adm.—Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Thornton to be General; five more Colonels to be Major-Generals; six Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; and twenty-four Captains to be Majors (with commissions bearing date Nov. 9).

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. D. J. Eyre, to be Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral.
Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, to be Preb. of Lincoln.
Rev. J. Cotterill, to be an hon. Canon of Norw.
Rev. J. Garbett, to be an hon. Canon of Worc.
Rev. R. Seymour, to be an hon. Canon of Worc.
Rev. W. Walter, to be an hon. Canon of Linc.
Rev. J. Watts, to be Preb. of Salisbury.
Rev. M. H. Becher, Barnoldby-le-Beck R. Linc.
Rev. W. Bleasdell, New District of Collyhurst P.C. Manchester.
Rev. J. Browell, St. James's Church, Muswell-hill, Hornsey, P.C. Middx.
Rev. O. E. Chambers, Smithills Dean P.C. Lanc.
Rev. E. Childe, Cleobury Mortimer V. Salop.
Rev. J. Crewkerne, Leominster V. Heref.
Rev. Mr. Downing, Kingswinford V. Staff.
Rev. J. Dudley, Sarnsfield R. Heref.
Rev. W. M. Dyne, Bar's Pin, Pinhebeck, V. Linc.
Rev. P. Egglestone, Denholme P. C. York.
Rev. C. Fox, Corney R. Sussex.
Rev. J. L. Fulford, Woodbury P. C. Devon.
Rev. F. S. Green, New Church, Finchley P.C. Middx.
Rev. W. Haslam, Stithians with that of Perran Arworthal V. Cornwall.
Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, Breckles P.C. Norf.
Rev. C. M. Heselridge, Carlton Curlieu with Ilston R. Leic.
Rev. I. J. Hillyard, Sempringham V. Linc.
Rev. J. S. Hodson, Great Longstone P. C. Derbysh.
Rev. C. B. Jeaffreson, New Church, Heaton Norris P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. Johnstone, Overton R. Hants.
Rev. R. Knipe, Water Newton R. Hants.
Rev. W. D. Lamb, Christchurch, P.C. Cobridge Staff.
Rev. M. T. Latham, Tattershall P.C. Linc.
Rev. J. M. Leir, Fingringhoe V. Essex.
Rev. W. Lloyd, Manerdivy R. Pemb.
Rev. C. W. Lohr, Bedingham V. Suffolk.
Rev. W. Mitton, New District of St. Paul's Manningham, Bradford, P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. W. B. Moore, Evington V. Leic.
Rev. G. Murray, Shenstone R. Staff.
Rev. T. Newbury, Hinton St. George and Seavington St. Michael R.R. Somerset.
Rev. J. W. Norris, Yspytty-Ystwith, and Yspytty-Ystradmeirig P.C. Cardigan.
Rev. W. Norval, St. James's Church, P.C. Bermondsey, Surrey.
Rev. S. Nottidge, Ashingdon R. Essex.
Rev. W. H. Oakley, Wyfordby R. Leic.
Rev. C. L. M. Phillipps, Queensborough V. Leic.
Rev. R. Prickett, Trimdon P.C. Durham.
Rev. G. Proctor, Hadley P.C. Middx.
Rev. W. Radcliffe, Gussage All Saints V. Dorset.
Rev. R. S. Redfern, Accrington P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. Robinson, Brougham R. Westm.
Rev. G. S. Stanley, Braunston R. Leic.
Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bt. Fareham V. Hants.
Rev. G. H. Thompson, Fryern Barnet R. Middx.
Rev. R. Townsend, Ickford R. Bucks.
Rev. T. Troughton, Haverthwaite P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. L. Warner, Old Walsingham P.C. Norf.
Rev. H. Warre, St. Saviour's Church P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. G. S. Weidemann, Kingswood P.C. Glouc.
Rev. S. E. Wentworth, Ribby-with-Wrea P.C. Lancash.
Rev. J. West, Clipsham R. Rutland.
Rev. R. M. White, Slimbridge R. Glouc.
Rev. J. Williams, Church of the Holy Trinity, P.C. Yeovil, Som.
Rev. W. Wilson, Desborough V. Northamp.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. M. C. Morton, M.A. to be Warden of St. Columbo's college, Stockallan, Ireland.
Rev. E. Horton to be Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
William Thompson, B.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.
Wm. H. Cooke, esq. to be counsel to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
Dr. Walshe to be Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, London.
Geo. Russell Clerk, esq. to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Dalkeith House, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a dau.——18. At Kilnwick Percy, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a dau.——21. At St. Petersburg, Her Imperial Highness Princess Peter of Oldenburg, a dau.——22. At Chesham-pl. the wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P. a son.——23. At Baden Baden, the wife of G. P. R. James, esq. a son.——At Hoglunda, Sweden, Countess Rosen, a dau.——24. At Scarborough, the wife of Major Wetenhall, a son.——25. At Stanton Drew, the wife of William Wyllys, esq. of Morley House, a son.——26. At Lupton, Devon, the wife of J. B. Yarde Buller, esq. a son and heir.——27. At Hackthorn Hall, Lincoln, the wife of Gervase Tattenham Waldo Sibthorp, esq. eldest son of Col. Sibthorp, M.P. a son and heir.——28. At Trinity Coll. Cambridge, the wife of Chas. Wm. Hodson, esq. a son.——29. At Framfield House, Inverness, N. B. the wife of George William Denys, esq. eldest son of Sir George William Denys, Bart. a dau.——29. In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-sq. the wife of Captain Vansittart, Coldstream Guards, a dau.——In Nottingham-pl. the wife of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. a dau.——30. In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-sq. the wife of Colonel Charles Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, a son.

Lately. At Preshaw House, the wife of Walter Jervois Long, esq. a dau.——At Aberystwith, the wife of Jelinger C. Symons, esq. one of the Commissioners of Inquiry on Education in Wales.

Nov. 1. At Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, the wife of the Hon. Wellington Cotton, a dau.——3. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. O'Callaghan, a son.——At St. Thomas's Parsonage, St. Helen's, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. George Thornton Mostyn, a dau.——5. At the Glocester-road, Regent's-park, Mrs. Lewis Pocock, a dau.——The wife of Thos. Platt, esq. of Hampstead and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a son.——6. At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Drummond, a son.——11. At Largs, the wife of Captain Edmonstone, R.N. a dau.——12. At 11, Craven-hill, Mrs. George Arbuthnot, a dau.——13. In Spring-gardens, Lady Seymour, a dau.——14. At Babworth Rectory, Lady Frances Simpson, a son.——In Grosvenor-st. Lady Norreys, a son.——15. At Windlestone, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau.

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MARRIAGES.

Sept 7. At All Souls, Marylebone, Carlo *Matteucci*, K.S., &c. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pisa, to Robinia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Young, esq. and niece of the late Robert Young, D.D.——At Worcester, William-Henry, eldest son of James *Kerr*, esq. of Larchill House, and Capel-st. Dublin, to Caroline-Louisa, only dau. of John Stone, esq. of Worcester.——At Dover, the Rev. W. H. *Smith*, Curate of Trinity Church, Dover, to Frances, youngest dau. of Edward Rutley, esq.

8. At Nunney, Somerset, Wm. *Toye*, esq. of Chepstow, to Emily-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Budden, esq.——At Keswick, Robert L. *Turner*, esq. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of Major-Gen. Charles Turner, commanding Southern District, Ireland, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Joseph Gunson, esq. of Ingwell, Cumberland.——At Wistow Hall, Albert, eldest son of the late Sir Albert *Pell*, to Elizabeth-Barbara, only dau. of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. M.P.——At Chesterton, Hunts, Thomas Turnell *Mawby*, esq. of Bourne, Lincolnshire, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of John W. Willders, esq.——At Kington Saint Michael, Herbert *Griffith*, esq. of Zorra, Upper Canada, third son of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, Rector of Elm, to Sarah-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Walter Coleman, esq. of Langley Fitzurse.——At Chute, Edward *Everett*, esq. barrister, of the Close, Salisbury, to Emma, only dau. of the late William Fowle, esq. of Chute Lodge, Wilts.——At Hartlebury, Major Arthur Charles *Lowe*, of Court-of-hill, Salop, to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Baker, esq.——The Rev. Thos. H. *Bird*, A.M. Curate of Westhide, and Incumbent of Moreton Jeffries, Herefordsh. to Jane, second dau. of the late Samuel Bell, esq. of Hopton Hall.

9. At Church Oakley, Hants, Thomas E. P. *Lefroy*, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Anna Jemima, eldest dau. of the late Rev. B. Lefroy, of Ashe.——At Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the Rev. George John *Ford*, eldest son of G. S. Ford, esq. of Brighton, to Emily-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Francis Bramah, esq. of Belgrave House, Pimlico.——At Keswick, Cumberland, the Rev. Brereton E. *Dwarris*, M.A. Vicar of Bywell St. Peter's, Northumberland, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Ponsonby, R.N. formerly of Springfield, Cumberland.——At St. Peter Port, Guernsey, the Rev. Robert *Ormsby*, M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxford, youngest son of the late George Ormsby, esq. of Lanchester Lodge, Durham, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Dalgairns, esq. of Rosaire, Guernsey.——At Grayingham, the Rev. Henry *Stockdale*, B.A. Vicar of Misterton, Notts, to Christine-Anne, youngest dau. of Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Grayingham Grange.

10. At Havant, Adolphus Frederic *Carey*, esq. B.A. Wadham Coll. Oxford, son of Thomas Carey, esq. of Rozel, Guernsey, and grandson of the late George Jackson, esq. of Enniscoe, Mayo, Ireland, and M.P. for that county, to Harriet-Mary, younger dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. K.C.B. K.S.F.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George Frederick *Browne*, esq. of Diss, Norfolk, to Margaret-Ellen, dau. of T. Amyot, esq. F.R.S. of James-st. St. James's Park.——At Clevedon, Henry Thomas *Cole*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of John Stone, esq. barrister-at-law.——At Fornham St. Martin, the Rev. Frederic *Haggitt*, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. G. J. Haggitt, M.A. Lecturer of St. James's, Bury St. Edmund's, to Mericlina-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Cocksedge, of St. Edmund's Hill, Bury St. Edmund's.——At St. Pancras, A. *Roche*, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of Ignace Moscheles, esq. of Chester-pl. Regent's Park.——At Manchester, John Robert *Oliver*, esq. M.D. of Kennington, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Newall, esq. Old Trafford, Manchester.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, A. R. *Reinagle*, esq. of Oxf. to Caroline, only child of Dr. Orger.——At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Mr. James *Moody*, of Church-st. Camberwell, second son of the late John Moody, esq. to Elizabeth-Herbert, youngest dau. of Hezekiah Wyche, esq. of Grove Hill.——At Exeter, Capt. Charles Andrew *Kitson*, 10th Bengal Light Cav. to Juliana-Speke, only dau. of Samuel Barnes, esq.——At St. Paul's, Islington, Benjamin *Hawkins*, esq. of Reading, Berks, to Miss Susan Witherby, of the same place, third dau. of the late Mr. George Henry Witherby, of Birchin-lane.——At St. Giles's, Camberwell, W. S. *Welborne*, of Camberwell Grove, to Frances-Wells, third dau. of Edward Cowcher, esq. surgeon, of Abingdon, and Coroner for Berks.

11. At Gresford, John *Sykes*, esq. of Kensington, to C. W. Thorley, only dau. of Joseph Thorley, esq. of Croes Howell, Denbighsh.

12. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Octavian *Blewitt*, esq. Secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, to Anne-Roper, second dau. of the late D. E. Williams, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. and relict of Edward Howard, esq.——At Kislingbury, Northamptonsh. William *Heygate*, esq. M.D. of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, to Sarah-Rachel-Cave, only dau. of Richard Harris, esq.——At Heavitree, Elias *Tremlett*, esq. late of Priorton, Crediton, to Barbara-Eliza, second dau. of the late Robert Rookes, esq. of Tollards, Devon.——The Rev. Joseph *Thackery*, rector of Horstead and Coltishall, Norfolk, to Rose-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Robinson, esq. of Cumberland-st. Bryanston-sq.

13. At Croom, Richard *Fetherstone*, esq. of Rockview, Westmeath, to Rosetta, dau. of Sir David Roche, Bart. of Carass.

14. At Camberwell, Mr. John *Scott*, of Park-road, Peckham, to Mary, second dau. of James Scott, esq. M.D. late of the Royal Navy Hospital at Haslar.

15. At Hornsey, Saffery William *Johnson*, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Maria-Louisa, second dau. of George Buckton, esq. of Oakfield, Hornsey.——At Hartland, Edward *Burnell*, esq. of Hanham Court, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Edward Hockin, esq. of Hartland Quay.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John *Williams*, esq. 12th Royal Lancers, to Caroline-Elizabeth, only dau. of Michael Williams, esq. of Trevince, Cornwall.——At St. Pancras, John A. *Russell*, esq. of Gray's-inn, Barrister, to Martha, younger dau. of Thomas Holme Bower, esq. of Doughty-st. and Chancery-lane.——At St. Peter's, Islington, Charles *Renton*, esq. Surgeon, of Gravesend, to Louisa, second dau. of F. M. Goodliffe, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.——At Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. Francis *Bourdillon*, vicar of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, to Sophia, fourth dau. of Launcelot Holland, esq. of Langley-farm.——At Plymouth, the Rev. Samuel *Rundle*, M.A. Minister of St. Aubyn Chapel, Devonport, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of Thomas Hartley, esq.——At Prescot, George Henry *Strutt*, esq. son of Jedediah Strutt, esq. of Belper, Derbysh. to Agnes-Ann, dau. of Edward Ashton, esq. of West-end, Prescot, Lancashire.——At East Dereham, Norfolk, William *Locke*, esq. Surgeon, to Charlotte-Maria, only dau. of the Rev. W. C. Wollaston, Rector of East Dereham.

16. At Nannerch, North Wales, James *Giles*,

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esq. of Haling Park, Croydon, to Mary-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late James Sheffield Brooks, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.——At Oldswinford, Hugh *Dixon*, esq. of the Field House, Sunderland, to Mary, relict of J. H. Ash, esq. of the Farlands, near Stourbridge. ——At Ledbury, Benjamin *Giles*, esq. of Hope Court, Salop, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Davis, esq. of Orleton.——At St. Pancras, Wm. Jean *Dixon*, esq. of Taunton, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thomas Strafford, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex.

17. At Long Melford, Rowland Townshend *Cobbold*, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts, second son of R. K. Cobbold, esq. of Carlton Rookery, Saxmundham, to Sarah-Frances, second dau. of the late R. Westhorp, esq. of Long Melford. ——At St. Allen, H. R. C. *Moyle*, esq. 2nd Grenadiers Bombay Army, to Mary-Agnes-Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Morris, Vicar of St. Allen.——At Illogan, the Rev. Edward Morris *Pridmore*, Curate of Breage, Cornwall, to Caroline-Vivian, second dau. of the Rev. George Treweeke, Rector of Illogan. ——C. E. V. *Goate*, esq. M.D. eldest son of Major Goate, to Laurina, youngest dau. of the late George Pearle, esq. of Hoxne, Suffolk.—— At Aberdeen, the Rev. William *Lambert*, M.A., eldest son of William Lambert, esq. of Woodmanstone, Surrey, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret-Fisher, eldest dau. of the late Major Fisher.—— At St. George's, Bryanstone-sq. John Thomas *Quekett*, esq. Assistant Conservator Royal Coll. of Surg. of England, to Isabella-Mary-Anne, younger dau. of the late Robert Scott, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.——At Chiswick, Charles J. *Cox*, esq. H. M. C., to Sidney, dau. of Edward William Morse, esq. of Drayton Lodge, near Ealing.——At the Catholic Chapel in Spanish-pl. Manchester-sq. Mr. Chas. Robert Scott *Murray* (formerly M.P. for Aylesbury), to the Hon. Amelia-Fraser, eldest dau. of Lord Lovat.

18. At Croydon, Surrey, John Douglass *Mirrielees*, esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, United States, to Jane, youngest dau. of Dr. William Chalmers, of Croydon.

19. William James *Millson*, esq. architect, surveyor, and civil engineer, of Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, to Maria-Georgina Nichols, of Regent's-pk. only remaining dau. of the late Daniel Nichols, esq. of Bulwick, Northamptonsh.——At Stockwell, Henry Gibson *Lord*, esq. of Calcutta, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late George Nicholls, esq. of Cheltenham.

22. At Curry Rivell, Frederick Alfred *Trenchard*, esq. of Taunton, solicitor, to Emma-Bowden, eldest dau. of Robert Bagehot, esq. of Bridgewater.——At Bridport, the Rev. Frank *Newington*, of Breamore, Hants, son of Chas. Newington, esq. of the Highlands, Ticehurst, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Broadley, Rector of Bridport, Dorset.——At Bath, the Rev. George Rivers *Hunter*, Rector of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset, to Lydia, dau. of the late Mostyn Mosse, esq. of Rutland-sq. Dublin.——At St. Pancras New Church, Jewer H. *Jewer*, esq. of Grove-terr. Kentish Town, to Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Vicars Stables, 81st Regt.——At Speldhurst, C. H. *Woodgate*, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Alicia-Frances, eldest dau.; and the Rev. G. S. *Woodgate*, vicar of Pembury, to Louisa-Margaret, youngest surviving dau. of the late Capt. Chas. Shaw, R.N. and nieces of Sir J. K. Shaw, bart. of Kenward, Kent.——At Sherborne Hall, the Hon. Edward *Plunkett*, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, to the Hon. Miss Anne Constance Dutton, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, and sister to the Countess of Ducie. ——At Ryde, Head Pottinger *Best*, esq. of Donnington Castle-house, co. Berks, to Jane, eldest dau. of George Stratton, esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and a member of the Government of Fort St. George.——At Caversham, George Campbell *Fowler*, Lieut. R.N. third son of Capt. R. Merrick Fowler, R.N. of Walliscote House, near Reading, to Catherine-Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late William Innes Pocock, esq. Lieut. R.N.——At King's Norton, the Rev. Alexander *Hunter*, third son of the late David Hunter, esq. to Mary-Susanna, eldest dau. of the late R. E. E. Mynors, esq. of Heatherook Hill, Worcestersh. ——At Chichester, Lieut. *Young*, of the 2nd Foot or Queen's Own, to Harriet, dau. of Jas. Bennett Freeland, esq.

23. At Lyndhurst, Frederick Astell *Lushington*, youngest son of Sir H. and Lady Lushington, Bart. to Margaret-Julia Hay, youngest dau. of William, sixteenth Earl of Errol, and sister of the late Earl.—— At Cunnoquhie House, Fifesh. William *Pitcairn*, esq. M.D. H.E.I.C.S. to Agnes-Paston, fifth dau. of the late Col. Paterson, of Cunnoquhie.—— At Teignmouth, Edward *Lee*, esq. to Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. James-Harriman Hutton, Vicar of Leckford, Hants.—— At Broughton Pogis, Oxfordsh. Thomas-David, third son of John *Taylor*, esq. of Berkeley-sq. Bristol, to Charlotte-Ann, third dau. of the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D. Rector of the said parish.

24. At Middleton, Essex, Walter Tyson *Smythies*, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Anne-Rycroft, fourth dau. of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, LL.B. Rector of Middleton.——At Kill, James *Hewitt*, esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt, to Fanny, only dau. of the late Francis Synge Hutchinson, esq.—— At Liverpool, John Hely *Hutchinson*, esq. of Dublin, &c. to Seymour-Catherine, sister of the Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert, M.A. of St. Lawrence, Thanet, only surviving dau. of the late George James Hulbert, esq. formerly of Bath, and of Thingley-cum-Westrop, Wiltsh.——At Usworth, Charles R. *Robinson*, of the Middle Temple, only son of the Hon. Charles Robinson, of Demerara, to Elizabeth-Lawrence, second dau. of the late T. Thompson, of Bishopwearmouth, esq. and niece of R. S. Pemberton, esq. High Sheriff of Durham.——At St. Giles-in-the-fields, the Rev. Charles *Hinde*, B.A. of Milton near Sittingbourne, to Charlotte Cleary, niece and adopted dau. of Thomas Cleary, esq. of Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq.—— At Rotherfield Grays, Oxon, David John *Maitland*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Maitland, H. C. S. of Chipperkyle, N. B. to Matilda-Leathes, dau. of the late Sir John C. Mortlock. ——At Bath, John *Morgan*, esq. of Albion-pl. Hyde Park-sq. to Ellen, second dau. of G. Shaw, esq. of Beechen Cliff, near Bath.——At St. Mark's, Kennington, Jacob, eldest son of Jacob *Hulle*, esq. of Camberwell Grove, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Edward Heseltine, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.—— At Exeter, James Atkinson, son of Michael *Longridge*, esq. Bedlington, Northumberland, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Hawks, Abbeville, St. Leonard.

26. At Marston Maysey, Wilts, Pern *Blundell*, esq. of Abingdon, Berks, to Caroline-Manning, third dau. of the late Capt. John Stanley, of 32nd Regt.

Oct. 27. At Tetney, Linc. Edward *Kingsford*, esq. to Anna-Jane, youngest dau. of Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury.

28. At St. Pancras, John, second son of John *Bentley*, esq. of Regent-square, to Eliza-Skinner, eldest dau. of Geo. Longmore, esq. of Lansdown-pl. Brunswick-sq. and granddau. of the late Rev. Alex. Longmore, vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham, Essex.

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OBITUARY.

Viscount Templetown.

Sept. 21. At Castle Upton, co. Antrim, Ireland, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Henry Upton, Viscount Templetown (1806), and second Lord Templetown, Baron of Templetown, co. Antrim (1776); F.S.A.

He was born Nov. 8, 1771, the eldest son of Clotworthy first Baron Templetown, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, esq. of Poston Court, Herefordshire. He inherited the Barony on the death of his father, April 16, 1785, and in 1806 was created a Viscount. In August 1803 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for the borough of St. Edmund's Bury, for which he was re-chosen in 1806 and 1807, and, continued until 1812: since which, we believe, he had not sat in Parliament.

The *Monaghan Standard*, in speaking of the decease of this respected nobleman, says, "Lord Templetown was one of the best landlords in the county of Monaghan, and was engaged during the week previous to his death in inspecting his estates in the neighbourhood of Castleblayney, for the purpose of assisting his tenantry in the ensuing season of adversity. His lordship contemplated extensive works of deep and thorough drainage upon his estates. The death of Lord Templetown, who was a Whig in politics, will make a great alteration in the political aspect of this county. His son is a staunch Conservative, and upon the Templetown estates between 200 and 300 Conservative votes can be registered."

Lord Templetown married the 7th of Oct. 1796, Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John fifth Earl of Sandwich, and by her Ladyship, who died Oct. 4, 1824, he had issue four sons and three daughters. All the former and only one of the latter survive. Their names follow: 1. the Hon. Catharine-Elizabeth, who died an infant; 2. Henry-Montagu, now Viscount Templetown; 3. the Hon. Mary-Wilhelmina, married in 1831, to John Eden Spalding, esq. of the Holmes, N.B. son of Lady Brougham, by her former husband John Spalding, esq.; 4. the Hon. George Frederick Upton, Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards; 5. the Hon. Arthur Upton, also Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards; and 6. the Hon. Edward John Upton, born in 1816.

The present Viscount was born in 1799, but is unmarried, as are all his brothers.

Lord John Somerset.

Oct. 3. At Weston-super-Mare, in his 60th year, Colonel Lord John Thomas Henry Somerset, inspecting field-officer of the Bristol district; uncle to the Duke of Beaufort.

Lord John Somerset was the seventh son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen, and was born on the 30th of August, 1787. He entered the army as Cornet on the 4th August, 1804, was promoted to Lieutenant in August the following year; Captain, April, 1806; brevet Major, June, 1815; Major, Feb. 1816; brevet Lieut.-Colonel, July, 1821; Lieut.-Colonel, July, 1830; and Colonel, Jan. 1837. He served in the Peninsular war with the 23rd Light Dragoons, and was engaged at Talavera on the 22nd, 27th, and 28th of July, 1809. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, at which his name was honourably mentioned. He was appointed inspecting field-officer for the Bristol district in Nov. 1841, on the promotion of Col. Faunce, C.B., to the rank of Major-General. His lordship resided for a considerable period in the vicinity of Bristol; and for several years lived at Clifton.

Lord John Somerset married Dec. 4, 1814, Lady Catharine Annesley, third daughter of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris, by whom he had issue two daughters, Frances-Georgiana-Elizabeth and Juliana-Lucy-Sarah, and one son, Alfred, born in 1829.

His funeral was performed at Bristol Cathedral, where the procession was formed in the Chapter-room in the following order:—

Choristers and Lay-Clerks.

Subsacrist.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol.

The Revds. Prebendary Harvey, Canon Barrow, and Precentor Cayley.

Drs. Maclean and Riley,
medical attendants of the deceased.

Serjeant-major of the Staff,
bearing the sword used by the deceased in the battle of Waterloo, and presented to him by his Lordship.

THE BODY,
(cap and sword of deceased on the pall)
borne by eight Serjeants.

The pall was borne by Lieut.-General Sleigh, Major-General Faunce, Major Blood, Lieut. Maclean, Adjutant Hamilton, Captain Ormsby, and Colonel Sir Henry Brown.

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Next followed the chief mourners, viz. Alfred Somerset, esq. son of deceased; Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset; the Rev. Lord Wm. Somerset; Captain Augustus Somerset; Wm. Somerset, esq.; Arthur Annesley, esq.; the Rev. G. C. Newcombe; Edward Talbot, esq.; the Rev. Henry Talbot; Arthur Talbot, esq.; and Captain Mitchell.

The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol, and the body of the deceased was deposited in a newly-made vault in the nave of the church.

LORD MOUNTSANDFORD.

Sept. 25. At Stowey, Somersetshire, aged 90, the Right Hon. George Sandford, third Baron Mountsandford, of Castlerea, co. Roscommon (1800).

The family of Sandford were originally of the county of York, and established at Castlerea by Theophilus Sandford esquire, captain of a regiment in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. They represented the county of Roscommon in the Parliament of Ireland for several generations, and the late lord was the fourth son of Henry Sandford, esq. of Castlerea, co. Roscommon, by the Hon. Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of Stephen Viscount Mount-Cashel. His eldest brother Henry-Moore was created Baron Mount-Sandford in 1800 with remainder to his brothers and their issue male. On his death without issue in 1814, he was succeeded by his nephew Henry, only son of his brother the Rev. William Sandford. This young lord was killed in a riot which occurred at Windsor during Ascot Races on the 14th June 1828. (See Gent. Mag. XCVIII. ii. 83.) On that deplorable occurrence the title reverted to the nobleman now deceased.

His Lordship was born on the 10th May 1756. He was formerly in the army, having held the commission of Captain in the 18th Dragoons. He was a person of deep religious feeling, and took an active part in several societies connected with the Established Church. By his lordship's death the peerage becomes extinct, and the estates of his lordship in Ireland devolve, we believe, to his nieces the sisters of the former peer, namely, Mary, wife of William Wills, esq. of Wills Grove, co. Roscommon, and Eliza, wife of the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Longford, Dean of St. Patrick's.

REAR-ADM. HON. W. L. TRENCH.

Aug. 14. At Ballinasloe, co. Galway, aged 75, the Hon. William le Poer Trench, Rear-Admiral of the Red, uncle to the Earl of Clancarty.

He was born in July 1771, the third son of William first Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and sister to Luke Viscount Mountjoy. He was brother to the late Archbishop of Tuam, to the late Richard Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. ambassador to the Netherlands, and to the late Colonel Hon. Sir Robert le Poer Trench, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

He was made a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1793; promoted to the rank of Commander in 1799; to that of Post Captain 1802; and to that of Rear-Admiral 1840. In 1819 he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs and Port Duties in Ireland. He also acted for a considerable period as the agent of the estates of his family.

Admiral Trench was twice married; first in 1800 to Sarah, daughter of John Loftus Cuppage, esq. and niece to the first Lord Castlemaine. By that lady he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. the Rev. William Trench, D.D. Rector of Killereran, Dangan, who married in 1827 Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Hardman, esq. and has issue a daughter; 2. the Rev. John Trench, Rector of Temple Michael, who married in 1834 Ellen youngest daughter of Charles Rice Davis, esq. and has issue four sons and one daughter; 3. Harriette, married in 1835 to the Rev. William Newton Guinness, and died in 1839.

Having become a widower in June 1834, the Admiral married secondly, in Jan. 1837, Margaret widow of Arthur Handcock, esq. brother to the present Lord Castlemaine, youngest daughter of Dawson Downing, esq. of Rosegift, co. Londonderry. By this lady, who survives him, he had further issue: 4. Harriette-Mary; and 5. Frederick-Netterville, born in 1844.

VICE-ADMIRAL DE KRUSENSTERN.

This celebrated Russian circumnavigator died on the 6th of October, 1846, at St. Petersburg.

The Chevalier A. T. De Krusenstern entered the Russian navy at an early age, and soon reached the grade of Captain. He served in the East Indies from 1793 to 1797, and passed the years 1798-9 at Canton. With the tact of true genius, he saw at once the immense advantages which the Russians must derive from a direct commerce with China, in transporting skins from their possessions on the north-west of America. On his return to Russia he submitted a project to his Government, for the purpose of assisting the Russian American Company, by enabling the merchants established on the north-western coasts of America and the Aleutian Isles, to carry on a direct com-

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merce with China and Japan. This project had the usual fate of useful suggestions. It was by no means relished at first by the Government. But it was afterwards patronized by the Emperor Alexander, immediately on ascending the throne, as well as by the Minister of Commerce, the Count de Romanzoff. M. De Krusenstern was in consequence furnished with full powers to accomplish this object, and quitted Falmouth for that purpose on the 5th of October, 1803, with a squadron of several vessels. The Nedeskda (the Hope) was commanded by Krusenstern in person; while the Neva was placed under the orders of Prince Lisanskoy. The Nedeskda returned to Gronstadt in 1806. Two narratives of the Voyage appeared; 1st. "Voyage round the World in 1804-5, by Captain Krusenstern;" and 2nd. "Voyage round the World, by Prince Lisanskoy."

The first is in German; the last in Russian. The discoveries made by Captain Krusenstern during this voyage are the more valuable, since they fully confirm those which were made before him by the celebrated and unfortunate La Peyrouse, and leave in fact little undone to complete our knowledge of the countries he visited. Captain Krusenstern determined in the most precise manner the position of Nangasaki and of the Straits of Sangaar. He explored the west coast of the Isle of Jedso and the Strait of La Peyrouse; and we are indebted to him for a more thorough knowledge than that supplied by his predecessors of the west coast of the Isle of Saghalian, the northern extremity of that isle, the north-east coast which touches upon Tartary, and the strait which arrested the progress of La Peyrouse. He during this voyage, on the coasts of Nonkaiwa, in the great Pacific Ocean, met with one of the Isles Mendoça, and from thence he brought away a French sailor, who had been shipwrecked on the coast some few years before. This was the celebrated Joseph Cabris, who was so long "*lionized*" by the good people of Paris. According to his statement, he was on the point of being victimized and eaten by the savages, when he was saved by the king's daughter, who suddenly fell in love with him, made him her husband, and got him created (as he stated) a "prince of the blood," and "lord chief justice" of the island, in which latter capacity he was serving when carried away by Krusenstern. On his return to Russia in 1815, Captain Krusenstern was charged with a new expedition round the World. The especial object of this latter was to examine Behring's Straits, and to find a passage from the north-west coast of America to Archangel, by the American or Asiatic Continent. The results have been made public.

After the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, who has greatly patronized voyages of discovery, Krusenstern was made "Vice-Admiral," and in Dec. 1835 published his great work "Récueil des Mémoires Hydrographiques, &c." with a preface signed by himself, and with a dedication to the Emperor.

Sir Edward S. Lees.

Sept. 24. At Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Sir Edward Smith Lees, Knt. late Secretary to the Postmaster-General in Edinburgh.

Sir Edward Lees was brother to the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. well known for his political writings, being the fourth son of Sir John Lees, the first Baronet of Black Rock, near Dublin, by Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Cathcart, of Glandusk, co. Ayr, esq. He was born on the 30th March, 1783.

In 1801 he was appointed, by letters-patent, Joint Secretary to the General Post Office in Scotland; and in 1831 he was appointed Secretary. He received the honour of knighthood from King George the Fourth, in person, on his Majesty's visit to Ireland in 1821. He resigned his official situation in 1845, after having been in the public service for 45 years. To the inhabitants of Edinburgh generally his courtesy and affability were well known; and there were few, if any, who had occasion to transact business with him, but could bear testimony to his zeal and anxiety in discharging his official duties. In no case was a complaint made to Sir Edward Lees of an irregularity in the despatch or arrival of the mails, &c. but the most strict and thorough investigation took place to remedy the evil.

Sir Edward Lees married in 1821 the youngest daughter of the late Capt. Clarke, of the 40th Foot, and niece to Sir Edmund Stanley, late Chief Justice at Madras.

He had suffered for years from a complaint of the heart, and it is supposed that he died in his sleep without a struggle.

Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Barr, C.B.

March 26. At Kussowlee, of a severe wound received in the action at Sobraon on the 10th of February, 1846, Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Barr, 29th Foot, Acting Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, during the campaign of the Sutlej.

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This gallant and much-lamented officer entered the army as Ensign in the above named regiment on the 24th Feb. 1825; exchanged to Her Majesty's 3rd Regt. (or Buffs) the same year (to enable him to see active service in India); was promoted to a Lieutenancy on the 8th April, 1826; to a Captaincy on the 11th June, 1830; to a Majority Dec. 15, 1843; and to a brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy on the 30th April, 1844. On the Buffs leaving India he exchanged to his old regiment the 29th Foot, which had been ordered to that country.

He was the sixth son of the late Martin Barr, esq. of Worcester, and at Henwick Hall, in the vicinity of that city, most of his surviving and deeply afflicted brothers and sisters now reside. Colonel Barr was gifted by nature with a tall manly figure, and a handsome expressive countenance; he well represented in his port and bearing the true English soldier. He was an excellent horseman, and, blest with a fine constitution, was capable of undergoing great bodily fatigue and privation. But he was also endowed with qualities of a more important character, and which eminently fitted him for the high and responsible post of Acting Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces, which he held during the late brilliant and important campaign on the banks of the Sutlej, in the north-west provinces of India. His intellectual ability displayed itself in acute penetration and sound judgment, and he possessed on the field of battle what is to an officer as valuable as his sword—presence of mind under critical and unexpected circumstances, and shared in that steady coolness which proved so essential when our army had to contend in regular pitched battles against the greatly superior force of the Sikh troops and their overwhelming array of cannon, served by brave and well drilled men. The higher faculties of his mind, and those which adorn and elevate human nature, were gracefully mingled with the social affections. He united chivalrous bravery in the field, with the amenities and kindly feelings which shed a charm over private life.

Colonel Barr left England in June, 1826, to join his regiment in New South Wales, and after remaining there a few months the Buffs sailed for India, and he landed at Fort William, Calcutta, 1st May, 1827. India was then comparatively tranquil; but in the year 1840 Colonel Barr, at that time Captain of Grenadiers in the Buffs, was selected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. (then Commander-in-Chief in India,) to take charge of a large body of recruits, both cavalry and infantry, recently arrived from England, and proceeding to the upper provinces in Bengal. The march was effected under circumstances of great difficulty, as it took place during the hot months, the troops being urgently required. The thanks of the Commander-in-Chief were, in a "general order," conveyed to Captain Barr for the exemplary manner in which the duty was performed, and for the unceasing exertions and attention paid by him to the health, comfort, and discipline of those young soldiers.

The staff appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces in India having become vacant about this time, Sir Jasper Nicolls, in his discrimination, made choice of Captain Barr for this important and onerous post. How assiduously and well the duties of it were performed for several years it is unnecessary to dilate upon. He won the confidence and esteem of the late Commander-in-Chief, and also of his Excellency Gen. Lord Gough, G.C.B. who succeeded Sir Jasper in the command of the troops in India. Colonel Barr had also the happiness of enjoying the uninterrupted friendship and regard of the brave and accomplished Major-General Sir Harry G. Smith, Bart. G.C.B. the hero and victor at Aliwal, who, from his situation on the staff as Adjutant General of the Queen's Forces, and therefore continually associated with Colonel Barr in the same office, had the best opportunity of appreciating the merits of his friend.

At the splendid victory of Maharajpore, won by Gen. Sir Hugh Gough in the "Gwalior campaign," we find the name of Major Marcus Barr, Assistant Adjutant General, honourably mentioned for "his zeal and assistance" in the Commander-in-Chief's report to his Excellency the Earl of Ellenborough, who was present in person on the field. In that memorable battle Major Barr volunteered to accompany Major-Gen. Valiant's brigade into action, lending his zealous aid, particularly in the attack and capture of the strongly-entrenched batteries of Chonda, three of which were taken in succession, though resolutely and desperately defended by the Mahrattas. At the taking of the third battery the fire was the heaviest that had been sustained during the whole day, and the disastrous effects of the grapeshot was fearfully evident on our troops. In the contest for the batteries nothing could surpass the gallantry of her Majesty's 40th Regiment. In front of this distinguished corps rode Major-Gen. Valiant, K.H., Lieut.-Colonel Sanders, C.B., Deputy Military Secretary to the Government, and Major Barr. In the midst of a most destructive fire these officers cheered and led on the men to the enemy's guns, which

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the devoted Mahrattas yielded only with their lives. In one of the charges the brave Colonel Sanders was killed close by the side of Major Barr. Major Barr received a contusion on the arm, and his horse was shot in five places. For his eminent services on this eventful day he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army. The fort of Gwalior was subsequently surrendered, and the supreme authority is now administered in the name of the lineal heir to the throne.

The government of India has presented to all the officers and soldiers engaged at the battles of Maharajpore and Punniar (both fought the same day) an Indian star of bronze made out of the guns taken at these battles, and a triumphal monument commemorative of the campaign of Gwalior will be erected at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names of those who fell in these conflicts.

On the opening of the late memorable campaign on the Sutlej, when Major-General Sir Harry Smith was appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his office as Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, "who not only in the performance of those duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me (writes Sir Hugh Gough in his first despatch) a most valuable staff officer."

The British and Native troops obtained in less than eight weeks the splendid victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. The thanks of Parliament were voted to the general, and other officers and men, for the skill and gallantry displayed in this eventful campaign; and the Queen has permitted them to wear a medal commemorative of these triumphs.

The battle of Sobraon, the fourth decisive and crowning victory, and which has been appropriately termed the "Waterloo of India," was fought on the 10th February, 1846. It was at the close of that battle that Lieutenant-Colonel Barr was severely and dangerously (and, as it subsequently appeared, mortally) wounded. His wound is thus mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's despatch.—"Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces, whose superior abilities as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary."—And again, "I have already spoken of the loss I have sustained by Lieutenant-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency, were laudable beyond my power to praise."

His Excellency the Governor-General Lord Hardinge, who was present in person, remarks—"It was one of the most daring exploits ever achieved."

Whilst the friends of Colonel Barr in England were fondly hoping that he was recovering from his severe wound, a letter arrived from Major-General Sir Harry Smith, conveying to the family the intelligence that this brave and accomplished officer was no more.—If aught could assuage the grief of his relatives it is the tribute of the hero of Aliwal to the memory of his friend!

The following is an extract from Sir Harry's letter:—

"*Camp-Latteala, on the road to Simla, 1st April*, 1846.

"Would that I had a far less painful duty to perform than that of telling you I have lost one of my dearest and most valued friends,—you a brother, an honour to his family—and to his profession—and to his country. You will be aware he was severely wounded in the battle of Sobraon—the large bone of his left arm much shattered by a musket ball: it was not amputated, and although while at Ferozepore we were in constant alarm for his welfare, he reached Kussowlee, a hill station, near Simla, in charge of the very able surgeon of his own regiment, when it appears the wound had sloughed, and the artery must have become diseased, for, on the 26th ult., a violent hemorrhage ensued, and our noble Marcus sunk under it. If there be reward for the just, of which I nothing doubt, he is now where we must strive to meet him. He was universally beloved and respected throughout India, and looked up to, and his counsel and advice sought by every one in difficulty,—'Barr says so'—it was conclusive. As a soldier he was pre-eminent, and the tears of sorrow rolled down the veteran cheeks of that bravest of men, our Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, when we talked of our most valiant comrade this day."

The virtues which adorn Lord Gough in every relation of life greatly enhance the value of the tribute he has paid to the memory of his friend Colonel Barr, not only in his public despatches, but in a letter to a brother of this lamented officer from which the following is extracted:—"A braver man, a more devoted soldier, or a truer Christian, never existed. It is not for man to question the decrees of Almighty Power. We must know and feel they are for the best in His enlarged dispensations. But, as commander of this

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army, I cannot but feel that both I and it have experienced an irreparable loss."

This is indeed honourable testimony to the memory of one whose distinguished bravery, manly simplicity of character and moral worth, shed a halo around his tomb, and rank him as a soldier of whom England as well as his native city and county may justly be proud!

Her Majesty, as a token of her approval of the eminent services of Colonel Barr at the various battles during this campaign, was graciously pleased to elevate him to the rank of a Companion of the Bath.

WILLIAM BOND, Esq.

Oct. 11. In Fig-tree Court, Temple, William Bond, esq. barrister-at-law, Recorder of Poole and Wareham, and one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court. Mr. Bond was the son of the Rev. William Bond, of Tyneham, brother to the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, and Thomas Bond, esq. and cousin to the late John Bond, esq. of Grange.

He was called to the bar November 26, 1824, was a member of the Inner Temple, and chose the Western Circuit, in which his connections and his legal acquirements gave him an honourable *status*. At the time of his leaving the circuit, on his appointment to the Queen's-square police office, he held the position of leader at the Dorsetshire sessions.

The death of Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. July 16, 1834, caused a vacancy in the recordership of Poole, which Mr. Taylor had held for rather more than 50 years. At that time the office of recorder was in the election of the members of the then existing corporation, subject to the approval of and final appointment by the crown. Two candidates were on this occasion nominated to the office:—Mr. Bond, supported by the Conservatives; and Mr. Gambier, who stood upon the Liberal interest; both of whom were then on the Western Circuit. The election was warmly contested; and the poll took place on the 23d July, 1834, terminating in favour of Mr. Bond, by a large majority; the numbers being—for Mr. Bond, 41, for Mr. Gambier, 16. The election was approved by the king, and Mr. Gambier soon afterwards accepted the office of chief justice of Prince Edward's Island.

On the death of Thomas Bartlett, esq. in March, 1836, a vacancy occurred in the recordership of the borough of Wareham, and Mr. Bond was unanimously chosen to the office.

As a barrister, Mr. Bond was rather well read than brilliant. Not calculated to be an eminent debater, he had acquired a good acquaintance with legal principles, and a ready reference to cases; and he was regarded on the circuit with much confidence. In the administration of his judicial duties as a recorder, he was eminently impartial, urbane, and firm. Though patient and forbearing in the extreme, yet he was not wanting in an appreciation of the dignity attached to his office. Possessing a comprehensive acquaintance with the criminal law, he administered it in such a manner as to secure the respect and esteem of all,—as well of those by whom his election had been opposed as of those by whom it had been supported.

In Oct. 1842, Mr. Bond was appointed to be one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court, London, the duties whereof from that time he has since discharged to general satisfaction.

In private life Mr. Bond had many excellent and sterling qualities. Possessed of a kind and amiable disposition, he was ever ready to attend to the wishes of others and consult their interests. He was sincerely pious without austerity, and liberal without ostentation. His habits were rather retiring than otherwise. To the accomplishments of a sound education he added a cultivated taste; and his whole character was calculated to win friendly feelings, and to secure them when won.

Mr. Bond, who was unmarried, was the descendant of an ancient and honourable family established in the Isle of Purbeck, from the middle of the fifteenth century, a term of about 400 years, during which period they have taken a leading part in the public transactions of the county, and have been several times closely connected, officially and politically, with the borough of Poole. Of the family there have been members for this borough—Samuel Bond, 11th Charles II.; Dennis Bond, 1st George II.; and of recorders the family of Bond have supplied to Poole,—the above Samuel Bond, appointed March 15, 1650; Nathaniel Bond, serjeant-at-law, September 16, 1699 (who was also recorder at Weymouth); Dennis Bond, July 1, 1719; John Bond, July 1772, who was the immediate predecessor of Mr. M. A. Taylor, and grandfather of the late Mr. W. Bond, who on receiving his own appointment had the gratification of depositing it by the side of the instrument by which his grandfather had been chosen to fill the same high and honourable office.

R. P. WARD, Esq.

Aug. 13. At the residence of the Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, aged 81, Robert Plumer Ward, esq. of Gilston Park, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Ward was the younger son of John Ward, esq. a merchant of Spain, and he

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was born in that country on the 19th of March, 1765. His mother was a native Spaniard; and his father was born in the garrison of Gibraltar, where his grandfather died on military service. His only brother was the late George Ward, esq. merchant of London, and of Northwood Park in the Isle of Wight, the father of the present George Ward, esq. of that place, and of William Ward, esq. late M.P. for the city of London.

Mr. Robert Ward was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford; and, after a period of continental travel, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 18, 1790. He went for some time on the Northern Circuit, but afterwards confined his practice chiefly to the Court of Appeals.

In 1802 he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Cockermouth. In 1805 he was appointed one of the Welsh judges, but in the same year he relinquished the profession of the law to become Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department. Upon going out of office with the administration of Mr. Pitt, we believe he was not returned to the Parliament of 1806; but on the next change of ministry he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, April 4, 1807, and elected M.P. for Haslemere. He continued to sit at the Admiralty board until June, 1811, when he was made Clerk of the Ordnance. In this last office he was succeeded by the present Lord Hardinge in 1823. Finally, Mr. Ward was for some time Auditor of the Civil List, until the abolition of that office in 1831. He received a grant of a pension of 1000*l.* in or before 1828.

He retained his seat for Haslemere until the dissolution in 1820.

Mr. Ward's early literary labours were directed to the important topics of international law and polity. In 1795 he published "An Enquiry into the foundations and history of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the age of Grotius," in two volumes octavo; in 1801, "A Treatise of the relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs, with the principles of Armed Neutralities," &c.; and in the same year, "An Essay on Contraband." He also wrote "An Enquiry into the different Modes by which the Wars of Europe have commenced, with the authorities stated;" this essay was submitted in manuscript to Mr. Pitt, from whose hand it received some corrections.

When released from the labours and responsibilities of official requirements, Mr. Ward favoured the world with the results of his experience in the most agreeable form, in his celebrated novel entitled "Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement," the preface of which was addressed to his friend the Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne.

Success and popularity immediately attended this work; and just two years after appeared his "De Vere, or the Man of Independence." The admirable study of George Canning, among other well-known literary and political characters, in these pages, helped to render them still more popular than, with all their merits, they might otherwise have been. Dr. Cyril Jackson was finely portrayed in the group, and a touch of the auto-biography of the author himself peeped out in the episodes called "The Man of Imagination," and "The Man of Content." His "Illustrations of Human Life" (like the preceding, in 3 vols.), issued from the press in the spring of 1837, and was followed, in December, 1838, by "Pictures of the World," 3 vols. replete with variety, and the result of much reading, great experience of the world, sensibility towards the beauties of nature, a highly-cultivated taste, and philosophical turn of mind. In 1838 Mr. Ward also produced "An Historical Essay on the real Character and Amount of the Precedent of the Revolution of 1688," in two volumes 8vo. In 1841, "De Clifford, or the Constant Man," in 4 vols.; and in 1844, "Chatsworth," another novel.

"We had the honour and pleasure of Mr. Ward's friendship for many years, and can faithfully bear witness to his fine intelligence and boundless information, to the grace and courtesy of his manners, to the charms of his conversation in society, to the liberality of his spirit, to the integrity of his whole life, firm in public principle, and exemplary in private intercourse. During his later years he suffered from the infirmity of deafness, but nevertheless displayed his intellect unaffected to the end, and was as cheerful and instructive as we have known him in earlier days. By a curious coincidence, as if coming events did cast their shadows before, he told us that in writing one of his first works he looked over a road-book to select the name of an old English gentleman's seat congenial to the scene he was about to paint, and pitched upon *Okeover* as possessing the desirable sound. Twenty years after, having never otherwise heard or thought of it, he married the lady to whom that estate belonged, and lived there during many years, the guardian of her son by a former husband, its owner."—(*Literary Gazette.*)

On his second marriage in 1828 Mr.

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Ward took the additional name of Plumer before his own by royal sign manual, and in 1832 he served the office of Sheriff of Hertfordshire.

Mr. Ward was thrice married; first, on the 2d April, 1796, to Catharine-Julia, daughter of Christopher Thompson Maling, esq. of Hilton, Durham; sister to Admiral Maling, and to Martha-Sophia Countess of Mulgrave. By this lady he had issue a son and a daughter. The former, Henry George Ward, esq. was formerly Minister Plenipotentiary for acknowledging the Mexican Republic, and is now Secretary to the Admiralty, and M.P. for Sheffield, and, having married Emily, second daughter of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, Bart. has a numerous family. The first Mrs. Ward died in Bolton Row, Dec. 28, 1821.

In July 1828 Mr. Ward married for a second time. The lady was Mrs. Plumer-Lewin, of Gilston Park, Herts, and Cheston Hall, Suffolk, and had been married twice before. She was Jane, daughter and coheiress of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, D.D., son of James 7th Earl of Abercorn, by Anne, daughter of John Plumer, esq. her first husband's great-grandfather. Her first husband was William Plumer, esq.* of Gilston Park, M.P. for Hertfordshire from 1768 to 1807, who died in 1822; and her second, Richard John Lewin, esq. Commander R.N. who died in 1827.

Mr. Ward married thirdly, Feb. 14, 1833, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. Charles Gregory Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford, and eldest son of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. This lady survives him.

Mr. Ward's portrait is prefixed to the edition of Tremaine in Colburn's Standard Novelists, 1835.

EDWARD RUDGE, ESQ.

Sept. 3. At Abbey Manor House, Evesham, aged 83, Edward Rudge, esq. of that place, and Wimpole-st. London, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Worcestershire, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the latter county, F.R.S. F.S.A., and F.L.S.

Mr. Rudge was descended from Edward Rudge, esq. merchant and alderman of London, who purchased a large portion of the abbey estate at Evesham, in the year 1664: which estate has been increased, chiefly by purchases made by the gentleman now deceased, to more than double its original extent, consisting now of nearly 800 acres. (May's History of Evesham, 1845, p. 151.) Mr. Rudge also possessed considerable property at Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire; the manor and three-fourths of the lordship having been purchased by his family from the Griffins.

Mr. Rudge's taste for botany led him to the publication of a work on the plants of Guiana, entitled "Plantarum Guianæ Rariorum Icones et Descriptiones," published in folio 1807.

As an antiquary Mr. Rudge especially devoted himself to the investigation of the ancient edifice near which it was his good fortune to be placed. At intervals between the years 1811 and 1834 he carefully excavated those portions of the abbey which were under his control;† and the results were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, who not only inserted his memoirs in their Archæologia, but made the ruins and relics discovered the subject of a series of large plates in their Vetusta Monumenta. The last were accompanied by a memoir written by his son Edward John Rudge, esq. M.A., F.S.A. barrister-at-law; who was also the author of "Some Account of the History and Antiquities of Evesham," printed in 12mo. 1820.

Mr. Rudge's papers in the Archæologia are as follow:—a description of the Reading-desk of the abbey church of Evesham, printed (with two plates) in vol. xvii. p. 278; an account of some gold and silver Roman coins, discovered at Cleeve, on the site of a Roman road, ibid. p. 329: and a description of the remains of Henry of Worcester, abbot of Evesham, found in the ruins of the abbey church of Evesham in 1822, (with a plate,) in vol. xx. pp. 566—569.

In 1842 Mr. Rudge erected on the battle field at Evesham an octagonal tower of stone, in the style of Guy's Tower at Warwick castle, commemorative of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

Mr. Rudge has bequeathed the following legacies. To the Bath General Hospital, 100*l.*; Worcester General Infirmary, 100*l.*; Evesham and Bengeworth Medical Relief Society, 200*l.*; Evesham National and Sunday Schools, 100*l.*; Evesham In-

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* The many alliances assembled together in these parties remind us of those we find in some old pedigrees, at the time when war and rebellion used to thin the ranks of the nobility: for Mr. Plumer himself had two wives; the first was the Hon. Frances Dorothy Carey, daughter of Lucius-Henry 5th Viscount Falkland.

† Some parts belonged to other neighbours. For instance, one Mr. Welch cleared away the foundations of the cloisters, and burnt the stones for lime, no plan or memorandum having been made of them. May's Evesham, p. 43.

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fant School, 100*l.*; and to the Blind Asylum, in St. George's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 100*l.*

DR. BOSTOCK, F.R.S.

Aug. . . Aged 73, John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. whose name has been long associated with the progress of medical and general science.

He was a native of Liverpool, and was the only child of Dr. Bostock, who, after a bright but very brief career of practice in that town, was cut off at an early age, in 1774. The subject of the present notice was born in 1773. Under the tuition of Dr. Priestley, Dr. Black, Dr. Monroe, and Dr. Hope, he became imbued with an enthusiastic love of science, more especially as connected with physiology and the practice of medicine. Having graduated at Edinburgh, in 1794, he settled in his native town, where he was distinguished by a successful practice, and by the most active encouragement of the local charities and literary institutions. He removed to London in 1817—influenced chiefly by the larger facilities afforded by the metropolis for the prosecution of his favourite study, and for enjoying the society of his scientific friends. To those already mentioned he was now able to add the illustrious names of Davy, Wollaston, and Young. Here he finally renounced the practice of physic, and devoted himself entirely to literary and scientific pursuits. Prior to this period, Dr. Bostock had contributed many important articles to Brewster's Encyclopædia, and to most of the leading journals; and he now proceeded to publish his Elementary System of Physiology—a work of great importance, contaning the first connected view of the science put forward in this country. The third and last edition was published in 1837. He afterwards wrote a History of Medicine, which forms part of the introduction to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." His other writings are very numerous, both as separate publications, and as contributions to the cyclopædias and leading journals of London and Edinburgh. Since his residence in London, he has been associated with most of the scientific bodies there, and has taken an active share in the management of many. In 1826, he was president of the Geological Society; in 1832, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Society; and several times he has been on the councils of the Linnæan, Zoological, Horticultural, and Medico-Chirurgical Societies, as well as of the Royal Society of Literature. In a word, Dr. Bostock may be said to have held a prominent position among those who have in our day united their energies in the advancement of medical and physical science. In private life he was respected and beloved. He was at all times equally ready to impart the overflowings of his sensitive and affectionate heart, and the varied stores with which his intelligent mind abounded.—*Athenæum.*

JOHN JOSEPH BRAMAH, ESQ.

Sept. 13. At Ashwood House, Kingswinford, aged 48, John Joseph Bramah, esq.

Mr. Bramah was a nephew of the celebrated engineer of that name in London, and the patentee of the valuable invention known as "Bramah's locks," by whom, we believe, he was educated, and subsequently became a partner in the firm. He afterwards entered into connection with a large iron-foundry establishment, at Smethwick, which formed his introduction to South Staffordshire, where his enterprise and talents for business led to a still further extension of his transactions as an ironmaster. About six years ago he became lessee of the trustees of the late Earl of Dudley, having taken a vast tract of mine at Woodside, near Birmingham, upon which he built two blast furnaces and an extensive iron foundry; in fact, it is the most extensive work in the neighbourhood, employing nearly 2000 persons. About two years since he became a partner in the Bloomfield Ironworks, Tipton, in which 1,500*l.* are paid every fortnight for wages. He also took to the Horseley Ironworks, and carried them on most efficiently since his connection with the concern. It is stated the capital which Mr. Bramah had employed in various commercial undertakings in this neighbourhood amounted to upwards of 300,000*l.* He had no family of his own, but the natural kindness of his heart found ample exercise in providing for his immediate relatives and those whom he found worthy of pecuniary assistance. Not only amongst his numerous workmen, but throughout the trade generally, he was universally esteemed for his kind, liberal, and upright conduct; and amongst the ironmasters of South Staffordshire no name was held in greater respect or ranked higher than that of Mr. Bramah. We do not overstep the bounds of truth, when we add, that in his lamented death, the poor in his immediate neighbourhood have lost a kind benefactor and friend. If any proof of this were required, it would be found in the fact that at the time of his decease he had six oxen fattening for the use of the poor at Christmas next. The best tribute to his memory is the general gloom which his early death has cast over the neighbourhood—in the sorrow of all classes,

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from the highest to the humblest—and in the circumstance that many of the neighbouring gentry have gone into mourning for his loss. Mr. Bramah had been long suffering from an organic disease, which at length terminated fatally.

VICTOR JOSEPH ETIENNE JOUY.

The late celebrated dramatist and *homme de lettres* Jouy was a French Adjutant-General, as well as a member of the *Academie Française*. He was born, in 1769, at Jouy, Seine et Oise, and died on the 3rd of October last. He had scarcely attained his 13th year, when he entered the career of arms, and followed the fortunes of his commanding officer, the Baron de Bessier, when the latter was appointed Governor-General of French Guiana, as Sub-Lieutenant, to the regions of Central America. The following year, viz. in 1783, he returned to take his place among his former fellow students, in the College of Orleans, at Versailles, where he completed his education. Two years afterwards, in 1785, he quitted France in order to rejoin his regiment in the East Indies, where he served for several years. An extraordinary event in his life, arising from a romantic love affair, which would occupy too extensive a space to record in a periodical biography, compelled him to quit the regiment of Luxemburg, stationed at Bombay, and to repair to Bengal, where he became attached as an officer of the staff to the government of Chandernagore. His residence in that magnificent part of the world no doubt imparted to many of his works that local colouring, those graphic charms, and attractive pictures, which no effort of mere imagination can supply. At the end of the year 1790 he quitted the Torrid Zone and returned to France, where he found himself almost instantly involved in the vortex of the Revolution. He took service immediately in the regiment of the Col.-General of Infantry, and made his first campaign in the war of the Revolution as Aide-de-camp to General O'Moran, by whose side he was dangerously wounded at the battle of Bon-Secour. Being appointed Adjutant-General on the field of battle after the capture of Furnes, he was arrested a few days after by orders of the Terrorist Commissioner, Duquenoir, and condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal. He narrowly escaped the guillotine, by which his unfortunate friend General O'Moran (one of the most blameless and honourable victims of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror) perished. Having escaped almost miraculously into Switzerland, M. Jouy passed eight months of tranquil seclusion in the little town of Brecagerten. After the reaction of the 9th of Thermidore he re-entered France, resumed service, and was appointed Chef-d'état-major of the army, under the walls of Paris. In the celebrated action of the second of Prairiel with the sections he commanded a battalion of young men whom he had disciplined himself, and to which the National Convention was chiefly indebted for its triumph over the Terrorists on that day. On the 13th of the following Vendemaire, such were the fluctuations of those dangerous times, he was arrested and deprived of his command for having held a conference with the deputies of the sections of the *Tvou d'Enfer*. Being set at liberty, a fortnight afterwards he was invested with the government of Lisle; but he had scarcely arrived there when he was again arrested and imprisoned, on the pretext of collusion with Lord Malmesbury and the English ministry. The late M. Jouy was in fact always opposed to foreign connections, and therefore the charge fell to the ground through its own improbability. But disgusted, by these repeated persecutions, with a career which his talents and courage fitted him for adorning, he solicited and obtained his discharge; and the Directory, with tardy justice, taking into account his wounds and long service, granted him a pension. He was but 30 when he changed the exercise of the sword for that of the pen. In 1800 he accompanied M. Pontecoulant to Brussels in the character of secretary, and seconded with zeal and efficacy the economical inquiries and improvements of that skilful minister. But immediately after his friend's election to the *Senate Conservateur*, he devoted himself exclusively to literature, which from that time has been his constant pursuit. His first essays, which consisted of Vaudevilles, written in conjunction with Messieurs M. Longchamp and Dieulafoy, were successful. But his debut in the lyrical career, by the production of the *Vestale*, placed him at once on a line with the most eminent dramatic writers of France. The operas of the *Amazons*, the *Abencerrages*, and the *Bayaderes*, rapidly followed, and were received with equal favour by the public. Several comic operas also, but of minor distinction, occupied the leisure moments of M. Jouy, and still form part of the repertoire of the Opera Feydeau. But another muse soon courted the defunct poet to another theatre. He now produced comedies both in verse and prose at the Theatre Française; one of them, viz. *L'Heritiere*, had a brilliant reception, and still retains its public favour. His first tragedy was *Tippoo Saib*, the plan of which he had conceived in India, with the intention of creating for himself a new walk,

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intermediate between the two styles, which it has been agreed to call the Classic and the Romantic. A prodigious success justified the conception, and *Tippoo Saib* retained a long time its vogue in public favour. But the tragedy of *Belisaire* greatly increased M. Jouy's reputation, as well by its intrinsic merit as by the political opposition it encountered. It was forbidden by the Censorship to be acted; but it was printed, and its perusal and *lecture* at the Theatre Française was received with acclamations, which furnished the author with a correct estimate of the success with which it would have been received on the stage. *Sylla* appeared after *Belisare*, and obtained equal popularity, added to a more favourable reception from the authorities; since the same Censorship which rejected the latter on account of its alleged representation of Napoleon in adversity, accepted the former on account of its alleged portraiture of Napoleon in prosperity. The tragedy of the emperor *Julien*, which appeared afterwards, was indebted for its success to less extrinsic merits, but it was better calculated to win approbation in the closet than on the stage. The entire number of M. Jouy's tragic and comic dramas is twenty.

It was after the brilliant reception of his first opera that he received from the French Institute the prize for the first theatrical lyric poem.

On the death of the Chevalier de Parny in 1814, M. Jouy was elected a member of the French Academie; and in 1822 he gave a course of lectures at the Athenée de Paris, on "La moral appliqué à la politique et à l'industrie." The deceased Academician, at a subsequent period, held the office of censor of the press, with which he was well known to be editorially connected up to the time of his death. He was successively or simultaneously editor of several distinguished Parisian journals: among which may be enumerated the "Journal des Acts," the "Miroir," the "Renommée," (which he founded,) the "Courier François," and the "Gazette des France." It was in these journals that originally appeared some of those lively and original essays which have since been collected into volumes and translated into English, and on which principally rests the European reputation of the distinguished defunct. These papers are comprised in the following works: "The Hermit of the Chaussée D'Antin," the "Free Speaker," known in England under the name of the "French Spectator," on account of the Addisonian point and polish of the style, and the "Hermit at Guiana;" of which latter production M. Jouy himself published an English translation. Connected so extensively as he was with the press of France, it was scarcely possible for so polygraphic an author under different phases of the French government to escape from some *tracasseries* of a judicial or political character. Accordingly, he had to sustain a long process in 1819, in the Cour d'Assize, against the municipality of Coulon, whom he was charged with having libelled by accusing them of selling the surrender of the town to the English during the Revolution. He boldly confronted his accusers, affirming the historical truth of the fact, while denying personal motives, and was honourably acquitted. In conjunction with his editorial colleagues, Dupaty and Arnault, he had to sustain an action in the "Tribunal de Premier Instance," brought against them for an alleged libel contained in certain articles of the "Musée." These detractions of envious rivalry are the occasional taxes which talent is compelled to pay for its celebrity. Literature has its faith like religion; and persecution in both cases, in its attempt to suppress, though transiently obstructive and painful, is ultimately fortunate for the victims.

MR. ALFRED FREEBAIRN.

Aug. 21. In Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, aged 51, Mr. Alfred Freebairn, engraver.

This gentleman acquired the rudiments of his art as a student of the Royal Academy. His latter years have been devoted to the development of the capabilities of Mr. Bate's ingenious patent invention, termed the anaglyptograph, in which he proved eminently successful. In Captain Siborne's "History of the Wellington Campaigns in Belgium," the efficacy of this novel process of engraving was admirably demonstrated. Excellent as was Captain Siborne's letter-press description of the brilliant affairs of Quatre-Bras, Wavre, and Waterloo, Mr. Freebairn's elaborately wrought maps and other illustrations, including portraits of the leading officers engaged, formed a main feature of attraction in the work. The last and principal undertaking on which his talents and industry were employed was an engraving of the celebrated shield of Achilles, sculptured by Flaxman, which he had just brought to a conclusion. His intense application in the execution of this production, which is most felicitous, is understood to have been the immediate cause of his death. Such was the anxiety evinced by him during its progress, that he could not be prevailed upon by his

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friends to take either the requisite exercise or repose.

Mr. Freebairn was unmarried, and had all his life resided with his mother, whose demise, at the advanced age of 87, took place only four days before his own. They were the two last links of the family chain, and it is remarkable that they should have been placed on the bed of death at one and the same moment. Their remains were taken for interment to the Highgate Cemetery, followed by Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Mr. David Roberts, R.A., Mr. Bate, Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Mr. W. Walker, and Mr. T. S. Cafe, (the two latter gentlemen being the executors of Mr. Freebairn,) and other mourners.

MR. GEORGE BALMER.

April 10. At Ravensworth, Durham, in the prime of life, Mr. George Balmer, landscape painter.

He was originally intended to carry on the business of his father, a respectable house-painter in North Shields. However, his earliest predilections were such as disqualified him for mechanical pursuits, and he had meanwhile practised the decorative part of the business with Coulson of Edinburgh. Here he had an opportunity of observing the progress of Ewbank, whose pure and fluent productions suggested the kindred but more powerful style which made Balmer's pictures a feature in the Newcastle Exhibition. With several lesser works of great merit, he exhibited a more ambitious production in point of size—"A View of the Port of Tyne." This was purchased by T. Batson, esq. of Newcastle.

About the year 1831 an exhibition of water-colour drawings was produced in Newcastle, in which appeared several performances in that style by Balmer, especially some exquisite views of the scenery in the neighbourhood of Rokeby, one of which was beautifully engraved by Miller for the "Aurora Borealis," an annual produced by some members of the Society of Friends in Northumberland. The honourable rivalry and friendly intimacy which existed between George Balmer and J. W. Carmichael (an artist whose marine subjects have obtained an extended celebrity) induced these two painters to unite their efforts in one great work, the subject of which was "The Heroic Exploit of Admiral Collingwood at the Battle of Trafalgar." This capital picture is now in the Trinity House at Newcastle.

Presently after the completion of this picture, Mr. Balmer took his departure for a tour on the Continent, sketching industriously as he proceeded. He visited several parts of Holland, and then proceeded up the Rhine, and traversed Switzerland, when, having made some valuable studies among the Alps, he turned a longing eye towards Italy, but hesitated and postponed that enterprise to a period which never came. He then set off for Paris in order to study the masterpieces in the Louvre Gallery. In Paris Balmer remained several months, observing much, and copying from Cuyp, Claude Lorraine, Paul Potter, and Ruysdael. From the latter he produced a masterly copy, the subject being "A Stormy Offing, with Vessels scudding before the Squall."

Immediately on his return to England he set up his staff in London, and toiled to do justice to the opportunities he had enjoyed, and to embody the result of his travels in such a shape as would bring him honourably before the public in the London Exhibitions.

A large "View of Bingen," which it is believed is now in Liverpool; "A View of Rotterdam," of which there is an engraving; "Haarlem Mere," a large moonlight, purchased by Miss Clayton, of Newcastle; and a fine picture of St. Goar, were among the first fruits of his application. At this time he found a kind patron in Mr. Harrison, an opulent merchant and accomplished gentleman of Liverpool. This gentleman, whom he had met abroad, enabled him, by his purchases and recommendation, to pursue his object steadily and without those pecuniary misgivings which oppress while they cruelly goad the artist who would earn an honourable fame. While the beauties of the scenery he had visited remained strong upon his mind, Balmer worked assiduously from his foreign sketches; but many of them remained unused, for the original feeling and desire to represent the scenery of the British coast returned after a time. He was never so much in his element as when painting a stranded ship, an old lighthouse, or the rippling of the waves on a shingly coast. He was much under the influence of early associations, and such were the objects to which he had been accustomed from childhood. An old mill was likewise a favourite subject of his pencil; and this was but another reminiscence of early days, when he ofttimes sojourned with his uncle, the miller, at Plessy, near Blythe. His pictures containing an old mill, with the scenery of the river Wansbeck, chiefly moonlights, are among his happiest productions.

In 1836, Balmer proposed to the Messrs. Finden a publication entitled

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"The Ports and Harbours of Great Britain,"—a work which was spiritedly commenced, and contained many views, chiefly on the north coast, from his drawings. However, the publication dwindled in other hands, and was not carried out to the extent originally intended.

About this time he found himself in circumstances which made him independent of his profession; and a diffidence with regard to the merit of his own productions caused him to give up several commissions, and thenceforth, to the regret of many who admired his talent and worth, he abated his efforts, painting only a slight bit from time to time to keep his hand in, or as gifts to his friends. Nearly four years since he retired from London, and settled near Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, where he was assailed in the prime of life by the malady which terminated his career. (Abridged from a communication made to the Art-Union by his friend Mr. J. Wykeham Archer.)

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. XVIII. p. 95. A monumental tablet has been executed by Mr. Denman, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 13th Light Infantry, or Prince Albert's Own, who fell in the Affghanistan warfare. It is six feet high, and four feet six broad, and of pure statuary marble. The colours of the regiment festoon three medallions, fac-similes of the medals granted for Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul, under which are the captured flags of the enemy. Underneath is the following inscription:—"Whilst serving in Affghanistan, between the years 1838 and 1844, either from the fatigue of service, or in action with the enemy, there perished of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Dennie, C.B.; Brevet-Major G. Kershaw; Captains George Fothergill and William Sunderland; Lieutenants Edward King, Richard Edward Frere, John Byrne Hobhouse, and F. P. C. Scott; Serjeant Major W. Airey; 12 serjeants, 11 corporals, 3 bugles, and 264 privates. And also, shortly after their return from that country, Major J. G. D. Taylor, Captain W. A. Sinclair, and Assistant Surgeon W. Baines. In memory of whom their surviving brethren in arms of the same regiment have caused this tablet to be erected." On either side of this inscription are two full-length statues of two privates of the regiment, carrying their muskets reversed. The tablet, which cost upwards of 200 guineas, will be placed in Canterbury cathedral.

Vol. XX. p. 202. The monument to the memory of the late *Bishop Lipscomb*, has at length been erected in St. Andrew's churchyard, Jamaica. It consists of a square pedestal of marble, surmounted by a cross of the same material, facing east and west. The grave adjoins that of his first wife, and both tombs are inclosed in iron railing. The inscription on the south face of the pedestal runs thus:—"In respectful and affectionate memory of Christopher, the first Bishop of Jamaica, and in the hope of a reunion through the Cross and Passion of the Lord Jesus Christ, this Monument is erected by the Clergy of the Island." The inscription on the west side runs thus:—"Obiit prid. non. Aprilis Anno Dom. MDCCCXLIII. Ætat. LXI. Episcopat. XIX." In the centre of the east face are the arms of the see, impaling the private arms of the bishop.

Vol. XXIII. p. 449. The committee appointed to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the late *Mr. Michael Nugent*, have brought their labours to a close. Mr. Carew, the sculptor, has gratuitously executed in marble, from a portrait by Simpson, a profile medallion of great fidelity and the highest art. The stone is erected near the eastern pathway of the Kensall Green cemetery, and is thus inscribed:—"In memory of Michael Nugent, esq. for more than 40 years one of the ablest Parliamentary reporters of the newspaper press, who died on the 6th of March, 1845, aged 64, and is here buried. To attributes of the mind which command respect, he joined virtues of the heart that win affection, with a high tone of principle, a manly independence, and a quick sense of wrong. He was generous, sincere, sympathising. An ample store of general knowledge and a cultivated taste rendered him a sound critic of elegant literature and the fine arts. Though honest and instructive, his criticism was gentle; his wit, original and playful, never inflicted even a momentary wound. These qualities were adorned with modesty, and brightened by a gaiety which sickness could not cloud. This monument is erected by those best able to appreciate his sterling worth—his friends and colleagues."

Vol. XXIV. p. 531. On the 1st Oc-

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tober probate of the will, with seven codicils, of the *Right Rev. G. H. Law*, Bishop of Bath and Wells, passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was granted to his son, the Rev. Robert Vanbrugh Law, M.A. A power was reserved to his other sons, Chancellor James Thomas Law, M.A., and Archdeacon Henry Law, M.A., the other executors. The personalty was valued for duty at 18,000*l.* The venerable prelate, by his testamentary documents, made in his own handwriting, between the years 1836 and 1840, has disposed of his property chiefly amongst his family, leaving to his sons and daughters specific and pecuniary bequests, and a legacy to each of his grandchildren, and to a few friends, and to his servants. His gallery of pictures he wished to be offered at a stated price to his successor. His books to be divided equally amongst his three sons, to whom he has left the residue of his property. At the commencement of his will, and again at the conclusion of the first codicil, are these words:—"I commend my soul into the hands of my Creator, humbly hoping that it may be received into the mansions of the blessed, and that I may again behold those whom I have loved upon earth made saints in Heaven."

Vol. XXV. p. 91.—Probate of the will of *Lord Stuart de Rothesay* was granted on the 7th of May, to his relict, the Baroness Stuart de Rothesay, and his nephew, Capt. Chas. Stuart, of the 1st Gren. Guards, to whom are left all estates vested in him by mortgage, or in trust. All other his manors, lands, and hereditaments, real and personal estate, he leaves to the Baroness for her own absolute use. The personalty in England was estimated at 30,000*l.*

P. 108. The late *Charles Jollands*, esq. of Lindfield, and Russell-sq. died possessed of funded and personal property amounting to 40,000*l.* By his will he has left to his eldest son, the Rev. Charles Jollands, the advowson of the rectory of Little Munden, Herts; also a legacy of 10,000*l.* To his son, the Rev. John Jollands, the next presentation to the vicarage of Haslingfield, Cambridge, and a legacy of 20,000*l.* To his son, William Dixon Jollands, he leaves all his freehold and leasehold estates in Lindfield, and Ardingley, Sussex, together with the farming stock at Buxsballs, and all other farms, and 3,000*l.* East India Stock. And to his son, Thomas A. Jollands, 4,000*l.* The residue he leaves to his sons, Charles, William, and John, who are also the joint executors.

P. 314. *Sir W. Foulis*, Bart., late of Ingleby Manor, died, leaving an only child, a daughter, to whom, on the demise of Lady Foulis, he bequeaths the manors of Ingleby Greenhow, Sexhow, Enterpeen, and Potto, in the county of York; and divers capital and other messuages, farms, lands, rectories, rents, and other hereditaments, and has entailed the same on her issue, or in default to certain relatives, the tenant in possession to use and bear his name and arms. Leaves the house lately purchased by him in Grosvenor-place, with the furniture, to Lady Foulis absolutely. The diamonds to Lady Foulis for life, and then to her daughter. Leaves 1,000*l.* to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, as a benefaction to be applied in the augmentation of the cure of Ingleby Greenhow, which living was under his patronage, with an income only of 67*l.*; and leaves to the Rev. John Dixon, who has been the incumbent thereof for the last sixty years, and also holds the perpetual curacy of Bilsdale, a legacy of 50*l.*; also leaves 50*l.* to be given amongst such of the poor of Ingleby Greenhow, Battersby, and Sexhow, as the executors may think fit objects. The executors are, the Rev. J. Allan Park, clerk, and A. Newcomen and T. R. Grey, esqs., who have administered in the courts of York and Canterbury.

P. 316. The remains of the late *Sir Lawrence Jones*, having been brought from Smyrna, were interred in the family vault at Sculthorpe, Norfolk, on the 8th of July.

Pp. 326, 659. The second wife of the late *Rev. George Moore* was Harriet-Mary, sixth and youngest daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, the third Baronet, of Goodneston, Kent. Their marriage took place Oct. 11, 1806.

P. 426. *Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.*, who died in the bloody engagement at Moodkee, was a native of the Isle of Skye, the birthplace of many gallant heroes. Sir John M'Caskill was the last of four excellent brothers, three of whom died in the military service of their sovereign and country. By his death his father's family became extinct, except two sisters, who still reside in their native island. These amiable ladies, whose moral worth render them worthy of being sisters of their gallant deceased brother, were liberally supported by a handsome annuity which he dutifully allowed to each. Their prospects at his death were gloomy in the extreme, as they had no legal claim on Government, their gallant brother having left a widow and family to be supported by the public funds. The Rev. Alexander Macgregor, of Kilmuir, sympathising with their condition, took the liberty of representing it by letter to Sir

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Robert Peel, who, in consequence, has had the satisfaction to recommend pensions to the amount of 50*l.* each, to the Miss M'Caskills, "in consideration of the gallant services of their brother the late Sir John M'Caskill, and of his death on the field of battle."

P. 442. *William Richards Reynell*, esq. was the second son of the late Rev. John Reynell, of Thorverton, Devon. He was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and was the representative of that branch of it which for more than two centuries was settled at Newton Abbot, Devon.

P. 444. *Mrs. Finch* was relict of the late R. Finch, esq. of Headington, and daughter of George White, esq. of Newington, for many years clerk of the committee of privileges and of select committees for trying elections to the House of Commons. This estimable old lady retained her faculties to the last, and, although she had not passed beyond her own grounds for some years, enjoyed the society of her family and friends, and took a lively part in their conversation and amusements till within a few days of her decease. Mrs. Finch leaves a good name behind her: a sincere practical Christian, a lover and frequenter of her church, a loyal subject, an affectionate relative, and a kind neighbour, she fulfilled the several duties of life with earnestness, but without ostentation; and her death will be severely felt, for she had sustained the character of the Lady Bountiful of the village for a long series of years, the poor applying as a matter of course at "the great house," and equally as a matter of course receiving from its benevolent mistress the assistance they required. The respect and regret of many who possessed her esteem or partook of her bounty attend her to the grave, for few have more diligently endeavoured to do good in every way to all around them.

P. 444. The will of the late Colonel the *Hon. Fulke Greville Howard*, of Castle Rising, Norfolk; of Ashtead Park, Surrey; of Levens, Westmoreland; of Elford Hall, Stafford; and of Grosvenor-square, London, has been proved. His estates in Westmoreland and other hereditaments comprised in his marriage settlement, subject to his wife's interest and disposition, he has devised to his nephew, the Hon. G. F. Upton, second son of Viscount Templetown; those at Kilburn, Middlesex, to his nephew, the Hon. Arthur Upton; his estates at Elford and Stafford, except certain estates at Fisherwick and Elford, which he has devised to Captain Henry Bagot, son of Sir Charles Bagot, are left under same trusts as the estates of Stafford, by the will of his late father-in-law, Richard Howard; and those of Ashstead and Castle Rising, to his wife for life, and then in the same manner as the estates of Ashstead and Headley are devised by the same will, the bulk of the estate at Castle Rising being limited to appointment by the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The personal estate, valued at 120,000*l.* he has disposed of by a codicil, made only the week before his death, to his godchildren, and family and acquaintance. To his brother, the late Viscount Templetown, (whose death is recorded in our present Magazine,) the whole of his valuable collection of pictures, except the pictures of one room, to his sister, the Hon. Sophia Upton, and two pictures at Ashtead, of St. Mary in Egypt, and the death of Seneca, to the Marquess of Bristol. To his nephew, the Hon. Henry Montagu Upton, all his books, and the reversion to the pictures on the death of his father. His musical instruments to his brother, General the Hon. Arthur Upton, with a pecuniary bequest. He has left liberal legacies to his servants; to his steward at Ashstead 500*l.*; the gardener at Ashstead Park and at Elford Hall, to each, 300*l.*; and the like legacies to his coachman and cook, and to the porter at Grosvenor-square. The residue he leaves to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, whom he has appointed, together with his said nephew, the Hon. H. M. Upton, and the Rev. William Legge, Rector of Ashstead, to be the executors of his will, with a legacy of 500*l.* to each.

P. 445. The late *Rev. Jonathan Walton*, D.D. Rector of Birdbrook, Essex, has bequeathed the following charitable bequests:—To the Clergy Orphan Society, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 100*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 100*l.*; to the Charity for the Essex Clergy, 100*l.*; and to the poor of Birdbrook, 10*l.*; also to the trustees of the district church of St. John, Finchingfield, Essex, 100*l.*, for the repairs of the church; and to the Rev. J. R. Stock, minister of St. John's chapel, and his successor, such books as he may consider necessary to form a foundation for a useful library in his study. All his freehold and copyhold estates in Fordham, Warningford, Colne, and other parts of Essex, he leaves to his nephew, the Rev. R. Skinner, Rector of Swefling, Suffolk, and appoints him, together with J. D. Williams, esq. of Essex, and J. Roberts, esq. of the Middle Temple, executors. Leaves to each of his eight godchildren 100*l.*; and the residue to the children of his said nephew. The personalty was valued at 7,000*l.*

P. 553. *John Perring*, esq. of Gitcombe, near Totnes, has bequeathed 7000*l.* to his grand-daughter Mrs. Paige, 8,000*l.* to his daughter Mrs. Phillips, and 10,000*l.* to his grand-daughter Mrs. Barry, all of which is given under trust; the Rev. the Warden of Winchester College, J. F. P. Phillips, esq. and R. Watson, esq. being the trustees; the residuary legatee being his grandson, John F. P. Phillips, esq. His daughter Mrs. Calley is not mentioned in the will, Mr. Perring having executed a deed of gift in her favour, to the amount of 10,000*l.* Mr. Perring was a respectable yeoman of the old school, having begun the world with only a few hundreds. He was a man of great natural abilities, to which he united firmness, perseverance, and honesty of purpose.

P. 642. The late *Sir William Boothby*, Bart. Receiver-General of Her Majesty's Customs, had made his will in May 1833, during the lifetime of his former wife, Lady Boothby, and in the event of her surviving had made a provision for her of 300*l.* a year; but Sir William did not alter his will on his marriage with Mrs. Nesbitt, nor has he made any testamentary disposition in her favour. To his daughters, Louisa, Caroline, and Maria, he leaves 3,000*l.* each, and as the late Earl of Liverpool has amply provided for two of his children, Cecil and Fanny, he leaves to them, as a mark of affection, 100*l.* each. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son, Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, Bart. who is the acting executor.

P. 668. The late *John Scott*, esq. of Broad-street, London, has bequeathed the sum of 27,000*l.* to each of three societies, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, and the Bible Society; and 9,000*l.* each to the City Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Clerical Education-Aid Fund.

P. 669. *Benjamin Flounders*, esq. of Yarm, has bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the National and 500*l.* to the Infant Schools at Yarm, and 600*l.*, the interest of which is to be distributed annually, in clothing and coals, amongst the poor of that place.

Vol. XXVI. p. 104. The late *Mr. Chubb*, the celebrated patent-lock and key manufacturer, left personal property to the amount of 16,000*l.* Of the ten thousand locks made by this late ingenious inventor, there are not two to be found that will take the same key.

P. 200. The will of *Chief Justice Tindal* has been proved by his executors, Charles John Tindal, James Whatman Bosanquet, and Daniel Smith Bockett, esquires. The personal estate was valued at 45,000*l.* The will was made in Sept. 1842. He has devised certain freeholds at Chelmsford and Aylesbury to his eldest surviving son, Louis Symonds Tindal, and his only other son, Charles John Tindal; and has directed his executors and trustees to dispose of and convert into money the rest of his freeholds, with all manors and hereditaments, and all other estates, real, leasehold, or personal. Bequeaths to his daughter, Merelina, wife of the said J. W. Bosanquet, a legacy of 2,000*l.*, having amply provided for her on her marriage. Directs his executors to invest 8,000*l.* for the widow of his son Nicholas, and their two infant daughters, and has also made provision for other members of his family; has left legacies to his servants, and by a codicil, made in February last, leaves to his faithful housekeeper, who has been thirty years in his service, an annuity of 40*l.* The residue of his property of every description to be equally divided between his two sons.

P. 332. *Lieut-Colonel Richard Brunton* was the youngest son of the late John Brunton, esq. of Bath, and was in his 59th year. He served in the Peninsula from May 1800 to Feb. 1814. He was slightly wounded at the battle of the Pyrenees, once had his lip shot off, was once wounded through the bones of his leg, and also at Waterloo, in defending the baggage from an attack of the enemy.

P. 334. The drunken soldier who stabbed Dr. *Tuke* was brought to a court-martial on the 25th June, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, with labour, and military degradation.

P. 426. The will of the late *Right Hon. Sir George Murray* has been proved in London, by his executors, Sir William George Hylton Joliffe, Bart. of Merstham, Surrey, Mr. George William Hope, of Curzon street, Mayfair, and William Smythe, advocate, of Edinburgh. It was executed on the 5th Jan. last, together with a deed of settlement in favour of his only child, the wife of Lieut. Henry George Boyce, 2d Life Guards, by which the deceased has settled upon her various sums, in the whole exceeding 26,000*l.* beside his house in Belgrave-square; and further by his will leaves her the furniture, pictures, &c., as also the residue of his estate, to enjoy a life interest over the whole of the said property, and at her decease to descend to her children; but if no child should obtain a vested interest therein, then in trust for the children that may be living of the late Hon. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. There are pecuniary bequests to his sister and aunt, and to his son-in-law Lieut. Boyce, and legacies to his servants.

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P. 447. *Capt. C. D. Dawkins* was son of Henry Dawkins, esq. of Encombe, near Sandgate, Kent, and grandson of the late Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch House, Wilts. Capt. Dawkins commanded the Governor-General's body-guard, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Sutlej.

P. 532. The will of the *Earl of Waldegrave* was proved on the 21st October, by his relict and sole executrix, to whom he has left all his freehold and landed estates, tithes, and hereditaments, in the counties of Somerset and Cambridge, and his estates in Twickenham and Isleworth, in Middlesex, his advowson and right of presentation to the rectories of Radstock, Somerset, and Peldon, Essex, his right of patronage to the Vicarage of St. Mary, Whittlesey, and all his interest both in St. Mary Whittlesey, and St. Andrew Whittlesey, co. Cambridge; likewise the whole of his funded and personal estate (that in England has been valued at 20,000*l.*) his mansion, land, and estate at Neufchatel, Switzerland, and all other property. His lordship executed his will on the 15th Oct. 1845.

P. 533. The will of the *Right Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D. Bishop of St. Asaph*, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 21st October. He has left the whole of the property, real and personal, to his widow, and appointed her, together with the Venerable Archdeacon H. C. Jones, the executors. It bears date the 29th of March, 1843. His personal estate was estimated at 40,000*l.*

P. 552. Of *Lady Anne Hamilton* the Rev. Robert Fellowes writes thus in the Morning Chronicle:—"Her life had been one of many changes and vicissitudes, but it had at the same time been one of uniform integrity and benevolence. In the whole course of a long life I never remember having known such an unselfish character. When she received the Duke of Queensberry's legacy of 10,000*l.* though she was herself in a state far from affluence, she made over the whole sum to her brother, Lord Archibald. After Queen Caroline's death a person of the name of —— insinuated herself into the confidence of Lady Anne Hamilton, and thus got possession of many of her letters and papers; and, under various fraudulent pretences, involved her in many and great pecuniary embarrassments. This woman once had the impudence to publish, or get published, a work under the following title:—'Secret History of the Court of England from the Accession of George III. to the Death of George IV. by the Right Hon. Lady Anne Hamilton.' Perhaps there never was an instance of more daring effrontery in the history of book-making than this title-page exhibited: for Lady Anne never wrote a page of the book, nor in any way whatever sanctioned the publication. But S. W. as Lady Anne often speaks of her in her letters to me and others, had woven such a well-contrived webb of chicanery and artifice around her victim as to make her responsible for the slanders of the work and the expenses of the publication; and her subsequent demands for compensation for pretended losses incurred, and fictitious wrongs suffered, were at one time so many and so harassing to Lady Anne's personal comfort, as to cause her to make a temporary residence in France. But poor Lady Anne was one of those to whom misfortune cannot teach caution and whom experience cannot make wise. She was perpetually victimized by her extraordinary credulity on the one side, and her ardent, but inconsiderate benevolence on the other."

P. 556. The late *John Knowlys*, esq. of Mincing-lane, and of Wood's Farm Lodge, near Crawley, has left personal property amounting to 180,000*l.* By his will he devises his estate of Wood's Farm Lodge, and all other his real estate, to trustees, to sell the same, and to convert the whole of his property into money, as personal estate. His will was made in 1841, and there are three codicils, the last dated in March, 1846. Leaves to his sister Charlotte, and her husband, Colonel John Newman, 200*l.* a year for their respective lives; to his niece, Mary Jefferys, 200*l.* a year; to his nephew, Nathaniel Newman Jefferys, 5000*l.*; to his cousin, Mrs. Jordon, 100*l.* a year; an annuity of 60*l.* to Mr. W. Handsome, for many years clerk to his late brother, Newman Knowlys, formerly recorder for the city of London; to some of his servants annuities, and to others a legacy of 100*l.* each: the residue to his nephews and nieces, Newman Knowlys Mayo, Herbert Mayo, the Rev. Richard Mayo, Elizabeth Mayo, Thomas John Knowlys, Mrs. Mary Nightingale, and the widow of his late nephew, the Rev. Charles Mayo, D.C.L. and to her children at her decease. The executors are his nephews, N. K. Mayo, H. Mayo, and T. J. Knowlys.

The late *Mr. J. Ashton*, of Newton Bank, near Hyde in Cheshire, a cotton manufacturer of Manchester, has bequeathed to the Manchester Royal Infirmary a legacy of 5,000*l.*; and, after large bequests to his family and others, leaves the residue of his personal estate to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the reduction of the national debt. A legacy of 20,000*l.* left to Mr. W. Wright, his confidential clerk, and whom he had

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constituted an executor, has lapsed by his death only a short time previous to the testator; but it is hoped that this intended bequest, as a "reward for faithful services," will be awarded to the widow and children of Mr. Wright, as the sum coming to the Government is very considerable, and has much increased since the will was made in 1836. The testator has directed that all money out on mortgage shall also fall into the personal estate. There is a legacy of 1000*l.* to the son of Mr. Wright, who is a clerk in the concern, and legacies to the other clerks and to the servants connected both with the business and his private establishment; to Frederick Slowe he leaves 1000*l.* as a token of regard for his faithful services; to Mr. John Barker 5,000*l.* He leaves in trust for his daughter 25,000*l.* and also an annuity until she is of age; to his brother, Mr. Joseph Ashton, 500*l.* a year; to his brother, Mr. Samuel Ashton, and his sisters, Miss Jane Ashton and Mrs. Mary Tucker, 25,000*l.* each. There are legacies to many of his relations on the maternal side. He devises and bequeaths to his brother, Mr. Robert Ashton, all his factories, estates, and machinery absolutely. Besides the property in Chester and Manchester, for which a separate grant of probate has issued, there has been 80,000*l.* administered to in London by the surviving executor, Mr. Robert Ashton. The residue of the personal estate is expected to realize to the Government 150,000*l.*

The late *John Owens*, esq. of Manchester, has left the bulk of his large property so as to confer an important benefit upon the community of that town, and perhaps ultimately upon that of South Lancashire. By his will, after numerous liberal bequests to his own relatives and connections, and to the local charities, he has given the residue of his personal estate to trustees, to be applied for the purpose of affording to youths of the age of fourteen years and upwards, instruction in the branches of education taught at the English universities, free from religious tests. The property, it is conjectured, may yield little less than 100,000*l.* To this sum it is expected another 100,000*l.* will be added by public contribution, and thus in a few years Manchester may possess a university which, while not inferior to any existing establishment in its means of general education, will at once take, as regards practical science, an unrivalled position.

By the will of the late *Miss Preston*, of Nottingham-place, Paddington, the sum of 1,000*l.* is to be paid towards the erection of the St. Mary's Marylebone and Paddington Hospital.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 30, 1845. At Lambeth, aged 70, the Rev. *William Elstob*, LL.B. a frequent contributor to this Magazine on architectural subjects under the signature of SAXON.

Sept. 29, 1846. At his house in the Close, Westminster Abbey, aged 84, the Rev. *Howell Holland Edwards*, Canon of Westminster, and of St. Asaph. He was admitted King's scholar at Westminster school 1778, elected to Christ church, 1782, M.A. 1789. He was presented to a portion of Waddesdon, Bucks, 1794; to the consolidated rectory and vicarage of Pennant Eglwysfach and Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, 1799; appointed to the cursal canonry of Richard Harrison in the cathedral of St. Asaph in 1799, and to a prebendal stall at Westminster in 1803; and, in consequence, to the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, which he resigned in 1832 in favour of the Rev. John Jennings, M.A. who has since been made a prebendary of Westminster.

At East Bilney, Norfolk, aged 82, the Rev. *Robert Sutton*, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787.

Sept. 30. At Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire, aged 89, the Rev. *William Atkinson*, Rector of Warham All Saints, Norfolk, and late Lecturer at the parish church of Bradford, Yorkshire. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, as first Junior Optime; M.A. 1783; and was presented to Warham All Saints in 1792 by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 1. At Monkstown, aged 70, the Rev. *George Crawford*, LL.D. Vicar-general of Ardagh.

At the rectory, Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, the residence of his son the Rev. Henry Nicholson, aged 71, the Rev. *Henry Nicholson*, D.D.

Oct. 2. Aged 49, the Rev. *John Thomas Godsalve Crosse*, Vicar of Raynham, Essex. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824; and was presented to his living in 1826, by J. C. G. Crosse, esq.

Oct. 4. At Ryther, Yorkshire, the Rev. *John Forster*, Rector of that parish and Kirk Sandal, and one of the oldest magistrates in the West Riding. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1795; was presented to Kirk Sandal in 1802 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Ryther in 1805 by the same patron.

Oct. 5. At Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, aged 28, the Rev. *Thomas Massey*, B.A. Minister of that parish.

Oct. 6. At Weston super Mare, aged 24, the Rev. *Robert Botcherby*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, Curate of the parish of St. James, Gloucester; late of Newcastle upon Tyne.

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Oct. 8. At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, aged 66, the Rev. *Christopher Capel*. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1809.

Oct. 11. At Oxford, the Rev. *Theophilus Leigh Cooke*, B.D. Rector of Little Ilford, Essex, and Brandeston, Norfolk, and incumbent of Beckley, Oxfordshire, in which he was also an active magistrate. He was brother to the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, formerly Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1801, B.D. 1812, was instituted to Beckley, a family living, in 1802, presented to Little Ilford in 1815 by W. Hibbitts, esq. and to Brandeston, in the same year, by his college.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Wightwick*, M.A. for fifty-four years Rector of Somerford Parva, Wilts, and a magistrate for that county. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1792, and was presented to his living in 1794 by the Earl of Ilchester.

Oct. 17. The Rev. *Charles Alexander Sheppard*, of Great Milton House, Oxfordshire, an active magistrate of that county.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 8. Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Ferdinand Count de Taaffe, and eldest dau. of the late Philip Monoux Lucas, esq. of Nottingham-pl.

Oct. 12. Aged 79, Mrs. James, of Harleyford-pl. Kennington.

Oct. 14. In Weymouth-st. aged 52, Jane, relict of Thomas Barry, esq. of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Oct. At Pimlico Lodge, Westminster, Maria-Antoinette, wife of John Lettsom Elliott, esq.

At Kennington, aged 56, Miss Elizabeth Postlethwaite, late of Ulverstone, Lancashire.

Oct. 16. At Knightsbridge, Patience, widow of Major-Gen. Sampson Freeth, who died in 1835.

In Woburn-sq. aged 69, William Boxill, esq. M.D. formerly of Barbados.

At Upper Brunswick terrace, Barnsbury-road, aged 56, Robert Seton, esq.

Oct. 17. Aged 59, Thomas Pakenham, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service. He was the second son of Adm. the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B. by Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples. He married first, in 1813, Isabella-Mary, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall, G.C.H. and by that lady, who died in 1827, had issue a son, George; secondly, in 1838, Sarah-Jane, relict of W. Johnston, esq.

In Great Russell-st. Blanche-Montagu, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Wyatt, esq. of Troy, co. Monm.

At her brother's house, Charlotte, eldest and sole surviving dau. of the late Richard Collier, esq. Superintendent of the Philanthropic Society.

Oct. 18. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 69, the Hon. Harriott Grimston. She was the only surviving sister of the late Earl of Verulam. She was the editor of an annotated edition of the Common Prayer Book, of which many impressions have been circulated; and she also compiled an account of Gorhambury, which was printed in a written character in lithography. As an instance of her benevolence, it may be mentioned that only a fortnight since she sent the sum of 100*l.* to the parochial authorities of Berkhampstead, for the relief of the poor of that place, although she had given up her residence there nearly three years ago.

Henry Bassett, esq. architect, of Powis-pl. Haverstock-hill.

In Duke-st. Portland-pl. aged 84, Mary, relict of Nathaniel Brickwood, esq.

In Elm-tree road, St. John's Wood, Emily, relict of Joseph Sander, esq.

Oct. 19. In St. John's Wood-road, aged 56, John Addison, esq.

Oct. 20. In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Edwards, esq. formerly of Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane, and a law-stationer in the Temple, and a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company.

Oct. 21. At Kennington Common, aged 69, Ann, widow of Thomas Conway, esq.

At Islington, aged 67, Thomas M. Griffin, esq. of Leicester-sq.

At Earl's-court, aged 22, Richard, eldest son of the late R. Sarel, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 84, Mary-Scott, relict of Robert Aitchison, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

Oct. 22. At Northwick-terr. aged 20, Elizabeth W. Barrett, the niece of Benjamin Sharp, esq.

At the Parsonage, Hampstead, aged 17, Thomas-William, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Ainger.

Oct. 23. In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 81, John Bellamy, esq. Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit.

At Grove-terr. Kentish Town, Hannah, relict of Charles Stable, esq.

Oct. 24. At the house of her brother in Portland-pl. aged 50, Sarah, relict of Samuel Mitchell, esq. dau. of Benjamin Barnard, esq. of Cornhill.

In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 14, Emily, the last surviving dau. of the late J. G. H. Bourne, esq. formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Aged 32, James Griggs, esq. of King-st.

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Bloomsbury, and Springfield Cottage, Chelmsford.

Oct. 25. At Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 19, Caroline-Sarah, dau. of Major-Gen. A. Aitchison, of Ryde, I.W.

At Oliver-terrace West, Mile-end-road, aged 58, J. S. Scatcherd, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Aged 17, William, fourth son of Thomas Styan, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

In Inverness-road, Bayswater, and also of Cannon-st. City, aged 64, Leatham Howard, esq.

In Portland-pl. aged 89, Thomas Murdoch, esq.

Oct. 26. Suddenly, at her residence, Lodge Villa, North Bank, St. John's Wood, aged 56, the Right Hon. Lucy-Louisa, Dowager Countess of Winterton. She was the daughter of John Heys, esq. of Sunbury; was married in 1809, to Edward 3d Earl of Winterton; and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Earl, one other son, and two daughters.

At Highgate, Mrs. Palmer, second dau. of the late Wm. Wetherell, esq. surgeon.

Hutton Monkhouse, esq. solicitor, of Upper Stamford-street.

Oct. 27. At Bradfield Villa, St. John's Wood, Nicholas Humphrey Walrond, esq. of the island of Barbados.

In Langham-pl. aged 68, John Rogers, esq. of Watling-st.

At Camden Town, aged 71, Alexander Skair, esq.

Oct. 28. Suddenly, at his office in Aldermanbury, Mr. W. Lake, an old established and highly respectable City solicitor, and of Camberwell.

Oct. 29. Aged 45, Mr. John Fry, of Chiswell-st. and Church-st. Greenwich.

In Highbury-pl. aged 83, Mr. Thomas Stephens.

In Circus-road, St. John's Wood, aged 78, Thomas Phillips, esq.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 76, George Mann Burrows, M.D. F.L.S.

Oct. 30. Aged 83, Thomas Ansted, esq. of Newington and Mincing-lane.

At Hampstead, aged 82, Charles Cooper, esq. father of Charles Purton Cooper, esq. Q.C.

Oct. 31. At the house of her son-in-law, Frederic Atkyns, esq. Highfield Villas, Camden Town, Letitia, relict of Henry Hodding, esq. of Odstock, near Salisbury.

Lately. At Islington, aged 79, Philip Upstone, esq. of Margate.

Josias Stansfield, esq. Chairman of the City of London Gas Company. He has died intestate, having left property to the amount of a quarter of a million.

Nov. 1. In Kennington-pl. Vauxhall, aged 75, Mrs. Markham.

In John-st. Berkeley-sq. Ellen, wife of Robert Pollock, esq.

At Manor-terr. Chelsea, aged 93, Juliet, relict of Charles Armstrong, esq. M.D. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. and Ealing, Middlesex.

At Manor-pl. South, King's-road, Chelsea, aged 72, Miss Harriett Churchill, niece of the poet, and the last member of his family. Her remains were deposited in the family vault in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. She has bequeathed 200*l.* free of duty, to each of the following charities:—St. George's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and the Institution for the Indigent Blind.

In Upper Montague-street, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Johnson, Rector of Great Parndon, Essex.

Nov. 2. At the house of her son-in-law, Robert Dalgleish, esq, aged 87, Rebecca, relict of Samuel Collett, esq. of Dover.

In York-pl. Walworth, aged 90, John Harris, esq. the very worthy successor to Mrs. E. Newbery, at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard (whence so many prettily-gilt, clever, and interesting books have taught the young ideas of many generations how to shoot). Mr. Harris had long retired from business, in which he was succeeded by his son, who has also since withdrawn from the concern. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Harris was long one of the proprietors and publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine: and it gives us pleasure to add that this excellent man has bequeathed 600*l.* Three per Cents. to the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, 100*l.* to the Literary Fund, and 100*l.* to the Printers' Pension Society.

In Portland-pl. Jane, widow of John Hornby, esq. of the Hook, Hampshire.

At Blackwall, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of George Green, esq.

Nov. 3. At Park-pl. villas, Maida Hill, Louisa, wife of Chas. Nicholas Cole, esq.

In Peckham Park, aged 78, Mr. Richard Richards, many years an inhabitant of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and formerly of Stourbridge.

At Old Brompton, aged 50, Griffith Wm. Morris, esq. surgeon, late of Barnet.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Richard Rayley, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1800 as 2d Junior Optime, M.A. 1803. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 27, 1806, and practised as an equity draftsman.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mr. William Rawlings, senior partner of the firm of Gunter and Co. Berkeley-sq.

Nov. 4. In Pembroke-sq. Kensington, aged 88, William Betts, esq.

Aged 18, Ann, second dau. of Thomas Rowley, esq. of Carlton Villas, Maida Vale.

Nov. 6. At Hampstead, aged 17, Ed-

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ward, youngest son of the late George Raikes, esq. of Felbridge.

Nov. 7. At Blackheath, Emily, wife of George Herring, esq. and dau. of the late John Hawkes, esq. of Dene.

At Brompton, aged 83, Sarah, widow of David Robinson, esq.

Nov. 8. In Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. aged 73, Catherine, wife of Thomas Wilson, esq. formerly of Burton-crescent.

Nov. 9. In Eaton-pl. Mary, wife of John Gage, esq. of Rogate Lodge, Hants. She was the only dau. and heir of John Milbanke, esq.; was married in 1793, and had a numerous family.

BEDS.—*Lately.* At Ampthill, Charlotte-Hervey, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. Orlebar Smith, of Apsley-house.

Nov. 1. At Harrold Hall, aged 79, Sarah, wife of Thomas Bridgman, esq. of the Lordship, Cheshunt, Herts.

BERKS.—*Oct.* 20. At Windsor, aged 81, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Pratt, esq. of Clapham-road.

Oct. 21. At Reading, aged 67, William Pell, esq.

Oct. 26. At the Vicarage, Hagbourn, aged 17, Richard, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Meredith, Vicar of Hagbourn, making the fourth son in three months.

BUCKS.—*Oct.* 14. At Stoney Stratford, aged 71, William Boyes, esq.

Oct. 27. At Beaconsfield, aged 62, Mr. Samuel Gale, sen. late of Judd-pl. New-rd.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct.* 5. Aged 46, Francis-John, second son of Henry Gunning, esq. of Cambridge.

Oct. 12. At Great Gransden House, aged 74, Benjamin Dealtry, of Lofthouse Hall, Yorkshire, and of Upton, Lincolnshire, esq. for many years an active magistrate of the two latter counties, eldest and only surviving brother of the Rev. G. Dealtry, M.A. Vicar of Hinckley. He married in 1799 Catharine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hanson, esq. of Ford House, co. Devon, and had issue two daughters.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct.* 31. Aged 51, Simon Ewart, esq. of Carlisle, solicitor.

DEVON.—*Oct.* 2. At Exeter, aged 24, Louisa, wife of Capt. C. E. P. Gordon, 75th Reg.

Oct. 9. At Torquay, aged 16, Frederick, youngest and only surviving son of the late William Cooke, esq. of Burghhouse, Linc.

Oct. 12. At Devonport, aged 41, Mrs. Jane A. Cox, relict of Major-Gen. Cox, and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Abraham Hodgson, of St. Mary's, Jamaica.

Oct. 19. At Tiverton, aged 16, Maria-Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harding.

Oct. 21. At Tiverton, aged 71, Miss Nott, sister of the late Richard Nott, esq. of Bristol.

At Plymouth, aged 54, Lieut. Henry Jenkins, R.N. late first of the Caledonia.

Oct. 24. At Tor, aged 24, Fanny, wife of Charles Woolnoth, esq.

At South-Molton, aged 76, Mary, sister of the late Rev. J. Blackmore, Rector of Comb-Martin.

Oct. 25. At Axminster, aged 49, James Mallock, esq. of Harley-st. eldest son of Rawlin Mallock, esq. of Axminster.

Aged 80, Ann, relict of James Alexander, esq. of Cloakham-house, Axminster.

Oct. 26. At Barnstaple, Mary-Ann, widow of Hugh Barnett, esq. formerly of Hopewell, Bideford, and Sportsman's-hall Estates, Jamaica.

At Devonport, aged 107, David Ben nicke.

At Allen House, Bovey Tracy, aged 77, 77, George Harris, esq.

Oct. 30. At Bideford, Mrs. Begby, widow of the Rev. Mr. Begby, Lecturer of Bideford.

Oct. 31. At Lew Trenchard House, aged 76, William Baring Gould, esq.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 92, Mr. R. Bastard.

At Exeter, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. Stabback, Rector of St. Stephen's, in that city, and Vicar of Sancreed, Cornwall.

Nov. 1. Suddenly, at St. Mary's Clist, aged 46, J. H. T. Amiel, esq. third son of the late Capt. Otho Amiel.

Nov. 2. At Hollocombe, near Crediton, aged 30, Mary-Ann, only dau. of D. Tremlett, esq.

Nov. 3. At Torquay, aged 35, Lieut.-Col. John Spottiswoode, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, in the county of Berwick, and of Gt. George-st. Westminster.

Aged 21, Annie, second dau. of John Smart, esq. of Countess Weir House, near Exeter.

Nov. 10. At an advanced age, Geo. Copp, esq. of Park House, St. Thomas, near Exeter.

DORSET.—*Oct.* 11. At Monkton, near Dorchester, aged 55, Robert Phelps, esq. formerly of Crewkerne.

Oct. 18. At Holme, near Wareham, Mrs. Rawlins, widow of Joseph Rawlins, esq. and sister of the Rev. John Angel James, of Birmingham.

Oct. 23. At Picket Post, aged 51, Thos. Phelps, esq. late of Alton Pancras, Dorset.

Oct. 24. Aged 71, Sarah, relict of James Barrow, esq. late of Shaftesbury.

Oct. 27. At Tatnam, near Poole, aged 53, Mary-Ann, wife of Francis Timewell Rogers, esq.

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Oct. 28. At Puddletown, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Banger.

Lately. At Weymouth, Sarah-Ann-Fawconer, dau. of the late H. H. Tizard, esq.

Nov. 8. At Longfleet, near Poole, aged 69, Mrs. South, relict of G. South, esq. and only surviving dau. of the late Col. Vince, of Cliff Hall, Wilts.

Nov. 9. At Dorchester, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Frampton, dau. of the late and sister of the present James Frampton, esq. of Moreton Hall.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* Robert Scurfield, esq. of Durham, an extensive shipowner and very wealthy man. He committed suicide by hanging himself, attributed to depression of spirits arising from the loss of a favourite daughter, who died about two years ago.

W. Simpson, esq. Lay Vicar of Durham Cathedral, and father of J. Simpson, esq. organist of the Town-hall, and St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham.

ESSEX.—*Oct.* 19. Aged 34, Alfred-Louis, youngest son of John Milner, esq. Chadwell.

Oct. 29. At Woodford, aged 75, James Peppercorne, esq. late of the East India House.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct.* 10. At Shirehampton, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Osborne, solicitor.

Oct. 11. At Clifton, Eliza-Ann, wife of Captain Chambers, R.N., and daughter of T. W. Hodgetts, esq. Hagley, Worc. She was married Oct. 13, 1842.

Oct. 15. At Clifton, aged 83, Benjamin Bickley, esq,

Oct. 17. At Gloucester, aged 54, Elizabeth-Frances-Catherine, relict of Henry Rumsey, esq. of Chesham, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Murray, Bart. of Stanhope.

Oct. 18. At Thornbury, aged 90, Joseph Hume, esq. for many years a well-known practical and scientific chemist in London, and corresponding member of most of the learned societies of Europe. His numerous discoveries will long be remembered as benefits to mankind,

Oct. 23. At South Cerney, aged 69, John Stevens, esq.

Oct. 24. At Clifton, on his way to Torquay, aged 32, Henry John Hutton, esq. late Capt. in the 34th Regt. son of H. W. Hutton, esq. banker, of Beverley.

At the residence of the Rev. James Robertson, Bishop's College, Bristol, aged 70, Matilda, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Alexander Stewart, esq. of Antrim, and Fort Stewart, Jamaica.

Oct. 25. At Uley Lodge, aged 78, Capt. James Slade, R.N. He was senior Lieut. of the Latona frigate employed against Holland in 1799, and was for his services made Commander on the 2nd of September that year, and appointed to l' Espiègle sloop on the North Sea station. He was made post Captain in 1810, and from that date to the end of the war commanded the Experiment receiving ship at Falmouth.

Lately. At Painswick, aged 47, Jane, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Hicks, esq. M.D. Peddington.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mary, relict of Morgan Crofton, esq. Dublin.

Nov. 1. At Bristol, Ebenezer Harris, esq.

Nov. 5. Aged 86, John Steele, esq. an old and respected inhabitant of the parish of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.

Nov. 6. Aged 42, Charlotte, second dau. of Thomas Hellicar, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 10. At Lawrence Western, in the parish of Henbury, aged 69, William Coast, esq. late Major 52nd Regt.

Nov. 12. At Bristol, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of W. Wickham, esq. late of Woodway House.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 13. At Southampton, aged 25, Edmund Tannatt Thomson, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.

Oct. 14. At Southampton, aged 27, Mr. David KERT, late Accountant of the National Provincial Bank of England, Dartmouth.

Oct. 15. At Southampton, aged 79, Col. Griffiths, late of the Royal Art.

Oct. 21. At Totton, near Southampton, Fanny, eldest dau. of Mr. Dumper, maltster, and, on the 25th, Sophia, his second dau. of typhus fever, making five daughters, his mother and wife, all within the last two months, who have died from the same malady.

Oct. 28. At Ryde, aged 54, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. Pownoll Bastard, and eldest dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Park.

Oct. 29. At Missenden House, Ryde, aged 70, Margaret, widow of William Moore, M.D. Inspector of Hospitals.

Nov. 3. At Ventnor, aged 12, Caroline-Harriet-Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. T. P. Bridges, of Danbury, Essex.

Nov. 8. Aged 98, Mrs. F. M. Otley, of South Testwood-house, near Southampton.

HEREFORD.—*Oct.* 14. At Ailstone Hill, Hereford, John Gwillim, esq. many years a magistrate of that city, and only brother of the late Sir William Gwillim, of Staplefield, Sussex.

Lately. At Haven, T. W. Strangward, esq.

At Brampton Lodge, near Ross, aged 71, Ann, wife of Thos. Dew, esq.

KENT.—*Oct.* 11. At Rochester, aged 70, Ann-Rudd, wife of D. B. Lewis, esq. town-clerk of that city.

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Oct. 12. At Greenhithe, aged 93, William Colyer, esq.

Oct. 13. At Ramsgate, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Ashenden, esq. of Old Court, Nonington.

Oct. 16. At Folkstone, aged 80, Ann, widow of John Rabbeth, esq.

At Tenterden, Susan, wife of William Grisbrook, esq.

Oct. 18. At Dover, of apoplexy, aged 27, Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. W. G. Orrett, of Standish rectory, Lanc.

Oct. 20. At Dover, aged 22, Kitty, youngest dau. of Capt. Boxer, R.N.

Oct. 29. Aged 67, Richard Martin, esq. surgeon, of Chatham.

Oct. 30. At Rochester, aged 84, W. Hillier, esq. formerly a Purser in the R.N., and latterly Clerk of the Check in the Victualling Department at Chatham.

At Sandwich, aged 52, John Wyborn, a retired Commander R.N. (1840), having survived his daughter only one week.

Nov. 2. At the house of her son-in-law, R. Dalgleish, esq. aged 86, Rebecca, relict of Samuel Collett, esq. of Dover.

LANCASH.—*Oct.* 13. At Manchester, aged 22, Adam Edward Findon, late Junior Master to the Manchester School of Design.

Oct. 14. At Liverpool, William Clark Caldwell, esq. formerly of the 86th Regt. having survived his brother, Capt. Clark Maries Caldwell, of the 57th Regt. only three months.

Aged 47, Thomas Kirkman Finlay, esq. of Liverpool, third son of the late Kirkman Finlay, esq.

Oct. 21. At Grappenhall Hall, near Warrington, aged 29, Elizabeth-Hayes, wife of the Rev. W. P. Hutton, of Chester.

Oct. 27. Aged 84, Samuel Gregson, esq. of Caton, near Lancaster.

Nov. 6. At the Hurst House, Prescot, aged 56, Margaret-Dorothea, relict of Charles Robert Sherbourne, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Richard Willis, esq. of Halsnead, Lancashire.

LEICESTER.—*Oct.* 31. Aged 26, Sheldon Firmadge Cradock, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Oct.* 16. Aged 37, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Williams, Vicar of Croft.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct.* 16. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Susan, wife of Thomas Wood, esq.

Nov. 7. At Holly Lodge, Hanwell, aged 61, Hannah, wife of Thomas Jones, esq. formerly of Southampton-st. Covent garden.

Nov. 9. At Hendon, aged 74, Mrs. Gee, relict of George Gee, esq, formerly Capt. 1st Somerset Militia, and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

NORFOLK.—*Oct.* 23. At Cranwich, Joanna-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Vincent E. Eyre.

Oct. 26. At Dunston Hall, Maria-Louisa, wife of Kellett Long, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Sept.* 29. Aged 70, Alice, relict of William Lantsbery, gent., of Spratton.

Oct. 12. At Wellingborough, aged 75, Adam Corrie, esq.

Oct. 20. Charles Markham, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Northamptonshire.

Aged 76, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. George W. Malim, Vicar of Higham Ferrers.

Nov. 5. At Hardingstone, aged 88, Frances, widow of Edward Lambert, esq. of Easebourne, Sussex.

Nov. 7. At his brother's vicarage, Wellingborough, aged 23, Frederic William Broughton, of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of Mr. Broughton, the police magistrate.

NOTTS.—*Oct.* 9. At the residence of her brother, Mr. Joseph Faulkes, of Flawborough, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Faulkes, esq.

Oct. 15. Maryann, wife of Joseph Whitaker, esq. of Ramsdale House.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Oct.* 4. At Bedlington, aged 21, Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. T. Gibson, Vicar of Barton, Westmoreland.

Oct. 15. At Spittle, aged 80, Edward Walpole Browne, esq. Rear-Adm. of the Red, of Hans Place, London. He was a native of Kent, and for many years resided at Walmer, one of the cinque ports. He entered the naval service at a very tender age. His commission of Lieut. bore date Nov. 9, 1790; Comm. June 25, 1799; Capt. April 29, 1802; and Rear-Adm. August 17, 1840. He was employed in the sea fencible service during part of the late war, and was in the enjoyment of the half-pay of 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum. He married March 6, 1845, Hannah, eldest daughter of Robert Ogle, esq. of Eglingham, Northumberland.

Nov. 3. At Unthank Hall, Elizabeth, wife of Dixon Dixon, esq. She was the eldest daughter of William Smith, esq. of Togston, and was married in 1816.

OXFORD.—*Oct.* 31. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 64, Maria, dau. of the late Col. Robert Williams.

RUTLAND.—*Nov.* 1. At Ketton, aged 74, Robert Hunt, esq. late of Stamford.

SOMERSET.—*Oct.* 12. At Bath, aged 56, Edward Strutt Abdy, esq. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and author of the "Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States," &c. He was the fifth and youngest son of the late Thomas Abdy Abdy, esq. of Albyns, Essex, by Mary, daughter of James Hayes, esq. of Holliport, a bencher of the Middle Temple.

Oct. 13. At the residence of her

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brother-in-law, Edward W. Chadwick, esq. Long Ashton, aged 42, Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Knott, Rector of Bawdrip, Somerset.

Oct. 25. At South Bank, Batheaston, aged 67, Mrs. Frances-Anne Hippisley, dau. of the late Rev. John Hippisley, Rector of Stow, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 26. Richard King, esq. of North Petherton.

Lately. Gratina E. Gardiner, relict of Robert Gardiner, esq. Wellisford-house, near Wellington.

Nov. 5. At Bath, aged 84, Dr. S. Fisher, M.D. the last of nine brothers.

Nov. 7. At Bath, Diana-Matilda-Anne, wife of the Rev. J. P. L. Fenwick, Curate of Bathwick.

Nov. 10. At Wiveliscombe, aged 63, Henry Nazer, esq. a Comm. in the R.N. (1828.)

STAFFORD.—*Oct.* 10. At Lee Hall, Rugeley, Cecilia, relict of Benjamin Gascoyne, esq. and aunt of the late Marchioness of Salisbury.

Oct. 25. At Lichfield, aged 72, Marie Madeleine Backker.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct.* 3. At Aldborough, aged 30, Joseph Shrimpton, esq.

Oct. 11. Aged 36, Matilda-Louisa, wife of George St. Vincent Wilson, esq. of Redgrave Hall.

Oct. 14. At Aldenburgh, aged 69, Ann-Jarrett, relict of James Lawson, esq. of Steelfield, Jamaica.

Oct. 21. Aged 44, William Cole Adams, esq. of Sudbury.

Oct. 22. At Lowestoft, aged 67, William Durrant, esq.

Nov. 2. At Fornham Hall, Bury, aged 67, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Manners. She was the dau. of James Butler, 11th Lord Caher, and sister to the first Earl of Glengall, became the second wife of Lord Manners in 1815, and had an only son, the present Lord. She was left a widow in 1842.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 10. At Barrossa House, Brixton, aged 68, Sambrooke Anson, esq. late Lt.-Col. 1st Foot Guards; brother to Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Wm. Anson, Bart. and K.C.B., the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, &c. and uncle to the Earl of Lichfield.

Oct. 15. At Richmond, aged 65, Mrs. Hallett, widow of James Hallett, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Oct. 19. At Tooting, Sarah, dau. of the late John Davidson, esq. of Chislehurst.

Oct. 21. At Streatham, aged 41, Rebecca, wife of Joseph Norris Helling, esq. and of Hampstead-road.

Oct. 23. At Lower Mitcham, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of William Hodgson, esq. late of that place.

At Balham, aged 84, Martha, dau. of the late Robert Linton, esq. of Merton.

Oct. 24. At Croydon, aged 65, Sarah-Sair, widow of John Fuller, esq. of Coulsdon-court.

At Stoke, Guildford, aged 60, G. James Shrubb, esq. eldest surviving son of J. Peyto Shrubb, esq.

Oct. 28. Aged 69, John Illidge, esq. of Bethel House, Brixton.

Oct. 26. At Norwood, Major Edward P. White, late Royal Staff Corps.

Oct. 31. At Mitcham, aged 78, Priscilla, relict of Hugh Lloyd, esq. of Tros-y-Park, Denbigh.

Nov. 3. At Bagshot, aged 25, Lucy-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Rob. Heynes, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 8. At Streatham Lodge, aged 85, Margaret, widow of John Coulthurst, esq. of Gargrave, Yorkshire.

Nov. 11. Aged 71, Mary, wife of George Soaper, esq. of Stoke, Guildford.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 14. At Winchelsea, the wife of J. Hennah, esq. mayor of the borough.

Oct. 16. At Hastings, aged 29, Sarah, wife of William Barnes, esq. of Deacons, near Dorking, Surrey.

Oct. 19. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 70, Mrs. Broadhead, relict of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. M.P. of Berkeley-square.

Oct. 21. At Brighton, aged 97, Mr. John Scott, father of Mr. John Scott, of White Wall House, near Malton, and of Mr. William Scott, the celebrated jockey.

Oct. 26. At New Fishbourn, aged 27, Pamela, dau. of Stephen Farndell, esq.

Oct. 27. Near Cuckfield, Mary, relict of Col. Hamlet Wade, C.B., of the Rifle Brigade, and dau. of the late Rev. W. Langford, D.D., Canon of Windsor.

Oct. 31. At Chichester, aged 86, Maria, relict of Major-Gen. H. Fraser, who fell in gaining the battle of Deeg, in the East Indies, in 1804, and dau. of the late Hon. H. Hobart, M.P. for Norwich.

Nov. 3. At Findon, aged 87, Penelope, relict of the Rev. John Hind, D.D., Vicar of that parish.

Nov. 4. At Chichester, aged 80, Mary relict of Joseph Godman, esq.

Nov. 5. At Brighton, aged 38, John George Graeff, esq.

Nov. 6. At Brighton, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Arnold Loxley, esq. of Tredegar-square, Mile End-road.

Nov. 8. Margaretta, eldest surviving dau. of W. J. Campion, esq. of Danny.

Nov. 11. Aged 80, Esther, wife of the Rev. J. B. Beed, Vicar of Felpham.

At Brighton, aged 58, Guy Champion,

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esq. of Dorset Villa, Fulham, and Stokewood, Dorset.

WARWICK.— *Oct.* 40. At Wolston, aged 56, John Maximilian Lickorish, esq.

Oct. 26. At Blyth Hall, aged 64, Lady Masterman Sykes. Her ladyship's first husband was Sir Mark Sykes, Bart. after whose decease she married the late Mr. Dugdale, father of W. S. Dugdale, esq. of Merevale Hall, one of the present Members for the Northern Division of this county. She had no child by either of her marriages. Her remains were conveyed for interment to Merevale Church.

Oct. 27. At Binley, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Carter. She was the youngest dau. of General the Hon. Frederick St. John, of Chailey, Sussex, by his second wife the Hon. Arabella Craven, 3d dau. of William 6th Lord Craven, and was married to Mr. Carter in 1841.

Nov. 6. At Coventry, Mr. Christopher Banbury, brother of Thomas Banbury, esq. Mayor of that town.

Nov. 8. At Shuckburgh Park, Anna-Maria-Draycott, wife of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. She was the daughter of Peter Denys, esq. of Hans Place, Middlesex, by Lady Charlotte Fermor, dau. of George 2d Earl of Pomfret; was married in 1825, and leaves issue.

WORCESTER.—*Oct.* 13. At the Birches, Hagley, aged 68, Thomas Bate, esq. banker, of Stourbridge, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Worcestershire and Staffordshire.

Oct. 26. At Worcester, aged 61, Henry Clifton, esq.

Lately. At Dudley, aged 87, Esther, relict of E. Guest, esq.

Mr. G. Norman, organist of the Abbey Church, Great Malvern.

YORK.—*Oct.* 17. At the residence of Edmund Turton, esq. Larpool, Whitby, Jane-Bell, relict of Robert Bell Livesey, esq. of Kildale.

Oct. 18. At Sowerby, aged 83, Sarah, widow of Cornelius Cayley, esq.

Oct. 23. Aged 18, Dorothy-Ellen, wife of Joseph Whitely Hebblethwaite, esq. of Headingley, near Leeds, and younger dau. of the late C. Abbotson, esq. of Skipton.

Oct. 24. At Thistleton, near Hull, aged 79, Mr. John Perkins, father of Mr. W. P. Perkins, printer, of Leeds, and Mr. John Perkins, currier, of Hull. He was publisher and a proprietor of the late *Hull Rockingham* for upwards of thirty years. He was at the relieving of Gibraltar an officer on board the Buffalo frigate, Capt. Holloway, in the fleet under the command of Adm. Lord Howe, in 1782, and an eye-witness of that melancholy catastrophe, the loss of the Royal George, at Spithead.

Oct. 26. At Potterton, near Tadcaster, aged 79, Ann, relict of Edw. Wilkinson, esq.

Oct. 27. At Bridlington Quay, aged 20, Mr. George Robinson Bennison, medical student at the University College, London, and youngest son of the late John Bennison, esq. of Thweng.

Oct. 29. At Scarborough, aged 65, William Oldfield, esq. of York, many years one of the magistrates of that city.

At Wakefield, aged 55, William Green, esq.

Nov. 4. At Whitby, aged 79, Jonathan Chapman, esq. of Tooting Common, Surrey, brother to Aaron Chapman, esq. M.P. and Abel Chapman, esq. banker, of Whitby. He married in 1799 Mary-Ann, daughter of Robert Taylor, esq. of Tolmars, co. Herts, but had no issue.

Aged 75, Robert Waller, esq. of Holdgate, York, many years a partner in the house of Tuke, Waller, and Copsie, and a Director of the York City and County Bank; a man of sound judgment, and greatly respected in the Society of Friends.

WALES.—*Aug.* 20. Eaton Davis Denton, esq. eldest son of John Denton, esq. of Plas Draw, co. Denbigh.

Oct. 9. At Swansea, aged 82, Richard Powles, esq.

Nov. 2. At her son's residence, Tenby, aged 60, Lucy-Lowder, wife of James Freeman, esq. formerly of Bristol.

Oct. 11. At Aberdeen, aged 72, Mary-Carnegie, relict of William Robertson, esq. M.D. the younger, of Toveran.

Oct. 15. At Brackla, Nairnshire, Capt. Fraser.

Oct. 21. At Rossdhu House, Dumbartonshire, aged 65, Lady Colquhoun, of Luss. She was the second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. by his first marriage, and sister of Miss Hannah Sinclair, whose memoirs have been long before the public. By her removal the Church has lost a bright example of Christian excellence.

Oct. 30. At Ramsay Lodge, Portobello, near Edinburgh, Janet-Alison, second dau. of John Baird, esq.

At Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, Sophia-Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Greville, R.N. of Eaton-pl. West.

Oct. 31. At Glasgow, aged 61, Mr. J. F. Williams, R.S.A. a distinguished landscape-painter. Mr. Williams was in early life connected with the drama, both as a painter and actor.

Lately. Mr. Alston, known by his system of printing in relief, in Roman capitals, for the use of the blind, which he borrowed from Dr. Fry, and introduced, with some modification, into the Glasgow Asylum, of which benevolent institution he was treasurer. Mr. Alston's plan has

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since been adopted in all, or very nearly all, the asylums throughout the country.

Aged 81, Dr. John Thomson, late Professor of Pathology in Edinburgh University. He was a native of Paisley, and about ten years since, from ill health and increasing years, resigned his professorship. His published works are not many, the principal one being the translation of "Fourcoy's Elements of Chemistry."

Nov. 3. At Woodside Cottage, by Coupar Angus, Mrs. Murray, sen. of Lintrose.

IRELAND.—*Sept.* 25. In Merrion-sq. Dublin, Louisa-Dorcas Baroness Muskerry, of Springfield Castle, Limerick. She was the 4th dau. of H. D. O'Grady, esq. was married in 1825, and has left issue three sons. Her piety and charity will be long remembered.

Oct. 9. At Holywood, co. Down, Dorothea-Alicia, relict of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Cashel, dau. of the late Sir Edward Newenham, M.P. and niece of the late Sir Charles Burton, Bart.

Oct. 12. In Dublin, aged 37, Francis Beaufort Edgeworth, esq. son of the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq. of Edgeworth's Town, co. Longford, by his 4th wife, Frances-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort. He married, in 1831, Rosa Florentina Eroles, and had issue.

Oct. 15. At Prince's Town, co. Fermanagh, aged 79, Lieut.-Colonel John Gordon. He was made a retired Lieut.-Colonel, on full pay, in 1844. In 1807, when but Lieutenant, he took part in the capture of the Danish islands St. Thomas and Santa Cruz; and in 1809 at the capture of Martinique, siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Les Saintes. Again, in 1810, he served at the capture of Guadaloupe.

Lately. At Lorrha, Tipperary, Charles Walsh, late Fort Major of Sheerness, formerly of the 3rd Buffs, who saved the colours at the battle of Albuera, 1811.

Aged 14, Miss Emily Thomasine Shaw, third dau. of the Right Hon. the Recorder of Dublin.

At Tullyrone, near Loughgall, in Armagh, aged 115, John Heron. He was a pensioner, and for upwards of eighty years received the pay of Government.

GUERNSEY.—*Oct.* 14. In Guernsey, aged 85, Susannah, relict of Dr. Walters, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

Oct. 20. At St. Martin's, Guernsey, aged 36, Anthony Power, esq. third son of the late Nicholas Power, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

EAST INDIES.—*June* 6. At Schewan, on the banks of the Indus, aged 27, Henry James Warneford, of the Hon. Company's ship Nimrod, son of the late Rev. Edward Warneford, of Ashburnham, Sussex.

July 9. At Meerut, Louisa, relict of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Maddock.

July 26. At Berhampore, in Bengal, aged 20, Ensign Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe Matheson, 39th Regt. Nat. Inf. second son of the late Capt. Patrick Grant Matheson, of the Art. and Commissary of Ordnance at Delhi.

Aug. 8. At Cawnpoore, Harriet, wife of T. W. Burt, Esq. M.D. and dau. of the late Joseph Lomer, esq. of Southampton.

At the residence of Major-Gen. Welsh, Commandant, Waltair, near Vizagapatam, aged 30, Alexander Milner, esq. Commander of the ship Boyne, and second son of John Milner, esq. Chadwell, Essex.

Aug. 11. At Ootacamund, Madras, William Adam, youngest son of Sir Robert Houstoun, of Clerkington.

Aug. 15. Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Const, 48th Regt. Madras Nat. Inf.

Aug. 22. At Lahore, aged 21, Lieut. Stewart A. Kershaw, 80th Foot, younger son of the late William Kershaw, esq. of London.

Aug. 24. At Secunderabad, Kate-Ebena, wife of Capt. Thomas Ditmas, Madras Art. eldest dau. of Edward Boghurst, esq. of Beverley.

Aug. 28. At Kaludghee, Lieut. William Bayly Griffith, of the 51st Regt. of Madras Nat. Inf. fourth son of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Elm, Somerset.

Sept. 7. At Barrackpore, Mary, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Marley, Bengal Army.

Sept. 12. At Coimbatore, Capt. Francis Henderson, 19th Madras Nat. Inf., fifth son of the late David Henderson, esq. of Upper Gloucester-place.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept.* 25. On board the Trent, at Grenada, aged 36, Henry Shore, esq. Surgeon of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Reindeer, and formerly of Sheffield.

Sept. 30. At Fort Henderson, near Kingston, Jamaica, aged 27, Draycott-Henry-Talbot, only son of the late Capt. Kelly, of the 5th Veteran Battalion.

At Havanna, aged 24, J. H. Shekell, esq. eldest son of T. Shekell, esq. of Pebworth, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 4. At Greenwall Estate, Jamaica, aged 58, George Wright, esq. proprietor of that property, and Chief Magistrate and Member of Assembly for the parish of St. David.

ABROAD.—*April* 21. Lieut. Octavius Benthall, R.N. drowned in endeavouring to cross the bar of Hokianga Bay, New Zealand, in the pinnace of Her Majesty's ship Osprey.

June 11. At Adelaide, South Australia,

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Flora-Ann, relict of James Macleod, esq. of Rasay, Inverness-shire.

Aug. 20. At Pondicherry, aged 70, Emilie, relict of the Hon. George Turnour, and niece to his Eminence the late Cardinal Duc de Bausset, of Paris. She was left a widow in 1813; having had issue, 1, Anne-Emily, married to the Chevalier de Pariset; 2, George Turnour, esq. who died in 1843; 3, Frances, married to Wm. Granville, esq.; and 4, Jane, married to Capt. H. A. Atchison, and died 1842.

Aug. 27. At Bordeaux, aged 70, John Healey, esq. Commander R.N. (retired 1839.)

Lately. By suicide, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, a native of Berlin named Kaufman, a distinguished poet, who had translated into German the plays of Shakspere and the poems of Burns. He left his own country in 1843, upon the recommendation of the celebrated pianist Liszt, and at Paris became affianced to a young German lady. She, however, died suddenly, and her loss rendered life insupportable to him. Only two days before the fatal act, he had accepted the appointment of tutor in a high family at Paris, with a salary of 2,000f. besides his board and lodging. Among his papers were found two plays in manuscript, and the commencement of a translation of Dante's "Divina Comedia."

At Carlsbad, aged 74, M. Ladislas Pyrker, Patriarch Bishop of Erau. His life was one of great vicissitudes. At one time he was carried as a slave to Tunis. He was the author of several poems, of which the most known are the "Tunisaido," and "Rodolphe de Hapsburg," in twelve cantos.

M. Hallette, inventor of the atmospheric railway system which is called after him. He had lately been to England to superintend the application of his plan, and it is supposed that excess of exertion was the immediate cause of his death.

At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 31, Capt. Fellows, R.A.

Sept. 2. On his passage to England, Alfred J. Read, Ensign 2d Bombay European Light Inf.

Sept. 5. At Stockholm, Lady Augusta Bondé, second dau. of the late Earl of Munster, and grand-dau. of his late Majesty William IV. She was born on the 31st of July, 1822, and was married last year to M. Bondé at Paris.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from OCT. 24, to Nov. 21, 1846, (5 weeks.)

Males	2359	4685	Under 15	1903	4685
Females	2326		15 to 60	1761	
			60 and upwards	1017	
			Age not specified	4	

Births for the above period.....6795

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
65 7	44 11	26 6	46 0	46 2	56 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 16*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.*	to	4*s.* 2*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 10*d.*	to	5*s.* 4*d.*
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.*	to	4*s.* 8*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 8*d.*	to	4*s.* 8*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 23.

Beasts	3667	Calves	79
Sheep and Lambs	26,260	Pigs	315

COAL MARKET, Nov. 20.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	44	47	44	29, 25	fr.cl.hy. shrs.
27	43	47	42	, 96	do.
28	38	41	42	30, 22	foggy
29	45	50	46	, 16	do.
30	49	52	47	, 16	cldy.slight rn.
31	43	46	46	, 9	do. fair
N. 1	43	46	46	, 11	foggy
2	52	56	54	, 3	do.
3	55	60	54	, 96	fair
4	55	62	53	30, 01	do. cloudy
5	55	59	50	, 9	fr. cly. slt. rn.
6	44	46	41	, 15	rain, do.
7	41	44	45	, 16	cloudy, fair
8	45	48	55	, 22	foggy, cloudy
9	42	44	43	, 33	cloudy, fair
10	42	49	43	, 42	do. do.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	46	52	43	30, 42	fair, cloudy
12	48	50	45	, 29	do.
13	45	47	45	, 24	do.foggy.sleet
14	45	47	43	, 24	sleet, do.
15	45	47	44	, 17	fair
16	44	47	44	, 12	cloudy
17	47	51	51	29, 89	do. rain
18	52	56	44	, 85	do. fair
19	52	56	42	, 86	cloudy
20	50	56	52	, 33	heavy shwrs.
21	49	53	49	, 54	fr. cldy. rain
22	44	48	40	, 46	hy.shs. fr.cly.
23	46	51	53	, 78	rain, cloudy
24	50	57	54	, 78	do. do.
25	51	54	50	, 48	constant rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

1 Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	206	93⅜	95	95¾	9 7/16	93	105	259	——	10 13 pm.
29	205½	93⅜	94⅞	95⅝	9 7/16	93¼	——	——	24 19 pm.	13 9 pm.
30	204	93⅜	94⅞	95⅝	9 7/16	92⅞	——	257	16 pm.	8 11 pm.
31	205½	93⅜	94⅝	95½	9 7/16	——	——	——	22 pm.	8 11 pm.
2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
3	205	93½	94⅜	95½	9 7/16	92⅞	——	257	22 pm.	6 9 pm.
4	205	93½	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257	18 pm.	7 11 pm.
5	205	93½	94⅜	95½	9 7/16	——	103⅞	——	18 23 pm.	8 12 pm.
6	205	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	——	11 14 pm.
7	205	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257	——	14 11 pm.
9	205	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	24 pm.	11 14 pm.
10	——	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	——	11 14 pm.
11	205½	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257	——	11 14 pm.
12	205½	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	24 19 pm.	11 14 pm.
13	204½	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257	——	14 11 pm.
14	——	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	18 24 pm.	13 10 pm.
16	205½	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	——	——	——	255	——	12 9 pm.
17	205½	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257	——	9 11 pm.
18	——	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	18 pm.	12 9 pm.
19	206	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257	——	11 8 pm.
20	206	93⅝	94⅜	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	——	——	8 11 pm.
21	206	93¾	94½	95¼	9 7/16	——	——	257	——	8 11 pm.
23	——	93¾	94½	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	257½	18 pm.	9 12 pm.
24	206	93¾	94½	95⅜	9 7/16	——	——	258	18 25 pm.	9 12 pm.
25	206	93¾	94½	95⅜	——	——	——	——	18 22 pm.	12 8 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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